



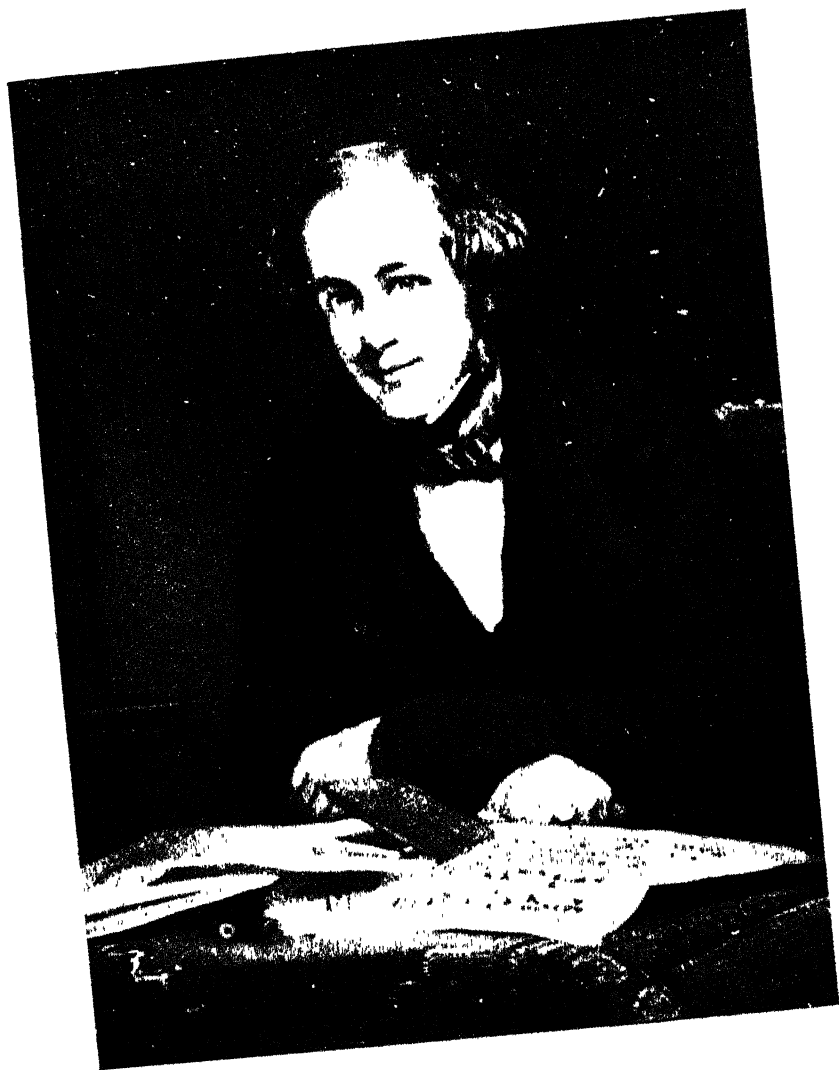




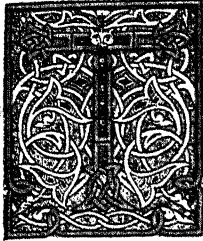
**THE HISTORIANS'  
HISTORY  
OF THE WORLD**







GEORGE RAWLINSON



# THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE  
GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

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IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES—VOL. XXV

LONDON

**The Times**

1907



4084

CHURCHILL 1884

Checked  
1887

PRINTED BY MORRISON & GIBB, LIMITED,  
EDINBURGH.

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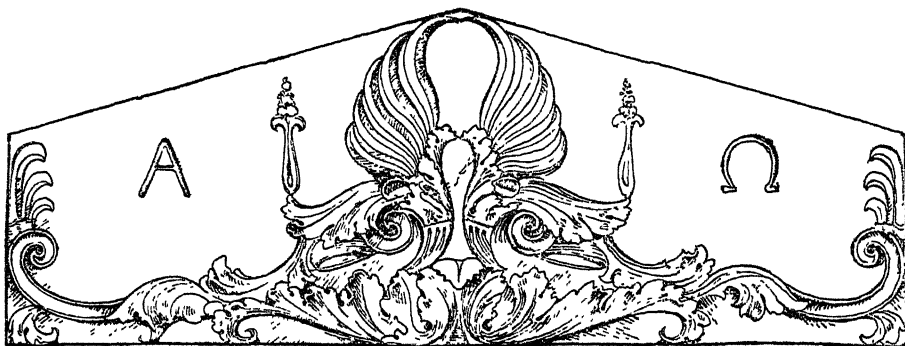
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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TO

## THE GENERAL INDEX<sup>1</sup>

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[<sup>1</sup> For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is Muhammed. The article is written *al*.

As the work covers the entire sweep of world-history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.



# GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

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- Alaric II**, king of West Goths 484-507 A.D.; defeat and death of, at battle of Poitiers, **7**, 472-474; **10**, 18.
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- Albert** (d. 1412), king of Sweden and duke of Mecklenburg; ally of German cities, **14**, 187; unpopularity of, **16**, 195-196; war of, with Queen Margaret of Denmark and Norway, **16**, 203; imprisonment and liberation of, **16**, 203-204; loses kingdom, **16**, 205.
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- Albert the Bear** (1106–1170), markgraf of Brandenburg; conquers Brandenburg, **14**, 214; reign of, **15**, 107.
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- Albiny, William d'** (d. 1236), defends Rochester castle against John Lackland (1215), **18**, 350–351; supports Henry III of England, **18**, 365.
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- Albinus**, Aulus Postumius, brother of Sp. Postumius Albinus; surrender of, to Jugurtha (101 B.C.), **5**, 387.
- Albinus**, Decimus Claudius (second century A.D.), Roman general; commander of army in Britain, **6**, 384; revolt of, against Emperor Severus, **6**, 387.
- Albinus**, L. Postumius, Roman consul 215 B.C.; defeated by Gauls, **5**, 260, 275.
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- Albizzi**, Rinaldo de', expels the Medici from Florence (1433), **9**, 351.
- Alboin** (d. 573), Lombard king; in war with Gepidae, **7**, 433–434; invades Italy, **7**, 434–437; death of, **7**, 437–438; marriages of, **7**, 448.
- Albornoz**, Gil Alvarez Carillo de (ca. 1300–1367), Spanish prelate; promotes papal cause in Italy, **9**, 225.
- Albrecht**, Wilhelm Eduard (1800–1876), professor at Gottingen; protests against tyranny of the Hanoverian government, **15**, 406.
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- Albret**, Jeanne d' (1528–1572), queen of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; aids Huguenots, **11**, 363.
- Albucasis or Abul-Kasim** (d. ca. 1106), Arabian physician, **8**, 279.
- Albucilla**, wife of Satrius Secundus; accused of impiety against emperor (37 A.D.), **6**, 154, 155.
- Albuera**, battle of (1811), **12**, 582; **21**, 477.
- Albuquerque**, town in Spain; ceded to Philip V of Spain (1715), **10**, 520.
- Albuquerque**, Affonso de, surnamed the Great (ca. 1452–1515), Portuguese navigator; as viceroy of India, **10**, 433, 484.
- Albuquerque**, Jerome de (1548–1618), Brazilian soldier; forces French from Maranhão, **23**, 655.
- Albuquerque**, Mathias de (d. 1647), Portuguese general; victorious at Montijo (1644), **10**, 515; wins battle of Badajoz, **11**, 496.
- Alcacer-do-Sal**, town in Portugal; sieges of (1158), **10**, 431; (1217), **8**, 426; **13**, 291.
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- Alcáçova**, Pedro de, influence of, over João III of Portugal, **10**, 489–490.
- Alcæus**, in Greek legend, son of Perseus, **3**, 70.
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- Alcamenes**, king of Sparta (eighth century B.C.); in First Messenian War, **3**, 144.
- Alcamenes** of Lemnos (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 481.

- Alcantara**, Francisco Martin (ca. 1480–1541), a Spanish soldier; dies in effort to save Pizarro, **23**, 556–557.
- Alcantara**, knights of, establishment of order (ca. 1196), **3**, 465.
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- Alcetas I**, king of Epirus; appears at Athens with Jason (373 B.C.), **4**, 148.
- Alcetas II**, king of Epirus; killed (295 B.C.), **4**, 503.
- Alcetas** (d. ca. 320 B.C.), Macedonian general, son of Orontes; commands Orestian phalanx, **4**, 217; condemned to death by Macedonian army, **4**, 436; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 476.
- Alcibiades** (ca. 450–404 B.C.), Athenian general and politician; unites with Nicias against Hyperbolus, **3**, 245; rise and character of, **3**, 584–590; advocates expedition to Sicily, **3**, 595–596; accused of mutilating the Hermæ, **3**, 598–599; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 600; alliance of, with Sparta against Athens, **3**, 601, 605–606, 619; alliance of, with Persians, **3**, 620–623; recall and triumphs of, **3**, 628–633; in disgrace, **3**, 633–634; counsel of, rejected at battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638; end and review of career of, **4**, 23–25.
- Alcidas**, Spartan admiral (fifth century, B.C.); piracy of, **3**, 568.
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- Alden**, John (1599–1686), one of Pilgrim Fathers; landing at Plymouth, **22**, 620 note.
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- Aldhelm**, Saint (640?–709), bishop of Sherborne, English author; writings of, **18**, 164.
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- Aleko Pasha** (Alexander Vogorides or Bogorides) (1825–), Greek in Turkish service; governor of Eastern Rumelia, **24**, 182.
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- Aleppo**, city in Asiatic Turkey; siege of (637 A.D.), **8**, 157, 158; surrendered to Saladin (1183), **8**, 372.
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- Alexander**, Byzantine emperor 912–913; insults Bulgarian envoys, **24**, 164.
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- Alexander I**, king of Epirus (d. 326 B.C.); marries Cleopatra, daughter of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 251; invades Italy, **4**, 503.
- Alexander Jannæus**, king of Judea ca. 104–ca. 28 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 26, 162; **4**, 575.
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- Alexander I**, king of Macedonia ca. 506–454 B.C.; invades Greece with Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 334; ambassador to Athens, **3**, 354–357; aids Greeks, **3**, 365; **4**, 212.
- Alexander II**, son of Amyntas II, king of Macedonia 369 B.C.; ally of Thebes, **4**, 181; reign of, **4**, 214.
- Alexander (III) the Great** (356–323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, main treatment of, **4**, 256–419; civic improvements of, in Babylon, **1**, 481; and the Jews, **2**, 135; conquest of Phœnicia, **2**, 293–300; signs at birth of, **4**, 219; at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 243–245; character of, **4**, 260, 325, 393–409; pupil of Aristotle, **4**, 260, 261–262, 264; and Bucephalus, **4**, 263; first exploits of, **4**, 264; in Greece, **4**, 265–273; invades Asia, battle of Granicus, **4**, 286–289; battle of Issus, **4**, 302–303; siege of Tyre, **4**, 307–311; siege of Gaza, **4**, 312–315; battle of Arbela, **4**, 320–328; completes conquest of Persia (including Afghanistan), **4**, 330–354; occupies Egypt, **4**, 315–318; founds Alexandria, **4**, 315–316; invades India, **4**, 355–374; marriages of, (Roxane), **4**, 351; (Statira), **4**, 376; suppresses mutiny at Opis, **4**, 379–383; last expedition of (Ecbatana), **4**, 383–384; grief of, for Hephæstion, **4**, 384–385; returns to Babylon, **4**, 386–387; last illness and death of, **4**, 390–392; division of empire, **4**, 420, 422; burial of, **4**, 429–431; line of, becomes extinct, **4**, 493.
- Alexander (IV) Ægus**, the Younger (323–311 B.C.) (son of Alexander the Great), king of Macedonia; birth of, **4**, 431; imprison-

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- Alexander I** (1777-1825), czar of Russia 1801-1825; in Napoleonic wars, **12**, 532, 539-540, 543-547; **17**, 445-455, 468-487; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487-490; meetings of, with Napoleon: (Tilsit), **12**, 562; **15**, 296-297; **17**, 455-456; (Erfurt), **12**, 570; **17**, 463-466; relations of, with Frederick William III of Prussia, **12**, 600; **15**, 289 seq.; **17**, 447; and Holy Alliance, **15**, 327; **17**, 496-498; treaties of, with Sweden (1812), **16**, 429, 466; (Fredrikshamm), **17**, 459, 470; conquers Finland (1808), **16**, 452-453; **17**, 457-459; estimates of, **17**, 426, 443, 499 seq., 531 seq.; main treatment of, **17**, 443-532; reforms of—general, **17**, 443, 444; New Tariff, **17**, 470; in Poland, **17**, 490-492, 518, 527; Russian administrative, **17**, 499; educational, **17**, 502-504;—liberation of peasants, **17**, 505; as patron of literature, **17**, 517, 518; treaty of, with France and Spain (1801), **17**, 444; treaty of, with Austria against France (1805), **17**, 446; relations of, with England, **17**, 444, 457, 470; at war with Persia, **17**, 459-460; **24**, 494; in war with Turkey, **17**, 460-463, 466-468; at congress of Vienna, **17**, 490, 524; relations of, with Baroness Krüdener, **17**, 493 seq.; marriage of, **17**, 528; attitude of, towards Greek revolution, **24**, 229; last years and death of, **17**, 527-530.
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- Alexander**, prince of Wallachia 1591-1593, **24**, 138, 139.
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**Alexius or Alexis (I) Comnenus**, Byzantine emperor 1081-1118; accession of, **7**, 258; makes peace with Seljuks, **7**, 259; war of, with Normans, **7**, 260-262; **9**, 74-75; war of, with Patzinaks, **7**, 262; relations of, to crusaders, **7**, 262; **8**, 342-343; death of, **7**, 262.

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**Alfonso III** (1265-1291), king of Aragon 1285-1291, **10**, 98-99.

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**Alfonso V** (1385-1458), king of Aragon and, as Alfonso I, king of Two Sicilies and of Naples; reign of, **9**, 236-237; **10**, 108.

**Alfonso (I) or Alonzo the Catholic**, king of Asturias 739-757; reign of, **10**, 40-41.

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**Alfonso (IV) the Brave, or the Fierce** (1290-1357), king of Portugal; reign of, **10**, 443-445.

**Alfonso V, the African** (1432-1481), king of Portugal; under regency of Pedro, **10**, 465-466; independent reign of, **10**, 466-470.

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- Andocides** (467-ca. 391 B.C.), Athenian politician and orator; commands fleet in war with Corinth, **3**, 443.
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- Andrada e Silva, José Bonifacio de** (1765-1838), Brazilian statesman; becomes guardian of Pedro II, **23**, 658.
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- Anoshazadh**, son of Chosroes I; rebellion of (ca. 551 A.D.), **8**, 89.
- Anscharius**, see **Anskar**.
- Anselm, Saint** (1033-1109), archbishop of Canterbury; argument of, for existence of God, **11**, 41; appointment of, as archbishop, **18**, 224; disputes of, with William Rufus, **18**, 225; disputes of, with Henry I, **18**, 234-235.
- Anselm of Laon** (ca. 1030-1117), French theologian; pupil of Anselm of Canterbury, **11**, 41.
- Anselm**, bishop of Lucca, see **Alexander II**, pope.
- Ansar**, men of Medina who supported Mohammed, **8**, 117.
- Ansgar**, see **Anskar**.
- Anshan**, city in ancient Elam; conquered by Judea, **1**, 363.
- Ansilla, Treaty of** (842 A.D.), **7**, 569.
- Anskar**, or **Ansgar**, or **Anscharius** (801-865 A.D.), called the "Apostle of the North"; as bishop of Hamburg, **7**, 575; **16**, 42; as missionary to north, **16**, 19, 42-43, 132.
- Anson, George** (Lord Anson), (1697-1762), an English admiral; commands squadron sent to Pacific against Spain, **20**, 555; circumnavigates globe, **20**, 555; destroys French fleet off Cape Finisterre, **20**, 568.
- Ansprand, Duke** (d. 712 A.D.), father of King Liutprand of Lombardy; as regent for Liutbert, **7**, 446; usurps throne, **7**, 447.
- Antalcidas** (fourth century B.C.), Spartan admiral and politician; envoy to Persia (393 B.C.), **4**, 119-123; second embassy of, **4**, 149.
- Antalcidas, Peace of** (also called the **King's Peace**), main provisions, **4**, 122-127; consequences of, in Central Greece, **4**, 135; infringement of, **4**, 149.
- Antef I**, king of Egypt (eleventh dynasty), **1**, 107.
- Antef (II) the Great**, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
- Antef III**, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
- Antef IV**, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
- Antef V** (Nub-kheper-Ra), king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
- Antemates**, tribe of Italy; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 64.
- Antequera** (d. 1731), Peruvian commissioner to Paraguay; career of, **23**, 567, 568.
- Anthemius**, emperor of the West 467-473 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 612-614; **7**, 61.
- Anthemius** (d. 584 ? A.D.), Roman architect and mathematician, **7**, 78-80.
- Anthony**, king of Saxony 1827-1836; Saxons revolt against, **15**, 403.
- Anthony de Bourbon** (1518-1562), king of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; leader of Bourbon party, **11**, 353; renounces claim to regency, **11**, 356.
- Anthony of Burgundy**, brother of John the Fearless; becomes duke of Brabant (1414), **13**, 352.
- Anti-Corn-Law-League**, in England; supported by Cobden and Bright, **21**, 600; agitates for free trade (1844-1845), **21**, 601-602.

**Antietam**, battle of (1862) (called by Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg), **23**, 433.

**Antigonias**, an Athenian tribe, **3**, 238; **4**, 495.

**Antigonidæ**, descendants of Antigonus, king of Asia, **4**, 421, 500.

**Antigonus** (ca. 80—ca. 37 B.C.), king of Judea ca. 40–37 B.C.; rivalry of, with Herod, **2**, 165; put to death, **2**, 165.

**Antigonus the "One-Eyed"** (ca. 382–301 B.C.), a general of Alexander; made satrap of Central Phrygia, **4**, 295, 428; wars of, with Eumenes and Perdiccas, **4**, 435–437, 443–450, 476, 479, 490–498; death of, **4**, 499; wars of, with Ptolemy, **4**, 564–567.

**Antigonus Doson** (d. 220 B.C.), king of Macedonia 229–220 B.C.; nephew of Antigonus Gonatus; as regent for Philip III, **4**, 522; reign of, **4**, 524–526; compact of, with Aratus, **4**, 524; at battle of Sellasia, **4**, 525–526; war with Illyrians, **4**, 526; death of, **4**, 526.

**Antigonus Gonatas** (319?–239 B.C.), king of Macedonia 277–239 B.C.; master of great part of Greece, **4**, 453, 454; wars of, **4**, 456, 459–461, 500, 508, 512–514; main treatment of reign, **4**, 459–461, 514–515; intercedes for his father, **4**, 504; claim of, to Macedonian kingdom, **4**, 555–556; death of, **4**, 522.

**Antilla**, imaginary island in Atlantic Ocean, **22**, 414.

**Anti-Nebraska Men**, in United States history name given to opponents of Kansas-Nebraska Bill; join Know-Nothings (1854), **23**, 395; see Know-Nothings and Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

**Antinomian Controversy**, in Massachusetts, **23**, 101–103.

**Antinous** (d. 122? A.D.), page and favourite of Emperor Hadrian; deification of, **6**, 283.

**Antioch**, city in Asia Minor; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **8**, 158; besieged and taken by Crusaders (1098), **8**, 347–350; tributary to Saladin, **8**, 347; Germans restore Christian government in, **8**, 383; Christian rulers in (1206–1268), **8**, 449.

**Antiochia**, see Edessa.

**Antiochis**, one of ten tribes of Athens, **3**, 238.

**Antiochus** (fourth century B.C.), father of Seleucus Nicator, founder of Seleucid empire; captain under Philip, **4**, 553.

**Antiochus (I) Soter**, king of Syria ca. 280–261 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 555–556; **8**, 50.

**Antiochus (II) Theos**, king of Syria 261–246 B.C.; attitude of, towards Jews, **2**, 138; war of, with Egypt, **4**, 556; marriage of, with Berenice, **4**, 557, 569; murder of, **4**, 557, 570.

**Antiochus (III) the Great**, king of Syria 223–187 B.C.; policy of, towards Jews, **2**, 138–139; war of, with Egypt, **2**, 302; **4**, 572; war of, with Romans, **4**, 531–532; **5**, 296–304; main treatment of, **4**, 557–559; makes peace with Egypt, **4**, 572; wars of, with Parthians, **8**, 56.

**Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes**, king of Syria 175–

164 B.C.; cruelty of, towards Jews, **2**, 139–144; takes Jerusalem by storm (170 B.C.), **2**, 143; wars of, with Jews (Maccabæan War), **2**, 147–151; wars of, with Egypt, **4**, 559–560, 574; death of, **2**, 151.

**Antiochus (V) Eupator**, king of Syria 164–162 B.C.; wars of, with Jews (Maccabæan war, **2**, 152–154; throne of, seized by Demetrius, **4**, 560.

**Antiochus (VI) Theos**, king of Syria 144–142 B.C.; placed on throne by Trypho or Tryphon, **2**, 157; killed, **4**, 560.

**Antiochus (VII) Sidetes**, king of Syria 137–128 B.C.; and the Jews, **2**, 159, 160; **4**, 560; defeated and killed by Parthians, **2**, 160; **4**, 560; **8**, 61.

**Antiochus (VIII) Grypus**, king of Syria 125–96 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 560–561.

**Antiochus (IX) Cyzicenus**, king of Syria 111–96 B.C.; rules jointly with Antiochus Grypus, **4**, 561.

**Antiochus (X) Eusebes**, king of Syria ca. 95 B.C., **4**, 561.

**Antiochus (XI) Epiphanes**, king of Syria ca. 95 B.C., **4**, 553.

**Antiochus (XII) Dionysus**, king of Syria ca. 94 B.C., **4**, 561.

**Antiochus (XIII) Asiaticus**, king of Syria 69–65 B.C.; last of the Seleucidæ, **4**, 561.

**Antiochus** (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia, jointly with Androcles, **3**, 144.

**Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes**, king of Commagene 38–72 A.D.; accused of conspiring with Parthians, **6**, 243.

**Antiochus**, Athenian admiral, friend of Alcibiades; presumption and defeat of, at Notium (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.

**Antiochus Hierax** (d. 227 B.C.), son of Antiochus (II) Theos; revolt of, against Seleucus Callinicus (246 B.C.), **4**, 557, 571.

**Antiparos**, see Oliaros.

**Antipas**, Herod, see Herod Antipas.

**Antipater or Antipas** (d. 319 B.C.), Macedonian soldier, son of Iollas; as statesman under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218; as commander in Macedonia, **4**, 277, 283, 411; war of, in Greece (331 B.C.), **4**, 412–413; Lamian War, **4**, 464–476; at partition of Alexander's empire, **4**, 426, 428, 432–435; war of, with Perdiccas, **4**, 435, 476; assumes supreme power, **4**, 435, 476; death of, **4**, 436, 476–478; effect of death in Greece, **4**, 478, 479.

**Antipater**, son of Cassander, king of Macedonia; efforts of to obtain throne, **4**, 452, 499, 504.

**Antipater**, nephew of Cassander, king of Macedonia; attempts to gain throne, **4**, 458.

**Antipater the Idumæan**, (d. 43 B.C.), father of Herod the Great; as governor of Idumæa, **2**, 27, 162; made procurator of Judea, **2**, 27, 163.

**Antiphilus**, an Athenian general; succeeds Leosthenes in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 467; conquers Leonnatus, **4**, 467–469.

**Antiphon** (ca. 480–411 B.C.), an Athenian orator—the oldest of the "ten Attic

- orators"; teacher of the new Rhetoric, **3**, 459; organises government by the Four Hundred, **3**, 623-629.
- Antiquities**, see **Archæology**.
- Antiquity of the Earth and of Man**; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
- Anti-Semitism**, see **Jews**.
- Antistia**, wife of Pompey the Great; divorced (82 B.C.), **5**, 440.
- Antistius**, Roman prætor; banished for insulting Nero, **6**, 341.
- Antoku** (d. 1185), last emperor of Taira dynasty in Japan, **24**, 587.
- Antommarchi**, Francesco (ca. 1780-1838), an Italian surgeon, physician to Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Anton** (Karl Anton), (1811-1885), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussian statesman; forms new Prussian ministry (1858), **15**, 474.
- Antonina**, wife of Belisarius; in plot against Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77; influence of, on her husband, **7**, 89-90; intercedes for Belisarius, **7**, 417; conduct of, after death of Belisarius, **7**, 130; aids in deposing Pope Silverius, **7**, 403-404.
- Antonines**, Age of the, the period of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (Roman emperors); review of, **6**, 305-306; **9**, 17; persecutions in, **6**, 324-328.
- Antoninus Pius** (Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius) (86-161 A.D.), emperor of Rome 138-161 A.D.; adopted by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of, **6**, 290-292; **18**, 19; character of, **6**, 292-294; persecutions of Christians under, **6**, 324-325; bestows rights of Roman citizenship in Spain, **10**, 10.
- Antonio**, Dom, of Portugal (d. 1595), prior of Crato; candidate for throne of Portugal, **10**, 499, 500; defeated by duke of Alva, **10**, 501; aided by Queen Elizabeth, **10**, 502; death of, **10**, 503.
- Antonius**, Caius, son of M. Antonius; Roman consul (63 B.C.) with Cicero, **5**, 484; placed by Cicero in command of army against Catiline, **5**, 491-493; given province of Macedonia, **5**, 491, 614, 621.
- Antonius**, Julius, younger son of Antony, by Fulvia; death of, **6**, 118.
- Antonius**, Lucius, younger brother of Antony; as tribune of the people, **5**, 613; at battle of Mutina, **5**, 616; as consul, **5**, 625.
- Antonius**, L., Roman soldier; proclaims himself emperor in Dacian war (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
- Antonius**, Marcus (143-87 B.C.), Roman orator and soldier; sent against pirates in Cilicia, **5**, 464; death of, **5**, 429.
- Antony**, Mark, or Marcus Antonius (ca. 85-30 B.C.), Roman triumvir and general; as tribune of the people opposes Pompey's party, **5**, 531; at battle of Dyrrachium, **5**, 538; suppresses revolt in Rome, **5**, 553; as intimate friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; as consul, **5**, 578-579, 582; conduct of, at murder of Cæsar, **5**, 586, 609-610; oration of, over Cæsar, **5**, 611; hostility of, to Octavian, **5**, 613-616; negotiations of, with Octavian, **5**, 617; becomes triumvir, **5**, 617; orders death of Cicero, **5**, 620; at Philippi, **5**, 622-624, 635; and Cleopatra, **4**, 577, **5**, 624-625, 628, 629, 631-632, 636; wars of, with Parthians, **5**, 625, 628; **8**, 68-69; marriage of, with Octavia, **5**, 626; war of, with Octavian (battle of Actium), **5**, 630-631; death of, **5**, 631-632; estimate of personality, **5**, 633-636.
- Antrim**, Randal M'Donnel, Earl of, Irish Catholic nobleman; raises troops in Ireland (ca. 1645), **20**, 33; marriage of, **20**, 33 note.
- Antwerp**, a seaport and chief commercial city of Belgium; plundered by Spanish troops, **10**, 243; captured by French (1701), **20**, 460; taken by French under Marshal Saxe (1746), **12**, 42; and "Spanish Fury," **13**, 471; sieges of (1584-1585), **13**, 511-513; (1792), **14**, 15; (1830), **14**, 53; (1832), **14**, 55; **15**, 63.
- Antyllus**, elder son of Antony by Fulvia, **5**, 634.
- Anu**, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 517, 521-522, 526; temple of, **1**, 372, 453.
- Anubis**, Egyptian god; high priest of, **1**, 118; represented with dog's head, **1**, 230; son of Osiris, **1**, 282.
- Anund Jacob** (the "Kolbrenner"), son of Olaf and king of Sweden in age of Vikings; reign of, **16**, 36; humanity of, **16**, 47; invades Denmark, **16**, 49.
- Anunit**, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 342.
- Anytus** (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian; in exile, **4**, 20; accuser of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Apama** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Artabazus; wife of Seleucus Nicator, **4**, 555.
- Apason**, Phœnician deity, **1**, 313.
- Apelles** (ca. 350-ca. 300 B.C.), Grecian artist; draws Alexander's picture, **4**, 260-261.
- Apepa I** (Apophis), Hyksos king of Egypt (XVth dynasty), **1**, 122, 124.
- Apepa II** (Apophis), king of Egypt (XVIIth dynasty), **1**, 124.
- Aper**, Arrius, Roman prætorian prefect; slain (ca. 284 A.D.), **6**, 432.
- Aphraates**, Jacob, the "Persian Sage" (fourth century, A.D.), a Syrian bishop, **8**, 80.
- Aphrodite**, a Greek deity, see **Venus**, **Astarte**.
- Apicata**, divorced wife of Sejanus; suicide of (31 A.D.), **6**, 152.
- Apion**, Ptolemy (d. 96 B.C.), king of Cyrene 117-96 B.C.; son of Ptolemy VII; inherits Cyrene, **4**, 575.
- Apis**, the Bull of Memphis, worshipped by ancient Egyptians; worship of, introduced, **1**, 91; tombs at Memphis, **1**, 153; legends of, **1**, 193; funeral steles of, **1**, 193-194; identified with Osiris, **1**, 232; called Epaphus, **1**, 233; worship of, **1**, 231, 232-236, 285; feast of, **1**, 232; temple of, **1**, 233; hieroglyphic name, **1**, 233; Strabo describes, **1**, 236; Cambyzes and, **2**, 603, 604; honoured by Alexander, **4**, 315; Cæsar and, **6**, 44; Galba and, **6**, 248.

**Apocleti**, the administrative and judicial council of the Ætolian League; composition of, **4**, 517.

**Apodaca**, Juan Ruiz de (1754-1835), Spanish soldier, viceroy of Mexico 1816-1822; administration of, **23**, 622-623.

**Apollocrates**, son of Dionysius (the Younger); in command at Syracuse (357 B.C.), **4**, 206.

**Apollo**, in Greek and later in Roman mythology, son of Zeus (Jupiter); in Egypt according to classical traditions, **1**, 189, 213, 279, 280, 282; in Babylon, **1**, 480; statue of, at Tyre, chained during siege, **2**, 298; identified with the Scythian Ctesyrus, **2**, 406; worship of, in ancient Greece, **3**, 86; among Dorians, **3**, 120, 124; oracle of, consulted by Lycurgus, **3**, 140; on island of Delos, **3**, 160; oracle of, at Delphi, **3**, 170; **4**, 592; worshipped with music and poetry, **3**, 171; **4**, 592; games consecrated to, **3**, 174; temple of, burned (548 B.C.), **3**, 234; protects temple against Xerxes, **3**, 338; place of worship in development of Greek spirit, **4**, 593, 597; worship of, in Rome, **5**, 70.

**Apollodorus**, architect of the Forum; bridges Danube (103 A.D.), **6**, 278.

**Apollodorus**, of Amphipolis; general of Alexander, commands in Babylon (331 B.C.), **4**, 330.

**Apollodorus**, tyrant of Cassandrea (third century, B.C.); war of, with Antigonus Gonatas, **4**, 460.

**Apollodorus**, of Phaleron; friend of Socrates, **4**, 44.

**Apollonius**, son of Charinus and general of Alexander; commands in western Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 318.

**Appollonius**, Seleucid viceroy; massacres inhabitants of Jerusalem, **2**, 143; defeated by Judas Maccabæus (166 B.C.), **2**, 148.

**Apollonius Tyanæus** (ca. 4 B.C.-97? A.D.), Pythagorean philosopher; connection of, with death of Domitian, **6**, 260; instructs Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 291.

**Apollonphanes**, satrap of Oritis (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 371.

**Apology**, The, of William of Orange, a historical document published in answer to the ban of Cardinal Granvella (1580); contents of, **13**, 483, 485.

**Apophis**, see Apepa.

**Appenzell**, canton of German Switzerland; throws off yoke of the abbot of St. Gall (1401), **16**, 581-583; war of, with Austrians, **16**, 583; forms alliance with St. Gall, **16**, 583; joins confederacy (1513), **16**, 614.

**Appomattox**, town, Virginia (U. S. A.); surrender of Confederate army at (1865), **23**, 451.

**Apraxin**, Feodor (1671-1728), Russian admiral; peculation of, **17**, 287; member of secret high council, **17**, 328.

**Apraxin**, Stefan (d. 1758), Russian general; conquers Prussians at Gross Jägerndorf, (1757), **15**, 201; **17**, 355.

**Apries**, see Uah-ab-Ra.

**April Movement**, The, name applied to a widespread anti-clerical demonstration in Holland (1853), **14**, 61.

**Apsimar**, Tiberius, see Tiberius Apsimar.

**Apsu**, Babylonian primordial divinity, **1**, 313, 522.

**Apulia**, a region in Italy; conquered by Normans (middle eleventh century), **9**, 69-70; subsection of, **11**, 27.

**Aquæ Sextiæ** (Roman for Aix); battle of, (102 B. C.), **5**, 395-396.

**Aquilius**, Manius, Roman consul 101 B.C.; conducts war against slaves in Sicily, **5**, 400.

**Aquinas**, Saint Thomas (1225 or 1227-1274), Italian theologian, **9**, 184.

**Aquitaine**, an ancient division of France; early history and inhabitants of, **7**, 490, 516; made subordinate kingdom of German empire, **7**, 557; ceded to England, **11**, 141.

**Arabia**, main treatment, **3**, 100-305; An Essay on *The Scope and Influence of Arabic History*, by Dr. Theodor Nöldeke, **3**, 1-25. **3**, Chapter III, Early History (ca. 2500 B. C.-622 A.D.), 100-111; Chapter IV, Mohammed (570-632 A.D.), 111-145; Chapter V, The Spread of Islam (632-661 A.D.), 145-175; Chapter VI, The Omayyads (661-750 A.D.), 175-191; Chapter VII, The Arabs in Europe (711-961 A.D.), 191-209; Chapter VIII, The Abbasids (750-1258 A.D.), 209-233; Chapter IX, The Decline of the Moslems in Spain (961-1609 A.D.), 233-260; Chapter X, Arab Civilisation, 260-284; Chapter XI, *Tribal Life of the Epic Period*, An Essay, by Dr. Julius Wellhausen, 284-294; Chapter XII, *The Principles of Law in Islam*, An Essay, by Dr. Ignác Goldziher, 294-305; Chronology, **3**, 32-46; see also Spain, Crusades.

**Arabiati**, aristocratic party at Florence (fifteenth century), **9**, 422, 424.

**Arabi Pasha**, Ahmed (ca. 1837-), Egyptian revolutionary leader; heads rebellion in Egypt, **21**, 646; **24**, 459; exile of, **24**, 460.

**Arabs**, in Egypt, **1**, 80; racial origin of, **1**, 314-315; wars with Asshurbanapal, **1**, 436-437; **2**, 65; contact of, with Rome, **6**, 30, 418, 468; in Turkestan and Tibet, **24**, 269; Turkish sovereignty over, confirmed under Suleiman I, **24**, 346; see also Arabia and Saracens.

**Aradus** (Arvad), Phœnician city; founded, **2**, 255, 256; allied to Tyre, **2**, 257, 258; joins Ahab, **2**, 284; Asshurbanapal subjects, **2**, 286; yields to Alexander the Great, **2**, 294; naval force of, abandons Tyre, **2**, 296.

**Arago**, Dominique François (1786-1853), French astronomer and natural philosopher; member of provisional government in France (1848), **13**, 87.

**Aragon**, former kingdom, Spain, origin and early history of, **10**, 50-52; united to

Catalonia (1137), **10**, 59; united to Castile (1479), **10**, 130-133.

**Arakha**, an Armenian; pretends to be Nebuchadrezzar (ca. 519 B.C.), **2**, 607.

**Arakhtcheiev** (Arakhtcheyeff), Count Alexei (1769-1834). Russian statesman; favourite of Alexander, **17**, 502; retrogressive policy of, **17**, 520; founds military colonies, **17**, 521; and great inundation of 1864, **17**, 525-526; retirement and death of, **17**, 540.

**Aramæans**, inhabitants of Aram, a region of undefined boundaries in Syria and Mesopotamia; origin of, **1**, 345, 347; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 377, 392-393, 401, 406, 434; contact of, with Hebrews, **2**, 16, 21, 50, 91; first appearance of, in Syria, **2**, 58, 65; language and literature of, **2**, 65, 137, 633; **4**, 611; unaffected by Greek civilisation, **2**, 313; history of, reviewed, **2**, 413.

**Arame**, king of Urartu, end of dynasty of (857 B.C.), **2**, 388.

**Aram-Naharain**, see **Mitanni**.

**Aranda** (Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea), Count of (1718-1799 or 1794). Spanish statesman; administrative reforms of (1763), **10**, 304; effects the expulsion of the Jesuits (1767), **10**, 306-307; becomes prime minister (1792), **10**, 312; retirement of, **10**, 313; advocates Spanish neutrality (1793), **10**, 314.

**Aranza**, Don Miguel José de, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; first conspiracy against Spanish rule denounced to (1789), **23**, 621-622.

**Ararat**, ancient name of a district in Armenia, identified with Armenia and Urartu, *q. v.*

**Araric**, king of the Goths (fourth century A.D.); invades Mesia, **6**, 463-464.

**Aratus** of Sicyon (271-213 B.C.), Greek statesman and soldier; expels Macedonians from Corinth, **4**, 461; influences Sicyon to join Achæan League, **4**, 518-519; Achæan League under control of, **4**, 520-521; captures citadel of Corinth, **4**, 521-522; war of, with Sparta, **4**, 523-524; asks aid of Macedonia against Sparta, **4**, 524-525; war of, with Ætolians, **4**, 526-528; death of, **4**, 528.

**Araucanians** or **Araucanos**, a warlike tribe of southern Chili, **23**, 539, 540.

**Araujo Lima**, Pedro de, marquis of Olinda (1793-1870), Brazilian statesman; regency of (1838-1840), **23**, 658; premier (1848-1849), **23**, 659; premier (1857-1859), **23**, 659; premier (1862-1864), **23**, 660; premier (1865-1866), **23**, 660.

**Arbaces**, Persian soldier; general in army of Artaxerxes, **4**, 54; satrap of Media, **4**, 65.

**Arbela** (Gaugamela), battle of (331 B.C.), **4**, 320-328, 355, 414; **8**, 47.

**Arbitration**, International, see **International Arbitration**.

**Arbogast** or **Arbogastes** (d. 394 A.D.), a Frankish general in Roman army; minister of Valentinian II, **6**, 527; wars of, **6**, 527; **7**, 463.

**Arbrissel**, Robert d' (1047-1117), Breton

monk; founds abbey at Fontevrault (1099), **8**, 493.

**Arbroath** or **Aberbrothock**, Manifesto of, protest of Scottish nobles and clergy against Pope John XXII's action in opposing the cause of Scottish freedom (1320), **21**, 110-111.

**Arcadia**, in ancient geography a region in the heart of the Peloponnesus; language of, **3**, 36; early history of, **3**, 124, 181; Arcadian revolution (370 B.C.), **4**, 169-171; wars of, with Lacedæmonians, **4**, 179-180, 189; league of, with Greek cities, **4**, 187-189, 192; in war with Macedonia, **4**, 412; decline of, **4**, 517.

**Arcadius** (383-408 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 395-408 A.D.; accession of, **6**, 535; **7**, 25; relations of, with Rufinus, **6**, 536, 537; **7**, 30-32; marriage of, **6**, 537; relations of, with Eutropius, **6**, 537-538, 540; **7**, 33-35; Stilicho seeks control of, **6**, 538-541; under influence of Eudoxia, **6**, 545; revolt of Gainas against, **7**, 37-38; death of, **7**, 41.

**Arcas**, ancestor of the Arcadians, **3**, 122.

**Arce**, Doctor Aniceto, president of Bolivia; succeeded by Baptista (1892), **23**, 613.

**Arcemboldi**, papal legate to Denmark (sixteenth century); defends the doctrine of indulgence, **16**, 249.

**Arcesilaus III**, king of Cyrene 530-ca. 514 B.C.; tributary to Cambyses, **2**, 611; banished, **2**, 611.

**Arcesilaus** (ca. 316-ca. 241 B.C.), Greek philosopher, **4**, 45.

**Archæology**:

American: (prehistoric), **22**, 398-400.

Assyrian: **1**, 366 seq.; excavations in Mesopotamia, **1**, 600-626.

Babylonian: (old), **1**, 343, 348 seq.; (new), **1**, 446 seq.; in reign of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; and Babylonian culture, **1**, 534 seq.; excavations in Mesopotamia, **1**, 600-626.

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**Arminius** or **Jacob van Harmensen** (1560–1609), Dutch theologian, leader of the Arminian movement; dispute of with Gomarus, **13**, 554.

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**Arndt, Ernst Moritz** (1769–1860), German writer and professor; Kotzebue maligns, **15**, 371; re-installed in professorship, **15**, 411; begs king of Prussia to accept imperial crown, **15**, 454, 455.

**Arneson, Jon** (d. 1551), bishop of Holum in Iceland; opposition of, to Reformation, **16**, 266–267.

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**Arni**, battle of (1751), **22**, 51.

**Arnim, Count Adolf Heinrich von** (1803–1868), Prussian politician; member of Prussian liberal ministry, **15**, 436.

**Arnim** or **Arnheim, Hans (or Johann) Georg von** (1581–1641), German diplomatist and soldier; mission of, to Berlin, **15**, 122–123.

**Arno**, bishop of Wurzburg, defeated by Moravians (872 A.D.), **7**, 581.

**Arnold** (d. 989 A.D.), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 311.

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**Arnold of Brescia** (ca. 1100–1155), Italian religious reformer; disciple of Abelard, **11**, 43; hostilities of, with Pope Eugenius III, **14**, 93; execution of, **8**, 603 note; **9**, 39; **14**, 97.

**Arnold, Benedict** (1741–1801), American soldier; at capture of Ticonderoga (1775), **23**, 245; in Canadian expedition (1776), **23**, 250; campaign of, in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262; in Burgoyne campaign, at Saratoga, **23**, 264–265; treason of, at West Point, **23**, 275; made British brigadier-general, **23**, 276; expedition of, against Virginia, **23**, 278; expedition of, against Connecticut, **23**, 279.

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**Arpad** (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, **7**, 591, 594.

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**Arsaces III** (or II) Artabanus, Parthian king ca. 211–191 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 56–57.

**Arsaces IV** (or III) Priapatius, Parthian king 191–176 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 57.

**Arsaces V** (or IV), Phraates I, Parthian king 176–ca. 171 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 57.

**Arsaces VI** (or V), Mithridates, Parthian king 171–ca. 138 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 51, 57–59.

**Arsaces VII** (or VI), Phraates II, Parthian king 138–128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 60–61.

**Arsaces VIII** (or VII), Artabanus II (or I), Parthian king 128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 61–62.

**Arsaces IX** (or VIII), Mithridates II, the Great, Parthian king 128–88 B.C.; extends Parthian empire, **8**, 51, 62; death of, **8**, 52, 62.

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**Arsaces XIII, Mithridates III**, Parthian king ca. 56 B.C.; war of, with Arnenia, **8**, 508 note; banished, **8**, 51; death of, **8**, 52.

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**Arsaces XVI, Phraates V or Phraataces**, Parthian king 2 B.C.–1 A.D.; concludes peace with Rome, **6**, 119; **8**, 70; driven to Rome, **8**, 70.

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**Arsaces XIX, Artabanus III**, Parthian king ca. 11–ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 136, 139; **8**, 70.

**Arsaces (XX) Gotarzes**, Parthian king 41–51 A.D.; disputes throne with Vardanes, **8**, 70–71.

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**Arsaces (XXV) Chosroes or Osroes**, Parthian king ca. 110–ca. 130 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 274–275; **8**, 72–73.

**Arsaces XXVII, Vologases II**, Parthian king 78–148 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71, 73.

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**Arsames** (d. 333 B.C.), Persian satrap; joins Darius, **4**, 296; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

**Arsenius** (ca. 354–ca. 450 A.D.), Egyptian monk; tutor of Arcadius, **6**, 537.

**Arsenius** (d. 1267), patriarch of Constantinople 1254–1261; appointed guardian of Joannes (IV) Lascaris, **7**, 305; opposes Michael VIII, **7**, 310; deposed, **7**, 315.

**Arses** or **Narses**, or **Oarses**, son of Artaxerxes III, king of Persia 339 B.C., **2**, 294, 630; **4**, 306.

**Arshid**, first sultan of Hassanian dynasty in Morocco 1664–1672, **24**, 473.

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**Arsinoe**, daughter of Lysimachus of Thrace; first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus (285 B.C.), **4**, 569.

**Arsinoe** (d. 41 B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra and queen of Egypt in 47 B.C.; defeated and captured by Caesar, **4**, 577; **5**, 548–551, 564; death of, **4**, 577.

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**Arsites** (fifth century B.C.), brother of Darius II; rebellion of, **2**, 618.

**Arsites**, Persian satrap of Phrygia; at the battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 285–288.

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**Artabanus**, kings of Parthia, see **Arsaces**.

**Artabanus IV**, a pretender to throne of Parthia (81 A.D.), **8**, 71.

**Artabanus**, son of Hystaspes and brother of Darius; opposes plan of expedition against Greece (484 B.C.), **3**, 288–289; vision of, **3**, 290–291; apprehensions of, **3**, 299–300.

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**Artabazanes** or **Ariabignes** (d. 480 B.C.), eldest son of Darius Hystaspes; claims of, to throne, **2**, 614; **3**, 285; chief admiral at Salamis, **3**, 347.

**Artabazus**, son of Pharnaces, Persian general; accompanies Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 350; flight of, after battle of Plataea, **3**, 370–371, 374; conducts negotiations between Xerxes and Pausanias, **3**, 386–387, 391–392.

**Artabazus** (ca. 362–328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, **2**, 626–627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, **2**, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, **4**, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, **4**, 316.

**Artabazus**, (sixth century A.D.), a Persian soldier; in service of Justinian, **7**, 411.

**Artapates** (d. 401 B.C.), favourite minister of Cyrus; death of, at Cunaxa, **4**, 57.

**Artaphernes**, brother of Darius Hystaspes, and satrap of Sardis; receives embassy from Athens (505 B.C.), **3**, 252, 263; aids Aristagoras, **3**, 265.

**Artaphernes**, son of Artaphernes, the satrap; invades Greece (490 B.C.), **3**, 268 seq.

**Artaphernes**, Persian envoy of Artaxerxes I (425 B.C.), intercepted by Athenians, **3**, 580.

**Artavasdes I**, king of Armenia 56–34 B.C.; in war with Parthia, **5**, 508 note; ally of Rome, **5**, 509; **8**, 69; captured and killed by Antony, **2**, 420.

**Artavasdes III**, king of Armenia 260 A.D.; expelled from Armenia by Parthians, **8**, 70.

**Artavastes** (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), **8**, 69.

**Artavastes**, usurper of Byzantine throne ca. 742 A.D.; favours image worship, **8**, 548.

**Artaxerxes I**, surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia 465–425 or 424 B.C.; attempts of, to bribe Sparta, **2**, 615; **4**, 424, 429; wars of, **2**, 615–618; Themistocles at court of, **3**, 400; death of, **2**, 618.

**Artaxerxes II**, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405–361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 619–626; imprisons Cyrus, **4**, 49–50; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 53–59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, **4**, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, **4**, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), **4**, 123–125; **2**, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, **4**, 127; war of, with Evagoras, **2**, 621–622; **4**, 133–135.

**Artaxerxes III**, surnamed Ochus, king of Persia 361 or 359–338 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 626–630; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 194; **2**, 626–629; **4**, 281; wars of, with Israel and Syria, **2**, 133, 627; conquers Phœnicia, **2**, 292–294, 627; murdered by Bagoas, **2**, 204, 630.

**Artaxerxes IV**, title assumed by Bessus, satrap of Bactria 330 B.C., **2**, 631.

**Artaxerxes**, founder of Sassanian dynasty, see **Ardashir I**.

**Artaxis or Artaxes I**, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.

**Artaxias II**, king of Armenia 34–20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, **6**, 30; **8**, 69.

**Artayctes** (fifth century B.C.), a Persian, son of Oherasmis; governor of Sestus under Xerxes, **3**, 378.

**Artayntes** (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier in army of Xerxes; commander at Mycale, **3**, 353, 377–378.

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**Artebrians**, early Celtic tribe inhabiting Spain, **10**, 3.

**Artemidorus of Cnidus**, a Greek rhetorician; attempts to warn Caesar of conspiracy, **5**, 582, 585.

**Artemisia**, (fifth century, B.C.) queen of Iliacarnassus; at battle of Salamis, **2**, 417; **3**, 317–318; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 301, 340–341; entrusted with charge of Xerxes' children, **3**, 349.

**Artemisia**, wife of Mausolus and queen of Caria 352–350 B.C.; tomb built by, **2**, 417.

**Artemius**, see **Anastasius II**.

**Artemisium**, promontory in Eubœa, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–331.

**Artemon**, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.

**Artenay**, village in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 173.

**Artevelde, Jacob van** (ca. 1300–1345), Flemish popular leader, called the “Brewer of Ghent”; alliance of, with England, **11**, 102; **13**, 322; **18**, 457–458; murder of, **11**, 112; **13**, 323; **18**, 458.

**Artevelde, Philip van** (ca. 1340–1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); **13**, 328; **18**, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebeke, **13**, 329; **18**, 497.

**Arthur**, legendary king in Britain; foundations for the story of, **18**, 40–41.

**Arthur** (1187–1203), count of Brittany, son of Geoffrey; claimant to English throne, **11**, 49; **18**, 314, 329 seq.; betrothal of, **18**, 309; cause of, supported by Philip II, **18**, 331; capture and disappearance of, **18**, 333.

**Arthur** (1486–1502), son of Henry VII of England; birth of, **19**, 21; marriage of, **19**, 38; character and death of, **19**, 38.

**Arthur, Chester Alan** (1830–1886), American statesman; succeeds to the presidency on the death of President Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; signs Civil Service Act (1883), **23**, 479.

**Arthur, Sir George** (1784–1854), British colonial official; governor of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 241; succeeds Sir Francis B. Head as lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1838), **22**, 337.

**Articles of Confederation**, the first instrument of government of the United States of America; adopted (1777), **23**, 254; weakness of, **23**, 286–287.

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**Artigas, José** (1755–1851), South American revolutionary general; in command of Uruguay militia, **23**, 593.

**Artillery**, see **Arms, Armour**.

**Artimpasa**, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 406.

**Artois**, ancient province of northern France; annexed to France, under Philip Augustus, **11**, 51; seized by Farnese, prince of Parma, **10**, 243.

**Artois**, counts of, see **Robert I and II**, counts of Artois, and **Charles X**, king of France.

**Artyphius** (fifth century B.C.), son of Megabyzus; rebels against Darius II, **2**, 618.

**Arudj** (Horuj, Uruj, Horush) (d. 1518), Barbary corsair, brother of Barbarossa; career of in North Africa, **8**, 520; **24**, 476.

**Arundel**, town of Sussex, England, famous for its castle; siege of (1101), **13**, 232; battle of (1644), **20**, 22.

**Arundel**, Philip Howard, Earl of (d. 1595); one of the leaders of the Catholic party in England under Edward VI and Elizabeth; in attempt to place Mary on the throne (1553), **19**, 231; condemnation and death of, **19**, 407.

**Arundel**, Humphrey (d. 1549), leader of insurrection against Edward VI, **19**, 215.

**Arundel**, Thomas (1353-1413), archbishop of Canterbury; impeached and banished, **18**, 502; incites Henry IV to persecute Lollards, **18**, 520-521.

**Aruns** (sixth century B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult oracle of Delphi, **5**, 85; kills and is killed by Brutus, **5**, 89.

**Aruns** (d. ca. 500 B.C.), son of Porsena, an Etruscan; defeated at battle of Aricia, **3**, 6.

**Aruns**, an Etruscan of Clusium; according to legend invites Gauls to cross the Alps (fourth century B.C.), **5**, 156, 166.

**Aruru**, Babylonian deity, **1**, 526; **2**, 220.

**Arvad**, see **Aradus**.

**Arverni**, tribe in Gaul; wars of, with Rome, **5**, 515, 526.

**Arvina**, A. Cornelius, Roman dictator (fourth century B.C.); conflict of, with Samnites, **5**, 187.

**Aryandes** (fifth century B.C.), a Persian; as governor of Egypt, **2**, 612.

**Aryans**, members of Aryan or Indo-European race; races and language, **1**, 45-46; **3**, 34, 36; early home of, **2**, 482, 525-526; **3**, 34; in India, **2**, 483-492; and Persians, **2**, 482, 565; in Greece, **3**, 34-36; and Romans, **5**, 44.

**Aryat** (sixth century A.D.), Abyssinian soldier; invades Yemen (529 A.D.), **8**, 110.

**Aryenis** (sixth century B.C.), daughter of Alyattes, king of Lydia; marries Astyages of Media, **2**, 430, 458, 583.

**Arymbas I** (Arribas or Tharymbas), king of Molossians in Epirus ca. 429 B.C.; educated at Athens, **4**, 502.

**Arymbas II**, king of Epirus in fourth century B.C.; reign of, **4**, 502-503.

**Arzamas**, a literary club of romanticists in Russia; foundation of, **17**, 516.

**Arzanene**, border province of Persia; Christian inhabitants of, carried away (577 A.D.), **8**, 90.

**Asa**, king of Judah ca. 917-874 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 107, 108.

**Asa**, wife of Gudrod, Gothic king of Skåne; causes death of husband and father, **16**, 35.

**Asad ben Saman**, see **Saman**, **Asad**.

**Asagarta**, see **Sagartians**.

**Asami**, an Aryan language of India, **2**, 490.

**Asan**, czars of Bulgaria, see **Asen**.

**Asan**, battle of (1894), **24**, 558.

**Asander**, son of Philotas; brother of Parmenion, **4**, 218; defeats Orontobates, **4**, 297; receives satrapy of Caria (323 B.C.), **4**, 428.

**Asbiorn** (tenth century), Scandinavian landholder; at assembly in Trondhjem, **16**, 52.

**Asbrandson**, Bjarni, in Icelandic saga, a discoverer of America; adventures of, **22**, 402 seq.

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**Ascension Island**, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), **10**, 486.

**Aschaffenburg**, a town in Bavaria; battle of, (1866), **15**, 492.

**Ascham**, Anthony (ca. 1617-1650), English ambassador to Spain; murdered by English royalists, **20**, 94, 123.

**Ascham**, Roger (1515-1568), English scholar and author; tutor of Elizabeth, **19**, 246; describes Elizabeth, **19**, 269-270.

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**Ascue**, Anne, see **Askew**.

**Asculum**, Apulum or Satrianum, Latin name for modern Ascoli Satriano, a town in Italy; battle of (279 B.C.), **4**, 509; **5**, 207.

**Asdiagians**, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 598.

**Asdrubal**, see **Hasdrubal**.

**Asen**, Ivan I, Bulgarian czar 1186-1196; throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 163; reign of, **24**, 169.

**Asen**, Ivan II, Bulgarian czar 1218-1241; reign of, **24**, 171, 173.

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**Ashantee** (Ashanti) War, between Great Britain and the Ashantee Nation, West Africa (1873-1874); Sir Garnet Wolseley terminates, **21**, 639.

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**Asher**, Hebrew tribe; location of, **2**, 70.

**Ashley**, Mrs. Catherine, governess of Queen Elizabeth; "Confessions" of, **19**, 212.



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- Ashraf**, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.
- Ashtaroth**, see **Astarte**.
- Ashton, Sir Arthur** (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97-98.
- Ashtoreth**, see **Astarte**.
- Asia**, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.
- Asia Minor**, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373-379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380-390; main treatment, **2**, 391-463; bibliography, **2**, 465-468.
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- Asiaticus**, see **Antiochus XIII**.
- Asies**, a mythical personage in Lydian history, **2**, 425, 429.
- Asinius, Herius**, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), **5**, 415.
- Asis, Francis de**, marries Isabella II of Spain (1846), **10**, 400.
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- Aske, Robert** (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, **19**, 179.
- Askew (Ascue), Anne** (1521-1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.
- Askold** (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.
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- Asmund**, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.
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- Aspar** (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburius; in Italy, **6**, 573-578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.
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- Attila** (d. 453 A.D.), surnamed the Scourge of God; a famous king of the Huns; conquests of, **6**, 584-594; **7**, 48-60.
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- Augustine**, Saint (354-430 A.D.), celebrated father of Latin church; work of, entitled *Concerning the City of God*, **6**, 560; death of, **6**, 599; influence of, on Leo the Great, **3**, 527.
- Augustine** (d. 604 A.D.), Benedictine monk; sent as missionary to Anglo-Saxons (597 A.D.), **8**, 532; **18**, 42-43; made archbishop of Canterbury, **8**, 582; relations of, with English prelates, **18**, 44-45.
- Augustulus**, Romulus, last emperor of the West 475-476 A.D., **6**, 615-618.
- Augustus**, Caius Octavius (Julius Cæsar Octavianus), or Octavian (63 B.C.-14 A.D.), first emperor of Rome; early career of, **5**, 578; declared heir in Cæsar's will, **5**, 610; first public action of, **5**, 611 seq.; as triumvir with Antony (43 B.C.), **5**, 617-630; defeats Antony at Actium, **5**, 631; extent of empire of, **6**, 25-55; reforms of, **6**, 31-55, 88, 90, 347; the German people and the empire of, **6**, 55-77; characteristics of, **6**, 78, 86, 91, 121-132, 340; compared with Napoleon III, **6**, 80-84; named imperator (27 B.C.), **6**, 87; titles of, **6**, 87-90; gifts to the people and games under, **6**, 91-97, 100-101; literature in time of, **6**, 101; last years of, **6**, 116-132; death of, **6**, 120; deified, **6**, 120; funeral and will of, **6**, 128.
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**Bakri**, Algerian Jew; loans of, cause French war with Algeria (1827), 13, 43.  
**Balafre**, see Lorraine, François of, and Lorraine, Henry I of.

Balaklava, seaport in Crimea; made strategic point of allies (Crimean War), **17**, 570; battle of (1854), **17**, 572; **21**, 616.  
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Balas; see Alexander Balas.

Balbinus, Decimus Caelius, emperor of Rome April–August, 238 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 411–412.

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de (1475–1517), Spanish soldier; discovers Pacific Ocean (1513), **10**, 205; **22**, 471; rules Spanish colony in Darien, **22**, 469; founds settlement of Santa Maria, **22**, 472; execution of, **22**, 473; ships of, used in discovery of Nicaragua, **23**, 639.

Balbus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul (40 B.C.), **5**, 573.

Balcha (Basha), Servian noble; establishes rule in Montenegro (1356), **24**, 207.

Baldaccio d'Anghiari, governor of Pisa (fifteenth century); cruel ruse of, **9**, 289.

Baldissera, General, Italian soldier; supercedes Baratieri (1896) and makes terms with Menelek, **9**, 632.

Baldwin I (1171–1206), emperor of Constantinople 1204–1206; early career of, **8**, 414–415; becomes Count of Flanders (1195), **13**, 365; reign of, **7**, 283–295; conflict of, with Bulgarians, **24**, 170; uncertain fate, **7**, 295; **11**, 57; false claimant to title of, **11**, 57.

Baldwin II, emperor of Constantinople 1228–1261; nephew of the emperor, Baldwin I; career of, **7**, 299–302.

Baldwin I (1058–1118), king of Jerusalem, brother of Godfrey of Bouillon; joins the first crusade, **8**, 340; founds principality of Edessa, **8**, 346; succeeds Godfrey as king of Jerusalem, **8**, 354, 356.

Baldwin II (d. 1131), king of Jerusalem, cousin of Godfrey of Bouillon, **2**, 304; **8**, 354, 356.

Baldwin III (d. 1162), king of Jerusalem 1143–1162; conquers Askalon, **2**, 305; reign of, **8**, 364–365.

Baldwin (IV) "the Leper," king of Jerusalem 1173–1185; reign of, **8**, 371–372.

Baldwin V (d. 1185), king of Jerusalem; reign of, **8**, 373.

Baldwin (I) Forester, called "the Iron Arm" (d. 878), first count of Flanders 864–878; elopes with a daughter of Charles the Bald of France, **13**, 311.

Baldwin (II) "the Bald" (d. 918), count of Flanders; opposes Normans and marries daughter of Alfred the Great, **13**, 311.

Baldwin (IV) "Comely Beard," count of Flanders ca. 1000; seizes Valenciennes, **7**, 627; defeats king of France and Emperor Henry II, **13**, 311.

Baldwin (V) "le Débonnaire," count of Flanders (d. 1067); regent of France, **11**, 27; aids William the Conqueror in his conquest of England, **18**, 148.

Baldwin VII (d. 1119) count of Flanders; death of, **13**, 311.

Baldwin VIII (d. 1195) count of Hainault

and of Flanders 1191–1195; yields part of Flanders to France, **13**, 315.

Baldwin IX, count of Flanders; see Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople.

Baldwin (d. 1190), archbishop of Canterbury; crowns Richard I, **18**, 306.

Baldwin, Robert (1804–1858), Canadian statesman; favours responsible government in Canada, **22**, 340.

Bâle (Basel), Swiss city and canton; council of (1431–1449), **8**, 637–640; **14**, 212.

Bâle, Treaties of: 1. (1450), **16**, 592; 2. (April 5th, 1795), effect on France, **12**, 387; Prussia's connection with, **14**, 509; negotiations for, **15**, 274–278; provisions of, **15**, 278–280; 3. (July 22d, 1795), **12**, 408.

Bale, John (1495–1563), an English Protestant (originally Catholic) prelate, made bishop of Ossory, Ireland (1552), **21**, 403.

Balean of Ibelin, Christian commander at siege of Jerusalem (1187), **8**, 376.

Baleaic Isles, group of islands in the Mediterranean; sling-shooters of, **2**, 323; conquered by Pisans, **9**, 36; ravaged by Normans, **9**, 65.

Balfour, Arthur James (1848—), English statesman; conservative leader in house of commons, **21**, 648; prime minister, **21**, 660; resigns, **21**, 662.

Balfour of Burleigh, see Bruce, Alexander H.

Baliol, Bernard de, Scotch-Norman baron; renounces Scotch allegiance (1138), **18**, 244.

Baliol, Edward de (d. 1363), claimant to Scottish throne, son of John de Baliol; career of, **18**, 454; **21**, 129–134, 142.

Baliol, John de (d. ca. 1269), Scotch nobleman, founder of Baliol College; fights for Henry III in battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marriage of, **18**, 402.

Baliol, John de (1249–1315), king of Scotland, son of John de Baliol; claims the Scottish throne, **18**, 402–403; **21**, 63–64; made king of Scotland (1292), **18**, 404; **21**, 64; revolt and submission of, **18**, 406–408; **21**, 64–66; loses respect of people, **21**, 86–87.

Baliol, Marjory (thirteenth century), marries John Comyn of Badenoch, **21**, 85.

Baliol, Ursel of, kinsman of Scottish kings; commands cavalry of Romanus Diogenes in Armenia (1070), **7**, 254.

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Balkis, Arabian name of the Queen of Sheba, see Sheba.

Ball, John (d. 1381), English priest; participates in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 490; execution of, **18**, 493.

Ballaghboy, battle of (1598), **21**, 417.

Ballard (d. 1586), an English priest; connected with Babington Conspiracy (1586), **19**, 361–363.

**Ballivian, José** (1804-1852), Bolivian statesman and soldier; elected president of Bolivia (1841-1847), **23**, 612.

**Ball's Bluff**, battle of (1861), **23**, 430.

**Balmaceda, José Manuel** (1838-1891), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1886), **23**, 611.

**Balmerino, John Elphinstone**, 2d Lord (d. 1649), Scottish nobleman; conviction and pardon of (1635), **19**, 573; **21**, 292-293.

**Balmerino, Arthur Elphinstone**, Lord (d. 1746), Scottish nobleman, adherent of the pretender, Charles Edward; trial and execution of, **20**, 565-566.

**Balta**, city, Russia; taken by Russians (1768), **24**, 414.

**Balta, José** (1816-1872), Peruvian statesman and soldier; elected president (1868), **23**, 606; assassination of, **23**, 606.

**Balta-Limani**, Convention of (1849), provisions of, **24**, 149.

**Balti**, noble Gothic family, **6**, 543, 559, 569.

**Baltic**, Battle of the, see Copenhagen.

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**Baltimore**, Lords, see Calvert.

**Baltimore**, city of Maryland; early growth of, **23**, 138; British repulsed at (1814), **23**, 336; first blood of Civil War shed in, **23**, 420.

**Balue, Jean de la**, Cardinal (1422-1491), a French cardinal and politician; favourite of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254; imprisonment of, **11**, 262.

**Bainborough**, siege of (642 A.D.), **18**, 51.

**Bampton, Thomas de** (fourteenth century), English judge; commissioner of Richard II to insurgents (1381), **18**, 489.

**Bancroft, Richard** (1544-1610), English prelate; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475, 492.

**Banda Oriental**, see Uruguay.

**Bande Nere**, Florentine military company, **9**, 458.

**Banér (Banier, Banner) Johan** (1596-1641), Swedish general; invades Saxony, **14**, 370; at battle of Chemnitz (1639), **14**, 378; death of, **14**, 380; ability of, **16**, 329.

**Bangalore (Bangalur)**, chief city of Muisur, India; captured by Cornwallis, **22**, 111.

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Uruguay; national bank founded (1887), **23**, 619.

Venice, Bank of (Banco di Rialto) (1587), **9**, 324-325.

**Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss** (1816-1894), American politician and general; defeated at Winchester (1862), **23**, 430; commands at battle of Cedar Mountain (1862), **23**, 432; commands Red River expedition (1864), **23**, 444.

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**Bannockburn**, battle of (1314), **18**, 434-436; **21**, 99.

**Bantry Bay**, southwest coast of Ireland; French expedition to (1797), **21**, 440, 458.

**Bapaume**, battle of (1871), **13**, 168.

**Baptista, Doctor Mariano**, elected president of Bolivia (1892), **23**, 613.

**Bar**, town in Podolia, Russia; confederation of (1768), **17**, 378.

**Baraiktar**, see Mustapha Bairaktar.

**Barante, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Bruguère**, Baron de (1782-1866), a French statesman; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.

**Baratieri**, Italian soldier; campaigns in Eritria (1892-1893), **9**, 632; defeated by Abyssinians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632.

**Baratinski, Russian prince**; punished by Paul I (1796), **17**, 427.

**Barbacan**, Khwarizmian general; invades Palestine (1244), **8**, 433.

**Barbanègre, Joseph**, Baron of (1772-1830), French general; defends Hünningen (1815), **13**, 12.

**Barbara (Maria Theresa Magdalena Barbara)**, daughter of João V of Portugal and queen of Ferdinand VI of Spain (married 1729); character and disposition, **10**, 301.

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Barbarigo, Venetian naval commander at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474.

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Barbarossa, Khair-ad-din or Kheyr-ed-Din, bey of Algiers 1518-1546; acknowledged ruler of Algiers, **8**, 250-252; besieges Nice, **11**, 334; conflict with Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire, **24**, 351-354, 477-479.

Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie (1767-1794), French orator and politician; leads attack on Tuileries, **12**, 258-260; arrest of, **12**, 300; execution of, **12**, 391.

Barbary States, a name for the regions along the northern coast of Africa, west of Egypt; pirates of, in conflict with England (1621), **19**, 507; war with Great Britain (1816), **21**, 503; war with the United States (1801-1805), **23**, 318-319; (1815), **23**, 341; war with France, see Algeria.

Barbatus, Marcus (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul 449 B.C.; heads insurrection against decemvirate, **5**, 149; victorious over the Sabines, **5**, 142.

Barberek, Baron von, see Alvinzi.

Barberton, town in South Africa; British occupy, **22**, 314.

Barbès, Armand (1809-1870), French revolutionist; leader of "the Seasons," **13**, 71; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 98.

Barbezieux, Louis François Marie Letellier, Marquis of (1668-1701), son of Louvois; becomes minister of war (1691), **11**, 604.

Barbinais, Porcon de la, French soldier; heroism of, during Algerian War (1664-1665), **11**, 565.

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Barbon, Praisegod, see Barebone, Praisegod.

Barbons, pacific leaders in the Fronde, **11**, 501.

Barbu Stirbeiu, prince of Wallachia (1849), **24**, 150.

Barca, vilayet of the Turkish Empire in northern Africa; history of, **24**, 487.

Barcelona, city, Spain; Hamilcar builds, **10**, 5; united to Aragon, Valencia, and Majorca, **10**, 99; in War of Spanish Succession, **10**, 286; Treaties of (1493), **11**, 287; (1529), **9**, 457; sieges of (1695), **11**, 607; (1705), **20**, 475.

Barclay, Robert (1648-1690), Scottish writer and member of the Society of Friends; made nominal governor of East New Jersey, **23**, 153.

Barclay, Robert H. (d. 1837), British naval officer; commands British fleet in battle of Lake Erie (1813), **23**, 330-331.

Barclay de Tolly, Prince Michael Andreas (1761-1818), Russian field-marshal; in campaign of 1812, **12**, 586-588; **17**, 473.

Bar Cocheba, see Simon.

Bardanes, Byzantine emperor; see Philip-picus.

Bardanes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXI.

Bardas (d. 866), brother of Empress Theodora and Byzantine politician; governs Constantinople, **7**, 226.

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Bardolf, Lord (d. 1407), English statesman; in conspiracy against Henry IV, **18**, 521; death of, **18**, 525.

Bards; in England among the ancient Britons, **18**, 6; in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 343-344.

Barea Soranus (d. 66 A.D.), Roman consul suffectus 52 A.D.; accused of treason and death of, **6**, 206.

Barebone, or Barebones, or Barbon, Praise-god (1596-1679), English Baptist preacher and politician; parliament named for, **20**, 141.

Barebone's Parliament, a name given to the English parliament of 1653; fall of, **20**, 141.

Barentz, Willem (d. 1597), Dutch Arctic navigator; voyage of, **13**, 584-549.

Bari, seaport on the Adriatic; besieged by Normans (1071), **9**, 72.

Bariatinski (Barjatskij), Prince Alexander (1815-1879), Russian field-marshal; nominated commander-in-chief of forces, **17**, 599.

Baring, Alexander, 1st Baron Ashburton (1774-1848), English merchant and statesman; negotiates Ashburton Treaty with United States, **23**, 368.

Baring, Sir Evelyn, see Cromer, Earl of.

Baring, Sir Francis Thornhill, Baron Northbrook (1796-1866), English statesman; fiscal policy of, **21**, 599.

Barkly, Sir Henry (1815-), English statesman; serves as high commissioner in South Africa, **22**, 288.

Bar Kocheba, see Simon.

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Barlaymont (Barlaimont), Charles, Count of (d. 1579), Dutch statesman; member of *consulta* of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; imprisoned, **13**, 459.

Barlow, Arthur (1550-1620), English navigator; conducts Raleigh's exploring expeditions to America, **22**, 557.

Barnabò of Milan, see Visconti.

Barnard, Sir Henry William (1799-1857), English general; campaign of, in India, **22**, 174, 186.

Barnato, Barnett Isaacs (1852-1897), English capitalist in diamond mining in South Africa; concerned in amalgamation of the diamond mines, **22**, 272.

Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie (1761-1793), French revolutionist and orator; deputy to national assembly, **12**, 154; conducts the king to Paris, **12**, 242; dictates king's policy, **12**, 244.

Barnet (Chipping Barnet), battle of (1471), **18**, 594-596.

Barneveld, Jan van Olden (1547-1619), Dutch statesman; urges convention of the states of Holland at death of William the Silent, **13**, 509; made advocate of Holland, **13**, 512 note; opposes Leicester, **13**, 515, 522-523; in power, **13**, 527, 533-552; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554; opposes James I, **13**, 555; feud with

- Prince Maurice, **13**, 557; disgrace and death of, **13**, 561-567.
- Barnewell, Lord, English soldier; defeated in Ireland (1597), **21**, 414.
- Barnwell, John (ca. 1671-1724), American colonial soldier; in war with Tuscaroras, **23**, 59.
- Baroccio, Sebastian (sixteenth century), Italian engineer; constructs defenses at siege of Antwerp (1584), **13**, 511.
- Barons, revolt of the (England 1075), **18**, 188.
- Barons, War of the, insurrection of English barons (1261-1265), **18**, 379-383.
- Barradas, Isidro (ca. 1775-ca. 1841), Spanish general; defeated by Santa Anna in Mexico, **23**, 624.
- Barragan, Miguel (1789-1836), Mexican general; acting president during absence of Santa Anna, **23**, 624.
- Barras, Paul Jean François Nicolas, Count de (1755-1829), French revolutionist; opposes Robespierre, **12**, 340, 343, 345; elected to Directory, **12**, 419; character of, **12**, 421; appoints Fouché chief of police, **12**, 473; deserts the patriots, **12**, 479; resigns from Directory, **12**, 484.
- Barre, Antoine le Fèvre de la (1605-1688), French general and author; invades country of Five Nations, **23**, 156.
- Barré, Isaac (1726-1802), British soldier and politician; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; adjutant-general of Wolfe's army in French and Indian War, **23**, 217; speech in British parliament against Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
- Barrère (Barère) de Vieuzac, Bertrand (1755-1841), French lawyer, politician, and agitator; deputy to convention of 1792, **12**, 281, 292; opposes Robespierre, **12**, 338, 341; denounces Lyons, **12**, 369; denounces Toulon, **12**, 374; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; tried and transported, **12**, 393.
- Barricades, Days of the, in French history a name given to several insurrections in Paris; (1588), **11**, 388; (1648), **11**, 500-501; (1830), **13**, 45-46; (1848), **13**, 101-102.
- Barrier Treaty, a treaty concluded between Austria, England and the Netherlands (1715), **13**, 652; English policy, concerning, **14**, 417; provisions of, **14**, 418; arouses consternation among the Dutch, **14**, 419.
- Barrios, Gerardo (ca. 1810-1865), a Central American general; death of, **23**, 651.
- Barrios, Justo Rufino (1834-1886), statesman of Guatemala; attempts confederation of Central American states, **23**, 651.
- Barrois, battle of (1037), **11**, 26.
- Barron, James (1769-1851), American naval officer; commands *Chesapeake* in fight with *Leopard*, **23**, 322.
- Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon (1791-1873), French advocate and statesman; leads opposition to Louis Philippe, **13**, 66; conducts legislative debates, **13**, 104.
- Barrow, Isaac (1630-1677), English theologian; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316.
- Barry (Barri), Gerald; see Giraldus Cambrensis.
- Barry, Jeanne Bécu, Countess du, also known as Marie Jeanne Gomar de Vaubernier (1746-1793); life of, **12**, 92-93; confined in a convent by Marie Antoinette, **12**, 125; execution, **12**, 327.
- Barry, John (1745-1803), an American naval commander; injures British commerce during American revolution, **23**, 272.
- Barsine, see Statira.
- Bart (Barth or Baert), Jean (1651-1702), French naval hero; successes of, against English and Dutch, **11**, 607; **13**, 644.
- Bartenstein, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Prussia and Russia (1807), **17**, 453.
- Barthélemy, François, Marquis de (1747-1830), French diplomatist and politician; negotiates Peace of Bâle (1795), **12**, 387; **15**, 274-278; elected to Directory, **12**, 445; arrested, **12**, 447; proclaims Napoleon first consul, **12**, 527.
- Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules (1805-1895), a French statesman and Orientalist; in the Assembly of 1848, **13**, 106.
- Bartholomew, Saint, Massacre of, see St. Bartholomew.
- Bartholomew, see Partholan.
- Bartholemy, Peter, French priest; finds holy lance at Antioch (1098), **8**, 349-350.
- Barton, Andrew (d. 1511), Scotch naval commander; career and death of, **19**, 59; **21**, 206, 211-212.
- Barton, Sir Edmund (1840-), Australian statesman; becomes first premier of the Australian Commonwealth (1901), **22**, 258.
- Barton, Elizabeth (1506-1534), English impostor, called the Nun, or Maid of Kent; alleged conspiracy of, **19**, 145-146.
- Barton, John, Scotch naval commander; captured by Portuguese (1507), **21**, 211.
- Barton, William (1748-1831), American soldier; captures General Prescott (1777), **23**, 262.
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- Basedow, Johann Berend (1723-1790), German teacher and reformer; becomes teacher in Danish academy, **16**, 413.
- Basel, see Bâle.
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- Basil I (Lucius Basilus), Byzantine emperor 867-886, surnamed "the Macedonian"; reign of, **7**, 225-227; **8**, 570.
- Basil II (Lucius Basilus), Byzantine emperor 976-1025; surnamed "the Slayer of Bulgarians"; career of, **7**, 230, 234, 243-248, 250; **24**, 167.
- Basil the Wolf, see Vasilje Lupul.
- Basilicus, Jacob, usurps throne of Moldavia (1561) **24**, 137.
- Basiliscus, emperor of the East 475-477 A.D.; career of, **6**, 613-614; **7**, 61-62.
- Basilus, Lucius, Minucius, Roman soldier; conspires against Caesar, **5**, 580, 584.
- Basing, battle of (871), **18**, 73.

- Baskerville, Sir Thomas (d. 1597), English naval commander; commands English forces against Spaniards (1596), **19**, 413-414.
- Basques, a race of unknown origin near the Pyrenees; history of, **10**, 2, 23, 412-414.
- Bass, George (d. 1812?), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 235.
- Bassano, Duke of, see Maret.
- Bassano, battles of (1796), **14**, 513; (1866), **15**, 27.
- Basse, Hans Pedersen, chancellor of Norway; draws up code (1604), **16**, 356.
- Bassin (Bassim), siege of (1779), **22**, 94; Treaty of, Dec., 1802, **22**, 118.
- Bassianus, see Elagabalus.
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- Bassompierre, François, Baron de (1579-1646), French diplomatist and soldier; rivalry of, with Henry IV for hand of Mademoiselle de Montmorency, **11**, 414; besieges Monheur, **11**, 448; in war with Spain (1630), **11**, 461; imprisonment of, **11**, 464; ambassador to England, **19**, 545.
- Basta, George, Baron von Sult (1550-1607), German general; enemy of Michael the Brave, **24**, 141.
- Bastarnæ, Germanic tribe, **6**, 430, 431.
- Bastidas, Roderigo de, Spanish explorer (sixteenth century); voyage of, **22**, 468; **23**, 562.
- Bastille, The, prison in Paris; attack on, during Fronde (1649), **11**, 503; fall of (1789), **12**, 157-190.
- Bastwick, John (1593-1654), English physician and Protestant theological controversialist; persecuted and imprisoned, **19**, 571-572, 583.
- Basutoland (British), native colony in South Africa; history of (1877-1884), **22**, 270.
- Batavian Republic, a republic formed by France out of the Netherlands, existing 1795-1806, **14**, 20-23.
- Batavians (Batavi), Germanic tribe; alliance with Romans, **6**, 461; character of, **13**, 269, 270.
- Bates Case (English History), tonnage and poundage upheld by courts (1608), **19**, 487-488.
- Bathenians; see Assassins.
- Báthori or Batori, Sigismund (ca. 1550-1613), prince of Transylvania; career of, **24**, 140, 141.
- Báthori, Stephen (1522-1586), prince of Transylvania 1571-1576, and king of Poland 1575-1586; career of, **17**, 206-207; **24**, 49-50.
- Bathurst, Henry Bathurst, 3d Earl of (1762-1834), English statesman; issues circular concerning rights of master over slave, **21**, 527.
- Batiuchkov or Batiuskov, Constantine Nikolaevitch (1787-1855), Russian poet and critic; upholds classicism in Russian literature, **17**, 517.
- Battering-rams, see Arms, Armour.
- Batthyány, Joseph (1727-1799), Hungarian prelate, cardinal-archbishop of Gran; pacificator in Hungary (1790), **14**, 497.
- Batthyány, Count Louis (1809-1849), Hungarian statesman; leader of Nationalist opposition among Magyar nobility (1837-1847), **14**, 614; supports Kossuth, **14**, 616; forms radical ministry (1848), **14**, 636; heads Hungarian embassy to Windischgratz, **14**, 652; death of, **14**, 653.
- Batthyány, Prince Karl Joseph (1697-1772), Hungarian field-marshal; in War of the Austrian Succession, **12**, 43-44.
- Battle, Lawrence, elected president of Uruguay (1868), **23**, 618.
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  - Abydos (199 B.C.), **4**, 530; (411 B.C.), **3**, 630.
  - Acre (Ptolemais), (1189-1191), **3**, 383; (1291), **3**, 453 seq.; (1799), **12**, 478; (1840), **21**, 599.
  - Acroinon (739 A.D.), **7**, 204.
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- Beecher, Henry Ward (1813-1887), American clergyman and reformer; instrumental in supplying arms to a New Haven colony in Kansas (1856), **23**, 397.
- Beecher's Bibles, name given to rifles supplied to anti-slavery colony in Kansas by Henry Ward Beecher, **23**, 397.
- Beethoven, Ludwig von (1770-1827), German musical composer, **15**, 360.
- Begga, mother of Pepin of Herstal, **7**, 482.
- Beggars ("Gueux"), name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organised in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, later used broadly for all inhabitants of the Low Countries; present their "request," or petition, to the regent, **13**, 398; derivation of the name, **13**, 398 note.
- Beggars of the Sea, name applied to Dutch political refugees who adopted profession of privateers to harass Spanish commerce (sixteenth century); Elizabeth offers asylum to, **13**, 426; take Briel (1572), **13**, 428-429.
- Behaim, Martin (ca. 1436-1506), celebrated navigator and map-maker of Nuremberg; among claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.
- Behistun Inscription, inscription of Darius I of Persia on a rock at Behistun, Persia; decipherment, **1**, 623-625; translation, **2**, 613-614.
- Behring Sea Fisheries; arbitration of United States rights in, **23**, 482.
- Béhuchet, Nicholas, commands French fleet at Sluys (1340), **11**, 104-106.
- Beilan, battle of (1832), **24**, 452.
- Beiling, Arnold, Dutch burgher; execution of (1425), **13**, 345.
- Beirut (Bairut, Beyrout, ancient Berytus), seaport in Syria; Phœnician town, **2**, 172, 250; school of law at, **2**, 303; held by crusaders, **2**, 304; taken by Anglo-Austrian fleet, **24**, 454.
- Beit, Alfred (1853-), South African capitalist and mine owner; in Jameson raid conspiracy (1895), **22**, 297.
- Bekker, Balthazar, Dutch writer (1634-1698), **13**, 595.
- Bektish Khan, Persian governor of Baghdad; defeated by Turks (1638), **24**, 380.
- Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; in Babylonian mythology, **1**, 526, 528, 529; in other countries, **1**, 313, 314, 316, 317; **2**, 350; chief god of Nippur, **1**, 351, 521; see also Marduk.
- Belbasha (Enbasha), king of the Gambuli (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 422, 429.
- Belcher, Jonathan (1681-1757), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 195; consulted concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.
- Belcredi, Richard, Count von (1823-), Austrian politician; ministry of, **15**, 20, 21, 30, 32.
- Beldenack, Jöns, in carnage of Stockholm, (1520), **16**, 231, 233.
- Belej ben Beshar, emir of Cordova (742 A.D.); leads Egyptians into Spain, **8**, 200.
- Belesis, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, **1**, 596-598.
- Belfort (or Héricourt), battle of (1871), **13**, 170-171.
- Belgæ, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 515-516; **6**, 137, 138; in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Belgard, a town in Prussia; taken by Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 24.
- Belgium, early history (51 B.C.-1384), **13**, 300-330; separation from Holland as the "Spanish Netherlands" (1579), **13**, 472-476; literature **13**, 592; art **13**, 598; later history (1648-1902), **14**, 28-58; united with Holland (1814), **14**, 28; in last war with Napoleon, **14**, 29; the battle-ground of Europe, **14**, 33; becomes "Austrian Netherlands," **14**, 38; spoliation and ruin of, **14**, 39; and the War of the Austrian Succession, **14**, 40; under Maria Theresa, **14**, 42; under Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 43; and Brabantine Revolution (1787-1789), **14**, 44; and French Revolution, **14**, 46; united with Holland, **14**, 47; history (1815-1830), **14**, 48-53; secures independence, **14**, 53-54; reign of Leopold I (1831-1865), **14**, 54-55; Leopold II and the Socialist advance (1865-1902), **14**, 56-58; bibliography, **14**, 71; chronology, **14**, 75.
- Belgrade, sieges of (1456), **24**, 330; (1521), **24**, 343; (1688), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399; (1717), **14**, 421; **24**, 406; (1789), **14**, 487; **24**, 422; (1806), **24**, 199.
- Belgrade, Treaty of (1739), **24**, 146, 410.
- Belhaven, Lord (early eighteenth century); speaks against union of England and Scotland, **21**, 321.
- Bel-ibni, king of Babylon, **1**, 406, 407, 410.
- Belisarius (ca. 505-565), the greatest general of the Byzantine Empire; youth of, **7**, 89; quells revolt in Constantinople, **7**, 73; invades Africa, **7**, 90-96; triumphal entry into Constantinople, **7**, 97; relations

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- Belit** or **Baalat**, Semitic goddess; worshipped in Byblus, **1**, 312; identified with Isis, **1**, 312.
- Belkis**, queen of Sheba or the Sabæans (tenth century B.C.), **8**, 102.
- Belknap, William Worth** (1829-1890), American politician and general; impeachment of, as secretary of war, **23**, 472.
- Bel-kudur-usur**, king of Assyria (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 376.
- Bell, Alexander Graham** (1847-), American inventor; invents telephone, **23**, 478.
- Bell, John** (1797-1869), American politician; presidential candidate of Constitutional Unionists in 1860, **23**, 407, 408.
- Bellahoe**, place in Ireland; battle of (1540), **21**, 400.
- Bellamont (Bellomont)**, Richard Coote, Earl of (1636-1701); made governor of New York in 1698, **23**, 165; made governor of Massachusetts in 1699, **23**, 177.
- Bellamy**, American pirate (ca. 1700), **23**, 195.
- Bellanaboy**, see **Yellow Ford**, battle of.
- Bellegarde**, siege of (1793) (1794), **10**, 314, 315.
- Belle-Ile**, island on the French coast; captured by English (1761), **12**, 79.
- Belle-Isle**, Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duke of (1684-1761), a French marshal; in war with Austria, **12**, 36, 37; **14**, 431; death of, **14**, 433; policy of, **15**, 166.
- Belle-Isle**, Chevalier de (d. 1747), French soldier; slain at Exilles, **12**, 45.
- Bellême**, Robert de, earl of Shrewsbury; revolts against Henry I (1101), **18**, 230, 231-232.
- Bellerophon**, Greek legendary hero; exploits of, **3**, 68.
- Belliard, Auguste Daniel**, Count (1769-1832), a French soldier; at Cairo, **12**, 513; at bridge of Vienna, **17**, 447; at Schongraben, **17**, 449.
- Bellèvre**, Pompons de (1529-1607), French diplomat; as French ambassador to Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 369.
- Bellingham, Sir Edward** (d. 1549), English soldier; administration of, in Ireland, **21**, 402.
- Bellingham, Richard** (ca. 1592-1672), a colonial governor of Massachusetts; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Bellinzona**, city of Switzerland; purchase of, by Swiss, **16**, 585; given up to duke of Milan, **16**, 586; recovered by Swiss, **16**, 616.
- Belmont**, town in Cape Colony, South Africa; battle at, between Boers and English under Lord Methuen (1899), **22**, 275.
- Belmont**, village in Missouri, U. S. A.; Grant defeats Confederates at (1861), **23**, 425.
- Bellovacii**, a tribe of the Belgian Gauls; subdued by Cæsar (57 B.C.), **5**, 515.
- Belluno**, Duke of, see **Victor**, Claude Perrin.
- Belmore**, Sir Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, 4th Earl of (1835-), an English statesman; governor of New South Wales 1868-1872, **22**, 240.
- Bel-nirari I**, king of Assyria ca. 1370 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 374.
- Belshazzar**, see **Nabonidus**.
- Bel-shum-ishkun** (b. ca. 645 B.C.), king of Babylon; reign of, **1**, 454.
- Beltraneja**, La, see **Juana**, queen of Castile.
- Beltz**, palatinate of; subdued by Casimir III of Poland (ca. 1350), **24**, 36.
- Bel-zakir-ishkun**, see **Asshur-etil-ili**.
- Belzu**, Manuel Isodoro, Bolivian revolutionist; president of Bolivia 1848-1855, **23**, 612.
- Bem, Józef** (1791-1850), Polish general; at siege of Vienna (1848), **14**, 646; Hungarian successes of, **14**, 654.
- Bembo**, Francesco, Venetian naval commander; defeats the Milanese on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
- Benalcazar**, Sebastian de (ca. 1499-1550), Spanish conqueror; deprived of Quito, **23**, 552.
- Benares**, British-Indian province; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; mutiny in, **22**, 175.
- Ben Baba**, Ahmed, founder of the Ben Baba dynasty in Timbuktu, **24**, 471-472.
- Benbow**, John (1653-1702), British admiral; in West Indies, **20**, 472.
- Benburb**, battle of (1645), **21**, 422.
- Bender**, Baron Blasius von (1713-1798), Austrian soldier; campaign of, in Belgium, **14**, 498.
- Bender**, sieges of (1769), **17**, 381; (1795), **14**, 511.
- Benedek**, Ludwig von (1804-1881), Austrian general; at Solferino, **9**, 605; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 23, 488, 489, 493.
- Benedetti**, Count Vincent (1817-1900), French diplomatist; ambassador in Prussia, **13**, 146; **15**, 491, 516; claims Darmstadt for France, **15**, 499; and the Luxemburg question, **15**, 504, 505; mission to Prussia (1870), **15**, 516 seq.
- Benedict I**, bishop of Rome 574-578, **8**, 504.
- Benedict II**, bishop of Rome 684-685, **8**, 504.
- Benedict III**, pope 855-858, pontificate of, **8**, 568.
- Benedict IV**, pope 900-903; pontificate of, **8**, 579.
- Benedict V**, pope 964-965, elected by Romans, **8**, 585; deposed by Otto I of Germany, **8**, 585.
- Benedict VI**, pope 972-973; deposed by Boniface, **8**, 586.
- Benedict VII**, pope 975-984; imprisoned and put to death by Boniface, **7**, 622; **8**, 587.
- Benedict VIII**, pope 1012-1024; election of, **7**, 622.
- Benedict IX** (Theophylact), pope 1033-1045; pontificate of, **8**, 590.
- Benedict X** (Giovanni di Velletri), pope 1058, **8**, 508.
- Benedict XI** (Nicolo of Treviso), pope 1303-1304; pontificate of, **8**, 619.
- Benedict XII** (Jacques de Nouveau), pope

1334-1342; pontificate of, **3**, 628; sends fleet to aid Constantinople, **7**, 329.  
**Benedict XIII** (Pedro de Luna), pope 1394-1409; pontificate of, **3**, 631; deposed, **3**, 635; election of, **11**, 185.  
**Benedict XIV** (Prospero Lambertini), pope 1740-1758; his two bulls against the Jesuits, **10**, 524-525.  
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**Benedict, Saint** (ca. 480-543), an Italian monk and founder of Benedictine order; rule of, **3**, 544.  
**Benevento**, duchy of; created by Lombards, **9**, 18, 35; influence of, on Italian culture, **9**, 182.  
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**Benfield, Paul**, money-lender of Madras; denounced by Burke, **22**, 90.  
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**Beni Kainoka**, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **3**, 121.  
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**Benjamin**, tribe of Israel; relations of, with David, **2**, 12, 81, 92, 96; wars with Kingdom of Israel and Philistines, **2**, 75, 84; relations with Samaritans, **2**, 128.  
**Benjamin**, patriarch of Jacobite church in Egypt; interviews Amru, **3**, 161.  
**Benkendorf**, Count Alexander (ca. 1782-1844), Russian general and diplomat; establishes higher police in Russia, **17**, 542; death of, **17**, 557.  
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**Bennet, Sir Humphrey**, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.  
**Bennett, Richard**, English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia (1652), **22**, 596; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 607.  
**Bennigsen**, Count Levin August Theophil (1745-1826), a general in the Russian service; at battle of Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 461; in Eylau campaign, **12**, 556, 558; **17**, 452; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 560, 561; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 604; speech of, on Luxemburg question, **15**, 505-507; made commander-in-chief of Russian armies, **17**, 453.  
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**Bentinck**, Lord George (1802-1848), English

politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 603.  
**Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish**, (1774-1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.  
**Bentinck, William**, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649-1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.  
**Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish**, 3rd duke of Portland (1738-1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.  
**Bentioigna**, Baron, leads insurrection in Naples and Sicily (1854), **9**, 602.  
**Bentivoglio, Giovanni** (1438-1508), ruler of Bologna; submits to Julius II, **3**, 647.  
**Bentonville**, battle of (1865), **23**, 446.  
**Beon or Bnon**, king of Egypt, **1**, 122.  
**Beorhtric**, king of Wessex (ca. 826 A.D.), **13**, 66.  
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**Berbers**, a North-African people; in contests with Arabs, **3**, 182; **24**, 467-468; in Tripoli, **24**, 487.  
**Berchar**, Frankish leader (seventh century), **7**, 483, 484.  
**Berdi Ghazali**, traitor to mamelukes (1516), **24**, 444, 445.  
**Bereke**, khan of Kiptelak, **24**, 291, 294.  
**Berengar**, of Friuli, king of Italy 888-924, **7**, 590-592.  
**Berengar II**, king of Italy 950-961, **7**, 615, 616.  
**Berengar**, counts of Barcelona, see Raymond Berengar.  
**Berengaria or Berenguela** (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **3**, 357; **13**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.  
**Berengarius** (ca. 908-1088), French ecclesiastic; heresies of, **11**, 40, 41.  
**Berenice** (fourth century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy I of Egypt; intrigues to obtain throne for Ptolemy Philadelphus, **4**, 455, 505, 568.  
**Berenice** (third century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy II, marries Antiochus Theos of Syria, **4**, 557, 569, 571.  
**Berenice** (Cleopatra) (third century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.  
**Berenice** (first century B.C.), queen of Egypt, wife of Alexander II, **4**, 575, 576.  
**Berenice** (first century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes; murdered, **4**, 576.  
**Beresford, William Carr**, Viscount (1768-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 371; defeats Soult, at Albuera (1811), **12**, 582; captures Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579.  
**Beresina**, passage of (1812), **12**, 594-598.

- Berg**, Count of (seventeenth century), German soldier in the Eighty Years' War, **13**, 578-579.
- Bergami**, Bartolomeo, relations to Queen Caroline of England, **21**, 518.
- Bergara**, see Vergara.
- Bergasse**, Nicolas (1750-1832), French lawyer, deputy at Assembly of 1789, **12**, 208.
- Bergen**, Marquis of (sixteenth century); in Dutch embassy to Madrid (1566), **13**, 399, 416.
- Bergen-op-Zoom**, a town in the Netherlands; captured by French (1747), **12**, 45; battle of (1799), **12**, 474; **17**, 436; siege of (1588), **13**, 525; battle of (1759), **15**, 212.
- Bergendal**, South African town; Botha, Boer general, defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
- Bergerac**, Treaty of (1577), **11**, 384.
- Bergh**, Count van der, brother of William I of Orange; treason of (1583), **13**, 498.
- Bergolini**, the democratic party in Pisa (ca. 1342), **9**, 245.
- Berhampur**, beginning of Indian mutiny of 1857 at, **22**, 169.
- Beric**, British chieftain; instigates Claudius to invade Britain (50 A.D.), **13**, 13.
- Beringskjold**, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), **16**, 418.
- Berkeley**, John, 3rd Lord Berkeley of Stratton (1663-1697), English naval officer, a proprietor of New Jersey; encourages slavery in his colony, **23**, 27; sells his share in New Jersey (1674), **23**, 30; a proprietor of the Carolinas, **23**, 47.
- Berkeley**, Peter (1533-1659), American colonial clergyman; sent by Massachusetts as commissioner to England to establish claims of jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.
- Berkeley**, Thomas, Lord, keeper of Edward II in captivity (1327), **13**, 446.
- Berkeley**, Sir William (d. 1677); royal governor of Virginia; his first administration, **22**, 592-594; directs the affairs of Carolina, **23**, 48; his mission to England, **23**, 124; crushes Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 129-130; his last tyrannies, **23**, 131.
- Berlin**, city, Prussia; capital of the German Empire; French Protestants take refuge in, **14**, 398; made capital of Prussia by Frederick the Great, **15**, 145; first German customs-parliament meets at, **15**, 508.
- Berlin Conference** (1884-1885), **15**, 538.
- Berlin**, Congress of (1878), **15**, 531; **17**, 606.
- Berlin**, Council of, religious (1847), **15**, 418.
- Berlin Decrees** (1806), issued by Napoleon I, prohibiting commerce with Great Britain, **10**, 324; **12**, 554; **21**, 471; **23**, 323.
- Berlin Memorandum** (1876), a memorandum by the governments of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, attempting to force reforms on Turkey, **21**, 640.
- Berlin Revolution** (1848), **15**, 425-436.
- Berlin**, Treaties of:  
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- Bermingham**, John de, earl of Louth (d. 1328), English soldier; defeats Edward Bruce in Ireland, **21**, 381; murdered, **21**, 385.
- Bermuda**, islands of, annexed to Virginia (1619), **22**, 579.
- Bermudez**, Remijio Morales (1836-1894), Peruvian statesman; presidency and death of, **23**, 608.
- Bermudo II**, king of Leon 982-999, **10**, 46; captures Oporto, **10**, 428.
- Bermudo III**, king of Leon 1028-1037, **10**, 47; death, **10**, 54.
- Bern**, canton and capital city of Switzerland; founding of, **16**, 540; siege of (1339), **16**, 568; received into the Swiss Confederation, **16**, 574; forms perpetual civic league with Zurich and Lucerne, **16**, 608; proclaims Helvetic Confession of Faith, **16**, 632; conspiracy of Hentzi at (1749), **17**, 1; aristocracy and democracy in (eighteenth century), **17**, 2, 9; federal relations of, **17**, 13-16; capitulation of (1798), **12**, 461; **17**, 23; made capital of Switzerland (1848), **17**, 44.
- Bern**, Treaty of (1529), **16**, 629.
- Bernadotte**, French marshal, see Charles XIV, king of Sweden.
- Bernard**, abbot of St. Anastasius, see Eugenius III.
- Bernard Plantevelue**, count of Auvergne; French noble (ninth century), **11**, 6, 7.
- Bernard**, Saint (1091-1153); and the Second Crusade, **3**, 358, 379; **14**, 93; influence on Abbot Suger, **11**, 36; and Abélard, **11**, 42-43.
- Bernard**, Sir Francis (1714-1779), colonial governor of Massachusetts; refuses to convene the general court (1768), **23**, 235.
- Bernard**, Samuel (1651-1739), rich French banker; makes loans to Louis XIV, **11**, 622.
- Bernardi**, Marco (sixteenth century), of Cosenza, Italian brigand, **9**, 478.
- Bernhard**, son of Pepin, grandson of Charlemagne; king of Italy (ninth century), **7**, 531, 558.
- Bernhard** (ninth century), marquis of Gotha; revolt of, **11**, 7.
- Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar**, Duke (1604-1639), German soldier; leader at battle of Lützen, **14**, 359; **16**, 326; at battle of Nordlingen, **14**, 366; campaign of (1635-1636), **14**, 368; attempts to help Swedes, **14**, 373; effects reversal of military situation in Thirty Years' War by victories at Rheinfelden, **14**, 374-375, and in capture of Breisach, **14**, 376-378; and the treachery of France, **14**, 378; his death and its effect on the war, **14**, 379.
- Bernicia**, Anglian kingdom in England; founded by Ida (sixth century), **18**, 39; united to Deira, **18**, 41, 41 note.
- Bernis**, François (1715-1794), French cardinal and statesman; disgraced by La Pompadour, **12**, 75.



- Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von** (1735–1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **16**, 420.
- Bernstorff, Christian Günther** (1769–1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 439.
- Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von** (1712–1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.
- Beroldingen of Uri** (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.
- Berosus** (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.
- Berri, Duchess de** (Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise of Naples) (1798–1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.
- Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de** (1778–1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 531; assassination of, **13**, 24.
- Berri, Jean de France, Duke de** (1340–1416); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.
- Berri**, see Bituriges.
- Bersærkers**, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.
- Bert, Paul** (1883–1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.
- Bertha**, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.
- Bertha**, "Good Queen," rule of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.
- Bertha or Irene**, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.
- Bertha** (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.
- Bertha** (tenth century), wife of Erchanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.
- Berthelier, Philibert** (1470–1519), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.
- Berthier, Alexandre**, duke of Neuchâtel and Valengin and prince of Wagram (1753–1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.
- Berthold**, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597–598.
- Berthold**, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.
- Berthold von Arach**, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159), **9**, 52.
- Berthold**, elector of Mainz (1442–1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.
- Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count** (1748–1822), French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.
- Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby** (1555–1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.
- Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey** (1572–1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.
- Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon** (1740–1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
- Berton, Jean Baptiste** (1769–1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.
- Betrada**, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.
- Bertrand, Count Henri Gratien** (1773–1844), French general; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
- Bertrand de Poiet** (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.
- Bertrand le Blas**, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.
- Bertrando di Deux** (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rienzi, **9**, 220.
- Beruth**, Phœnician goddess, **2**, 340.
- Berwald, Treaty of**, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.
- Berwick**, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fight for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1482), **21**, 195.
- Berwick, Duke of**; see Fitzjames.
- Berwick, Pacification of**, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.
- Berytus**, see Beirut.
- Bes**, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.
- Besançon** (Latin Vesontio), French town; Cæsar defeats Ariovistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.
- Besenal, Pierre Victor, Baron de** (1722–1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
- Besher ben Merwan** (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **8**, 180.
- Beshir Shehaab**, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **24**, 453.
- Besieda**, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.
- Besme or Bême** (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

- Bessaraba, Alexander, prince of Wallachia 1325-1365; at battle of Maritza, **24**, 131.
- Bessaraba Laiote, prince of Wallachia ca. 1474-1477; aids Moldavia against Turks, **24**, 133-135.
- Bessaraba, Matthew, prince of Wallachia 1633-1654; reign of, **24**, 142.
- Bessarabia, a province of southwestern Russia; annexation of, to Russia (1812), **24**, 147; incorporated with Moldavia (1856), **24**, 150; restoration of, to Russia, **24**, 152.
- Bessarion, Johannes or Basilius, Cardinal (1395 or 1403-1472), a Greek ecclesiastic and scholar; at councils of Ferrara and Florence, **7**, 337; **8**, 639.
- Bessas, Gothic chief (sixth century); governs Rome, **7**, 413-415.
- Bessau, Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 580.
- Bessi, an ancient tribe of Thrace, **3**, 112.
- Bessières, Jean Baptiste (1768-1813), French marshal; at battle of Rio Seco, **10**, 339; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
- Bessus, satrap of Bactria; at battle of Arbela, (331 B.C.), **4**, 320; conspires against Darius, **4**, 340, 341; capture and death of, **4**, 346, 347.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune of plebs 121 B.C., and consul 111 B.C.; in Jugurthine war, **5**, 384-387.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune ca. 62 B.C.; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin (or Bestuscher), Count Alexei Petrovitch (1693-1766), Russian statesman; as minister to Sweden, **17**, 304; as chancellor under Empress Elizabeth, **17**, 352; his relations with Prussia, **15**, 184, 202, 203; **17**, 355.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin, Michel (d. 1826), a Russian lieutenant; in conspiracy against Nicholas I (1825), **17**, 539.
- Be-p'a-u, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bethmann-Hollweg, Moritz August von (1795-1877), Prussian statesman and jurist; becomes minister (1858), **15**, 474.
- Béthune, Maximilian de, see Sully.
- Beugnot, Jacques Claude (1761-1835), French deputy; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
- Beurnonville, Pierre Riel de (1752-1821), French general and politician; negotiates with Spain, **12**, 533; as ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand von (1809-1886), Austrian statesman; rise of, **15**, 31, 33; foreign policy of, **15**, 40.
- Bevern, August Wilhelm, Duke of (1715-1781); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196, 202.
- Beverning (Beverningk) Jérôme van (1614-1690), Dutch statesman; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589; ambassador of states-general to London, **13**, 622.
- Beverwick, the former name of Albany; first settlement of, **23**, 14-15; Stuyvesant assumes jurisdiction over, **23**, 17.
- Bexon, Abbé Gabriel (1748-1784), French naturalist; assists Buffon, **12**, 121.
- Beyer, Gustav Friedrich von (1812-1889), Prussian soldier; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
- Beyme, Karl Friedrich (1765-1838), Prussian statesman; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 373.
- Beyrout, see Beirut.
- Bèze (Latinized, Beza), Théodore de (1519-1605), French Protestant theologian; becomes Calvin's successor at Geneva, **16**, 640; relation to the Escalade, **16**, 643.
- Béziers, a city in France; massacre of (1209), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
- Bhagavad-gita, a Sanskrit heroic poem, **2**, 528.
- Bhamo, a town in British India; captured by British (1885), **22**, 219.
- Bharata, mythical Indian king, **2**, 522.
- Bhartpur or Bhurtপুর, a feudatory state in British India; conquered by British (1826), **22**, 135-136.
- Bhatarka (Bhattaraka), a traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
- Bhils, a tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Bhonsla, rajah of Berar and Nagpur; defeated by Wellington at Assaye (1803), **22**, 120.
- Bhutan or Bootan, a country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 512-513; war, with British India (1864), **22**, 204; chronology, **24**, 687.
- Bhurtপুর, see Bhartpur.
- Bianca Sforza, see Sforza, Bianca.
- Bianchi (Whites), The, a Florentine political faction (fourteenth century); feud of, with Neri (Blacks), **9**, 120-123.
- Biart or Biard, Peter (1565-1622), French priest; missions of, in North America, **22**, 555.
- Bias of Priene (sixth century B.C.), one of the "Seven Sages" of Greece; advises Croesus, **2**, 449.
- Bibaculus, Furius (b. ca. 103 B.C.), Roman epic poet, **5**, 649.
- Bibars (Beybars) or Bundukdari, mamluke sultan in Egypt 1260-1277; origin, **24**, 291; in wars with Christians, **8**, 443, 448, 450; relations with Mongols, **24**, 291, 294; death of, **2**, 306; **8**, 453.
- Biberach, battle of (1800), **14**, 533.
- Bibesco, George Demetrius (1804-1873), prince of Wallachia 1842-1849, **24**, 149.
- Bible, as source of Hebrew history, **2**, 56 seq.; style of prophetic books, **2**, 213 seq.; translated into Vaudois vulgate, **11**, 41; Luther's translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; English translations (1526, 1538), **19**, 180; translated into English under James I, **19**, 494-495; see also **2**, *History of Israel*.
- Bicêtre; pence of (1410), **11**, 167; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
- Bibikov, Alexander, in insurrection at Moscow in time of Catherine the Great, **17**, 387.
- Bibulus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman politician; consul 59 B.C., **5**, 501-504.
- Bicocca, a village in Italy; battle of (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314.
- Bidassoa, see Pyrenees, Treaty of.

- Biddle, Nicholas** (1750-1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.
- Bidwell, Marshall S.** (1798-1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335-337.
- Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von** (1842-), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1891-1897), **15**, 551.
- Bieberstein, Marschall von**, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.
- Biedermann, Friedrich Karl** (1812-1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipzig, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.
- Biel**, see **Bienne**.
- Bien-Hoa or Tale-Sab**, a town in French Cochinchina; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Bienne (Biel)**, a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.
- Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoire** (1680-1763), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.
- Big Black River**, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.
- Bigi**, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **13**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **13**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **13**, 253.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **13**, 377.
- Bigod, Roger** (d. 1270), fourth Earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **13**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **13**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **13**, 380.
- Bigod, Roger** (1245-1300), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **13**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **13**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **13**, 416.
- Bigot de Préameneu, Félix** (1747-1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.
- Bijns, Anna** (1494?-1575), "Suppho of Brabant," Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Bikker, Cornelis**, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.
- Bilal**, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **3**, 119.
- Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey**, battle of (1322), **13**, 439; **21**, 112.
- Bilde, André**, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.
- Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis** (1820-), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.
- Bileiev, Kondratz** (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.
- Billaut-Varennes, Jean Nicolas** (1756-1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338-339; at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.
- Bill of Rights**, (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361-366.
- Bindoes or Bindoe** (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sassanid prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91-92; death, **8**, 93.
- Bineses** (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.
- Bingen**, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.
- Bingham, Sir Richard** (1528-1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 411; removed from command, **21**, 414.
- Birague, René de** (1507-1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.
- Birch, Samuel** (1813-1885), an English antiquarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.
- Birg, Count**, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 597.
- Bir-dadda**, see **Ben-Hadad**.
- Birger**, king of Sweden 1284-1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.
- Birger de Bielbo** (ca. 1210-1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.
- Birgitta**, or **Brigitta**, or **Bridget**, Saint (ca. 1302-1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197-198.
- Birgittine Order**, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.
- Birkerett**, Danish code; promulgated by Eric (Glipping), **16**, 175.
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- Birmingham Riots** (1791), **20**, 652-653.
- Biron, Armand de Goutant**, Baron (1524-1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of** (1747-1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.
- Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of** (1562-1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.
- Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von**, Duke of Courland (1690-1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.
- Birrell, Augustine**, British statesman; introduces Education Bill (1906), **21**, 663; introduces Irish Council Bill (1907), **21**, 665.
- Bischoffwerder, Johann**, Prussian soldier, **15**, 261.
- Bishops' Wars** (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
- Bisnus or Bassinus** (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.
- Bismarck** (Bismarck-Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von (1815-1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

- the diet of the Confederation (1851), **15**, 467; policy of, in regard to Austria (1851-1854), **15**, 468; forms new cabinet under William I (1862), **15**, 481; challenges Virchow to a duel (1865), **15**, 482; effects extensive military reforms (1863-1864), **15**, 483; Schleswig-Holstein policy of (1864), **15**, 484; hostile attitude toward Austria, **15**, 485-486; opposes French attempt at mediation in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491; urges South German states to make alliances with Prussia rather than Austria, **15**, 494-495; opposes French claims, **15**, 499; advocates universal suffrage, **15**, 500; his policy of Germanic unity, **15**, 501; his policy in regard to Luxemburg, **13**, 141; **15**, 502-507; at the first German customs parliament, **15**, 510-513; in the negotiations with France (1870), **13**, 146; **15**, 515-518; in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 520, 523; conference with Napoleon III after battle of Sedan, **13**, 161; in Paris, **13**, 180-181; signs preliminary peace with France, **15**, 529; organises Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; first unification policy as first chancellor of the German Empire, **15**, 533, 535-536; struggle with the Ultramontanists (the May Laws), **15**, 534-535; inaugurates policy of colonial expansion, **15**, 538; makes peace with clerical party (1879), **15**, 539; announces death of William I to diet, **15**, 541; during the reign of Frederick III, **15**, 543; dismissed from office by William II (1890), **15**, 545; in retirement, **15**, 545; reconciliation with the emperor, **15**, 545; death, **15**, 546.
- Bismarck Archipelago**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean belonging to Germany; administration of, **15**, 562.
- Bistam** (d. ca. 595 A.D.), Sassanid prince, brother of Bindoe; liberates Bindoe, **8**, 91; marches against Bahram, **8**, 92; usurps throne of Media, **8**, 93.
- Bit-Adini**, ancient principality in Mesopotamia; location, **1**, 378-379; revolts against Assurnazirpal, **1**, 386; subjugated by Shalmaneser II, 387, 389.
- Bithur**, town in India; captured (1857) by British, **22**, 184.
- Bithynia**, Asiatic province; early history, **2**, 419; people of, **4**, 85; subjugated by Mithridates, **5**, 432; as a Roman province, **5**, 467; **6**, 27, 48-49, 423, 433, 447.
- Bitigovski, Michael** (d. 1591), Russian statesman; treatment of Dmitri, son of Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 220; death of, **17**, 221.
- Bito**, an Argive; story of, **2**, 450.
- Bitonto**, battle of (1734), **9**, 533.
- Bittenfeld, Herwarth von** (1796-1884), a Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488-490.
- Bittó, Stephan von** (1822-), Hungarian politician, **15**, 45.
- Bituriges (Berri)**, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 527.
- Bivar, Rodrigo de**, see **Cid**.
- Björn (I) Jarnasida (Ironsides)**, (d. 804 A.D.), king of Sweden, **16**, 36, 40.
- Björn II**, king of Sweden (ninth century), **16**, 36.
- Björnson, Björnstjerne** (1832-), a Norwegian poet and dramatist, **16**, 484.
- Black, Jeremiah S.** (1810-1883), American jurist and statesman; becomes secretary of state, **23**, 412.
- Blackbeard (Robert Thatch)**, American pirate, early eighteenth century, **23**, 195.
- Black Death**, ravages of, in England (fourteenth century), **18**, 467-469; see also **Plagues**.
- Black Eagle**, a Prussian order; created (1701), **14**, 405.
- Black Flags**, a band of pirates in China, **24**, 556.
- Black Friday** (Sept. 24th, 1869), a day of financial panic in New York City, **23**, 472.
- Black Hawk** (1767-1838), a chief of the Sac Indians; leads Indian insurrection in Wisconsin and Illinois, **23**, 361.
- Black Hussars**, a Prussian regiment; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 202 note.
- Black Lands (tchernoziom)**, a large and fertile agricultural tract in European Russia, **17**, 82-83.
- Black Margaret**, see **Margaret of Flanders**.
- Black Prince**, The, see **Edward, the Black Prince**.
- Black Sea or Euxine**, neutrality of (Treaty of Paris, 1856), **21**, 637.
- Blackstone, William** (d. 1675), early settler in Massachusetts, **22**, 640.
- Black War** (1836), in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 241.
- Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton**, see **Dufferin and Ava**.
- Blæsus, C. Semprenius**, Roman consul 253 B.C.; naval expedition to Africa, **5**, 226.
- Blagovestchensk**, capital of the Siberian region of the Amur; massacre at, **24**, 574.
- Blaine, James Gillespie** (1830-1893), American statesman; as secretary of state under Garfield, **23**, 479; nominated for president, **23**, 479, 481; diplomacy of **23**, xxiv-xxv.
- Blair, Francis Preston** (1821-1875), American soldier and politician; in opening campaign of Civil War in Missouri (1861), **23**, 421.
- Blake, Joaquin** (d. 1827), Spanish general, born in Ireland; in command of Galician contingent in Spanish War (1808), **10**, 339; defeat of, **10**, 342.
- Blake, Joseph**, brother of Admiral Blake; settles in South Carolina (1674), **23**, 54, 59.
- Blake, Robert** (1598-1657), an English admiral; in engagements with the Dutch under Tromp, **13**, 617-619; **20**, 125-128; receives command of fleet, **20**, 92, 122; in the Mediterranean, **20**, 160; **24**, 482; victory at Cadiz, and death, **20**, 169-170; body removed from Westminster Abbey after the Restoration, **20**, 237.

**Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis** (1811–1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 209.

**Blanca** (fourteenth century), queen of King Magnus Smek of Denmark, **16**, 183.

**Blanchard, Alain** (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.

**Blanche of Bourbon** (ca. 1338–1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.

**Blanche of Castile** (1187–1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226–1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.

**Blanche Nef**, see **White Ship**.

**Blanckenberg, Moritz von** (1815–1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.

**Blancménil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de** (1618–1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.

**Blanco, Guzman**, see **Guzman Blanco**.

**Blanco, Ramon** (1832–), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.

**Blancos or Blanquillos**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617–618.

**Bland, Richard Parks** (1835–1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 476.

**Blanquetaque**, battle of (1346), **18**, 461.

**Blanqui, Louis Auguste** (1805–1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96–98.

**Blas, Bertrand le**, see **Bertrand le Blas**.

**Blasendorf, Assembly of** (1848), **14**, 637.

**Bleda**, brother of Attila, **7**, 50.

**Blehr, Otto Albert**, Swedish prime minister (1902), **16**, 487.

**Blémyes, Egyptian tribe**; conquered by Probus, **6**, 430, 430 note, 431.

**Bléneau**, battle of (1652), **11**, 511.

**Blenheim or Höchstädt**, battle of (1704), **11**, 618; **12**, 352; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473.

**Bligh, William** (1751–1817), an English admiral; governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.

**Blignières**, French minister of public works in Egypt (1878), **24**, 458.

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**Block, Adrian**, (early seventeenth century); explorations of, in America, **22**, 611; **23**, 4.

**Blockhouse System** (British) in South Africa in second Boer War (1900–1901), **22**, 315–316.

**Bloemfontein**, the capital of Orange Free State; British take state papers of, **22**, 280; captured (1900), **22**, 312.

**Blois**, French province; united to French crown (1229), **11**, 58.

**Blois, Treaty of** (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.

**Blois, Mlle. de**, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.

**Blois, William of**, see **William of Blois**.

**Blomberg, Barbara** (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.

**Blood, Thomas**, "Colonel" (1618–1680), Irish adventurer; assaults Duke of Ormonde, **20**, 274.

**Blood, council of**; see **Troubles, council of**.

**Bloody Assizes**, trials under Lord Jeffreys; for participation in Monmouth's rebellion of 1685, **20**, 369.

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**Blore Heath**, battle of (1459), **18**, 574.

**Blossius**, a Greek, tutor of the Gracchi, **5**, 360, 365, 367.

**Blount, Charles**, see **Mountjoy, lord**.

**Blount, James H.** (1836–1903), American politician; sent by President Cleveland as commissioner to Hawaii (1893), **23**, 481.

**Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von** (1742–1819), Prussian field-marshal; at Lützen (1813), **12**, 601; at Leipsic (1813), **12**, 604; **16**, 468; defeat of, at Brienne (1814), **12**, 608; at Ligny (1815), **12**, 625, 641; **15**, 329; at Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627; occupies Paris (1815), **12**, 642, 643; **13**, 11; campaign of against Napoleon in Silesia (1813), **17**, 481.

**Blue Lodges**, pro-slavery organisations in Missouri, **23**, 395.

**Blum, Robert** (1807–1848), German radical politician; leader of constitutional party in Saxony, **15**, 440; death of, **14**, 648.

**Blumenau**, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary; battle of (1866), **15**, 493.

**Blunt, Sir Walter** (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.

**Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar** (1808–1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.

**Bnon**, see **Beon**.

**Bo**, in Scandinavian mythology; son of Odin, **16**, 28.

**Boabdil**, see **Abu Abdallah**.

**Boadicea** (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190–192; **18**, 14–15.

**Bobadilla, Francisco de** (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.

**Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich** (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.

**Boccaccio, Giovanni** (1313–1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.

**Boccanera, Simone** (1300–1363), first doge of Genoa, **9**, 159, 262, 264.

**Bocche di Cattaro**, harbour in Dalmatia; given up to Austria, **24**, 209.

**Bocchoris** (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt, framer of debt-law, **1**, 201.

**Bocchus** (second century B.C.), king of Mauretania; in Jugurthine War, **5**, 389, 391.

**Bockhold** (Bockelsohn), Jan, see **John of Leyden**.

**Bocskay, Stephen** (1556–1606), Hungarian

- noble; leader of insurrection against the Habsburgs (1604), **14**, 326.
- Bodley, Sir Thomas** (1544–1612), founder of the Bodleian library; made earl marshal by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 417.
- Boduognatus** (first century B.C.), chief of the Nervii; in campaign against Caesar, **5**, 518.
- Boduy**, see Tibet.
- Boem Plaats**, in Orange River colony, South Africa; battle of (1848), **22**, 267.
- Bœotia**, Greek state; government of, **3**, 187; invaded by the Romans, **4**, 545.
- Boerebistes** (first century B.C.), Dacian king; reforms of, **24**, 126; and the Romans, **24**, 127.
- Boernred** (eighth century A.D.), Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia, **18**, 59.
- Boers**, a people of Dutch descent in South Africa; make war on Basutoland (1866) **22**, 278; settle in the Transvaal, **22**, 282; proclaim the South African Republic, **22**, 290; expansion of, **22**, 293, 319; proclaim Dinizulu king of Zululand, **22**, 294. For wars with England see Boer Wars.
- Boer Wars**: 1. (1880–1881), also called Transvaal War, a war following the proclamation of the Transvaal Republic, waged between that country and England, **22**, 290–292. 2. (1899–1902), also called South African War, a war waged by the Transvaal and Orange Free State against England; main treatment, **22**, 300–317; causes, **22**, 300; battles of Stormberg and Magersfontein, **22**, 308; battle of Colenso, **22**, 309; battle of Spion Kop, **22**, 310; siege of Kimberley, **22**, 305, 306, 310, 312; siege of Ladysmith, **22**, 305, 308, 310, 312; death of Piet Joubert, **22**, 313; siege of Mafeking, **22**, 310, 313; annexation of Orange Free State to British Empire, **22**, 313; occupation of Pretoria by British, **22**, 314; annexation of Transvaal to British Empire, **22**, 314; peace ratified at Pretoria, **22**, 317.
- Böszörményi**, Hungarian politician; leader of extreme republican party (1868), **15**, 42.
- Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus** (ca. 475–ca. 525 A.D.), a Roman philosopher and statesman; as minister to Theodoric, **7**, 388, 390–394.
- Boethos**, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bogardus, Everard** (d. 1647), minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam, **23**, 11.
- Bogdan**, prince of Moldavia; becomes vassal of sultan (1513), **24**, 135, 349.
- Boges** (fifth century B.C.), Persian governor of Eion in Macedonia, **3**, 316, 404.
- Bog-folk**, sobriquet for the “centre” of the French National Assembly, **12**, 154.
- Bogislaw or Boleslaw** (1136–1187), duke of Pomerania; aids Valdemar I, **16**, 150; vassal of Denmark, **16**, 155.
- Bogomiles**, religious sect of Bulgaria; teachings of, **24**, 165–166; persecution of, **24**, 171.
- Bogorji**, companion of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
- Boha ad Din** (twelfth century), Arab chronicler, **8**, 407.
- Bohemia**, a state of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; early history of, **6**, 63, 76, 598; mediæval wars with Germany, **7**, 528, 576, 597, 639, 656; becomes kingdom, **7**, 654; German domination ends in, **14**, 162, 210–211; civil war in (1434), **14**, 213; outbreak of Thirty Years’ War in, **14**, 331; invaded by Frederick the Great (1744), **15**, 178; the diet of 1842 and Ferdinand I of Austria, **14**, 608; new constitution of 1848 proclaimed, **14**, 637; position of, in the Austrian federation, **15**, 19, 20; demands of the Slavs in, **15**, 35; the Fundamental Articles, **15**, 38; in wars with Poland, **24**, 10, 12, 16, 22, 24.
- Bohemond, or Bohemund, (I) Marc** (1056?–1111), son of Robert Guiscard, and prince of Tarentum and Antioch; in Norman War against Byzantine Empire, **7**, 260–262; leader in first crusade, **8**, 341; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 347; takes Corfu, **9**, 73; besieges Larissa, **9**, 75.
- Bohemond III** (d. 1201), prince of Antioch 1163–1201; pays allegiance to Saladin, **8**, 407.
- Bohemond IV**, prince of Antioch 1201–1233, **8**, 449.
- Bohemond V** (d. 1251), prince of Antioch, **8**, 449.
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- Bohun, Sir Henry de** (d. 1314), English knight; killed by Bruce at Bannockburn, **21**, 100.
- Bohun, Humphrey de**, lord constable of England; defeats Scots (1172), **18**, 285.
- Bohun, Humphrey de** (d. 1274), 1st earl of Hereford and 1st earl of Essex; chosen by the barons on committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bohun, Humphrey de** (d. 1298), 3d earl of Hereford and 2nd earl of Essex; at battle of Falkirk, **18**, 412; opposes Edward I, **18**, 413, 417.
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- Boileau, Etienne** (d. ca. 1260), provost of Paris, **11**, 69.
- Boileau-Despréaux, Nicholas** (1636–1711), French poet and critic, **11**, 640–641.
- Boiorix** (first century B.C.), king of Cimbrians, **5**, 393, 397, 398.
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- Boisot, Charles van** (d. 1575), Dutch soldier; peace commissioner (1574), **13**, 453; slain, **13**, 456.
- Boisot, Louis** (d. 1576), Dutch admiral; at siege of Middelburg, **13**, 446; defeats Spanish fleet off Antwerp, **13**, 446 note; at siege of Leyden, **13**, 448; death of, **13**, 458 note.

- Boisrobert, François le Metel, Sieur de** (1592-1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de** (1756-1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, **12**, 392-396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, **12**, 410; character of, **12**, 421.
- Bokhara**, a khanate of Central Asia; corresponding nearly to ancient Sogdiana and Transoxania; main treatment, **17**, 600-601; see also *Transoxania*.
- Bokhara**, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 282.
- Boleslaw I**, called Chrobry ("lion hearted"), king of Poland 999-1025; reign of, **17**, 108, 123 seq.; **24**, 9-11.
- Boleslaw II**, "the Bold," king of Poland 1058-1082; reign of, **24**, 16-19.
- Boleslaw III**, "the Wry-mouthed," king of Poland 1102-1139; reign of, **24**, 23-27.
- Boleslaw IV**, king of Poland 1146-1173; reign of, **24**, 27-29.
- Boleslaw**, duke of Pomerania, see *Bogeslaw*.
- Boleyn (Bullen), Anne** (1507-1536), queen of England; early life of, **19**, 71, 101-102; influence of, over Henry VIII, **19**, 95, 109, 114, 122; visits France with Henry VIII, **19**, 133; secretly marries Henry VIII, **19**, 134; coronation of, **19**, 138; Henry VIII turns against, **19**, 142; marriage of, legalised, **19**, 144; in disgrace, **19**, 163-165; arrest of, **19**, 165-167; trial and condemnation of, **19**, 168; execution of, **19**, 170-172; question as to guilt of, **19**, 172-175; character of, **19**, 172-177.
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- Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount** (1678-1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508-509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509-510; conducts *The Craftsman*, **20**, 541.
- Bolingbroke, Roger** (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.
- Bolivar, Simon** (1783-1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, **23**, 582, 583-584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, **23**, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, **23**, 588; reaction against, **23**, 588; a Colombian estimate of, **23**, 589.
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- Bombay, University of**, founded, **22**, 211.
- Bomilcar** (d. ca. 308 B.C.), Carthaginian general; career of, **4**, 580-581.
- Bona of Savoy**, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, **9**, 260, 375; **16**, 605.
- Bonagratia**, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), **14**, 175.
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- Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent** (1803-1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 596.
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- Bonaparte, Joseph** (1768-1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

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- Bond, Sir Robert** (1845-), British colonial statesman; becomes premier of Newfoundland (1900), **22**, 348.
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- Bonham, Sir George**, British naval officer; negotiates with Taiping rebels (1853), **24**, 548.
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- Boniface IX (Pietro Tomacelli)**, pope 1380-1404; pontificate of, **8**, 630-631.
- Boniface** (originally Winfrid, Winifred or Winfrith), Saint (d. 755), English missionary called "the Apostle of Germany"; influence of, **7**, 499, 504, 507, 508, 514; teaching of, **8**, 525; organises German church, **21**, 342; sketch of career, and death, **13**, 277.
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- Bonin, Adolf von** (1803-1872), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.
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- Bonnivard, François de**, the "Prisoner of Chillon" (1496-1570), Genevan prelate and politician; story of, **16**, 636-638.
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- Boscawen**, Edward (1711-1761), English admiral; besieges Pondicherry, **12**, 47; gives battle to La Clue, **12**, 77; takes Cape Breton Island, **20**, 588; consults concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; at siege of Louisburg, **23**, 215; defeats French at Lagos Bay, **20**, 588-589.
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**Bourbon**, Charles, Cardinal de (1520-1590), a French prince and brother of Antoine of Navarre; made cardinal, **11**, 338; proclaimed king of France as Charles X, **11**, 397.

**Bourbon**, Charles of, count of Soissons, see Soissons.

**Bourbon**, Charles, Duke of (Constable Bourbon) (1490-1527), French general; at battle of Marignano (1515), **9**, 442; abandons Francis I, **9**, 448; **11**, 315-316; leads imperial army in Italy, **11**, 317; expels Sforza from Milan, **11**, 323; attacks Rome, **9**, 451-452; **11**, 323; death, **9**, 452; **11**, 323.

**Bourbon**, Charlotte of (d. 1582), marries William of Orange (1575), **13**, 454; death of, **13**, 493.

**Bourbon**, Francis, see Montpensier.

**Bourbon**, Louis Henri, Duke of (1692-1740), French politician; ministry of, **12**, 25-26.

**Bourbon**, Louis of, count of Soissons, see Soissons.

**Bourbon**, Mary de (fifteenth century); niece of Philip the Good; marriage of, **11**, 224.

**Bourbon**, House of, a royal house of France, Spain, and Naples. (1) French: aspirant for power in France (1559), **11**, 353; attains throne of France (1589), **11**, 395; genealogical table of, **11**, 402; united to house of Austria (ca. 1700), **14**, 405, 437; fall of (1789), **12**, 235-266; restoration of (1815), **13**, 9-33. (2) Neapolitan: rule of, in Two Sicilies (eighteenth century), **9**, 537; in war with Napoleon I, **9**, 558, 561-563, 570, 577; restoration of (1816), **9**, 579; rule of, after restoration, **9**, 583, 586, 592, 594-595, 602; final expulsion of (1860), **9**, 607. (3) Spanish: dynasty of, founded by Philip V, (1700), **10**, 279; dethroned by Napoleon I, **10**, 329; restoration of (1814), **10**, 370-372, 375-421; see also Condé.

**Bourbon**, Isle de, see Réunion.  
**Bourbon-Condé**, Anne Geneviève, duchess of Longueville, see Longueville.  
**Bourbon-Condé**, Louis de, see Clermont, Count of.  
**Bourbon-Condé**, Louis Antoine Henri de, see Enghien.  
**Bourbonnais**, an ancient government of central France; invasion of (1115), **11**, 31.  
**Bourdon**, Léonard (1758-1815), French revolutionist; in the Reign of Terror, **12**, 340-343.  
**Bourdonnais**, see La Bourdonnais.  
**Bourgeois**, Léon Victor Auguste (1851-), French statesman; becomes premier, **13**, 196.  
**Bourges**, Peace of, a peace concluded between John the Fearless and the Count d'Armagnac (1412), **11**, 167.  
**Bourke**, Sir Richard (1777-1855), English governor of New South Wales (1831), **22**, 238.  
**Bourke**, Richard Southwell, see Mayo, Earl of.  
**Bourmont**, Louis Auguste Victor, Count de Ghaissnes de (1773-1846), French soldier; deserts Napoleon before Waterloo, **12**, 625; minister of war under Polignac, **13**, 41.  
**Boutwell**, George Sewall (1818-1905), American politician; recommends impeachment of Andrew Johnson, **23**, 465.  
**Bouvines** (Bovines), battle of (1214), **11**, 54; **13**, 315; **14**, 113; **18**, 345.  
**Bowdoin**, James (1727-1790), American politician; governor of Massachusetts 1786-1787; suppresses Shay's rebellion, **23**, 287.  
**Bowell**, Sir Mackenzie (1823-), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1894), **22**, 346.  
**Bowes**, Sir George (1527-1580) English soldier; agent for Elizabeth in punishment of northern insurrection, **19**, 339.  
**Bowes**, Sir Jerome (d. 1616), English diplomat; English envoy from Elizabeth to Ivan the Terrible (1583), **17**, 208.  
**Bowring**, Sir John (1792-1872), English statesman, traveller, and linguist; orders bombardment of Canton, **21**, 618.  
**Boxer Movement in China** (1900), **24**, 567-575.  
**Boycott**, term first applied to policy of Irish toward landlords and agents (1880-1881), **21**, 645.  
**Boyd**, Sir Alexander, Scotch nobleman; conspires against James III (1466), **21**, 190; death of, **21**, 191.  
**Boyd**, Thomas, earl of Arran, Scotch nobleman; marries sister of James III of Scotland (1467), **21**, 190; negotiates treaty with Denmark for acquisition of Orkney and Shetland islands, **21**, 190-191; fate of, **21**, 191.  
**Boyd**, William, earl of Kilmarnock (1704-1746), Scottish Jacobite; trial and execution of, **20**, 565-566.  
**Boyé**, Joran (ca. 1600), Swiss general; besieges Ivangorod, **17**, 218.  
**Boyen**, Leopold Hermann Ludwig von (1771-

1848), a Prussian general and politician; aids in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 302; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 373; recalled to office, **15**, 411-412.  
**Boyle**, Robert (1627-1691), British chemist and natural philosopher; discoverer of the law ("Boyle's law") of the elasticity of the air, **20**, 352.  
**Boyne**, battle of the (1690), **20**, 426; **21**, 428.  
**Bozzaris**, Marco (ca. 1790-1823), Greek patriot; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231.  
**Brabant**, province of Belgium; invasion of (1792), begins Franco-Austrian War, **14**, 506.  
**Brabant**, Clignet de, French soldier; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.  
**Brabant**, John, Duke of; marries Jacqueline of Holland, **13**, 342; founds University of Louvain (1426), **13**, 347; death of, **13**, 347.  
**Brabant**, Henry, Duke of, see Henry I, the Warrior, duke of Brabant.  
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**Brackenbury**, Sir Robert (d. 1485), governor of the Tower of London; refuses to put sons of Edward IV to death (1483), **18**, 616; joins Richard III's army before battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 624.  
**Braddock**, Edward (1695-1755), British general; defeated at Fort Duquesne, **20**, 577; **23**, 206-210.  
**Bradford**, William (1590-1657), an American colonial statesman and historian; in Holland, **22**, 622; made governor of Plymouth, **22**, 630; defies Canonius, **22**, 631; receives visit from Governor Winthrop, **22**, 646.  
**Bradford**, Yorkshire, England; battle of (645 A.D.), **18**, 62.  
**Bradfute**, Marion, daughter of Sir Hugh de Bradfute; assists Wallace to escape (1297), **21**, 69; killed, **21**, 69.  
**Bradlaugh**, Charles (1833-1891), English radical politician and advocate of secularism; institutes famous Bradlaugh question, **21**, 644.  
**Bradley**, Joseph P. (1813-1892), American jurist; as member of Electoral Commission (1777), **23**, 475.  
**Bradshaw**, John (1602-1659), English judge and politician, famous as a regicide; speech to Charles I, **20**, 74; elected president of council of state, **20**, 91; protest to Cromwell, **20**, 132; refuses to give pledge to Cromwell, **20**, 156; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 237.  
**Bradstreet**, John (1711-1774), English soldier; captures Fort Frontenac (1759), **23**, 215.  
**Bradstreet**, Simon (1603-1697), American colonial governor of Massachusetts 1679-1686 and 1689-1692; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.  
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**Bragg**, Braxton (1817-1876), American soldier in Confederate service; invades Kentucky (1862), **23**, 434; commands at

- Murfreesboro (1862-1863), **23**, 434; commands at Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441-442; defeated at Chattanooga (1863), **23**, 442-443.
- Brahe**, Tycho (1546-1601), celebrated Danish astronomer; patronage of, by Emperor Rudolf II, **14**, 331; predictions of, **16**, 304; retires to Austria, **16**, 304; sketch of, **16**, 352-354; predecessor of Francis Bacon in science, **19**, 525.
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- Braila** (Brailov), siege of (1828), **17**, 544.
- Braiose**, William de, Anglo-Irish noble; flees from Ireland (1209), **18**, 339.
- Bramham Moor**, battle of (1407), **18**, 525.
- Brancaleone**, d' Andolo (Dandolo), (d. 1258), Italian statesman; reforms of, **9**, 100.
- Brancovano**, Constantine, prince of Wallachia (seventeenth century); reign of, **24**, 143.
- Brand**, Henry Robert, second viscount Hampden (1841-), English statesman; becomes governor of New South Wales (1895), **22**, 241.
- Brand**, Sir John Henry (1823-1888), South African statesman; administration as president of Orange Free State, **22**, 278; proposes treaty of friendship to Kruger (1887), **22**, 281; presidency of the South African Republic offered to, **22**, 287; death of, **22**, 295.
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- Brandenburg**, electors of; become kings, **15**, 145.
- Brandenburg**, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count of (1792-1850), Prussian general and statesman; death of, **15**, 457.
- Brandon**, Charles (d. 1545), duke of Suffolk, English nobleman, favourite of Henry VIII; ambassador to France, **19**, 71; marries Mary Tudor, **19**, 72.
- Brandon**, mythological island, **22**, 414.
- Brandt**, Christian (Karstein Brandt), Dutch shipbuilder of the seventeenth century; instructs Peter the Great in shipbuilding, **17**, 252.
- Brandt**, Enevold, chamberlain to Christian VII of Denmark; career of, **16**, 417-418.
- Brandywine**, battle of the (1777), **23**, 266.
- Brankovich**, George (fifteenth century), Serbian prince; forms alliance against Turks, **24**, 195; recognised as ruler of Servia by sultan, **24**, 321; buys peace from Turks, **24**, 330.
- Brasidas** (d. 422 B.C.), Greek general; repels Athenians at Methone (431 B.C.), **3**, 530; wounded, **3**, 577; last campaign and victory at Amphipolis, **3**, 580-582.
- Brask**, Hans (John), Swedish prelate; in carnage of Stockholm (1520), **16**, 231-236; at diet of Vesterås, **16**, 279; goes into voluntary exile, **16**, 282; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.
- Brathwaite**, Lord, English soldier; defeat of, at Tanjore (1782), **22**, 101.
- Bratiano**, Rumanian minister at Congress of Berlin (1878), **24**, 152.
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- Braun**, Rudolf (fourteenth century), burgo-master of Zürich, career of, **16**, 571-572.
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- Bravo**, Nicolas (1787-1854), Mexican soldier; member of provisional government (1823), **23**, 624; defeated and banished by Victoria (1827), **23**, 624.
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- Bréa**, Jean Baptiste Fidèle (1790-1848), French soldier; opposes insurgents in revolution of 1848, **13**, 101.
- Breadalbane**, John Campbell, Earl of, connection with the massacre of Glencoe (1692), **21**, 312, 313.
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- Breauté**, Falkes de, favourite of King John of England; banished from England (1224), **18**, 369.
- Brébeuf**, Jean de (1593-1649), French Jesuit missionary among Huron Indians; tortured to death, **23**, 69.
- Brechin**, David de, nephew of Robert Bruce; conspires against Bruce (1320), **21**, 111.
- Breckinridge** (Breckenridge), John Cabell (1821-1875), American politician and soldier; elected vice-president (1856), **23**, 399; candidate of the Southern Democrats for president (1860), **23**, 407.
- Breda**, town, Holland; siege of (1625), **13**, 577; (1638), **14**, 374.
- Breda**, Declaration of, a manifesto of Charles II of England (1660), **23**, 180; text of, **22**, 360.
- Breda**, Treaty of (1667), **11**, 568; **13**, 630; **20**, 261.
- Brederode**, Henry (1531-1568), lord of Vianen, marquis of Utrecht; heads disaffection in Holland (1566), **13**, 395; founds confederation of Beggars of the Sea, **13**, 398; convokes meeting of associates at St. Trond, **13**, 401; death of, **13**, 410.
- Brederoo**, Gerbrand Adriaanssen (1585-1618), Dutch dramatic writer, **13**, 594.
- Bredy**, General, Austrian officer; killed during Viennese Revolution (1848), **14**, 646.
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- Breisach (Brisach or Alt-Breisach), siege of (1638), **11**, 471; **14**, 376; ceded to France, **14**, 383.
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- Brendan, Saint (484-577), an Irish monk; myth arising from voyages of, **21**, 341.
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- Brenneville (Brémule, Brenmule or Noyon), battle of (1119), **11**, 31; **12**, 236.
- Brennus, Gallic leader; invades Greece (279 B.C.), **3**, 338 note.
- Brennus, leader of Senonian Gauls; captures Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 156-164.
- Brent, Margaret, American reformer; makes demand for woman's rights in Virginia (1648), **22**, 606.
- Breogan, ancestor of the Breogantes, Irish tribes in Munster, **21**, 333.
- Brereton, Sir William, establishes settlement at Winnissimett (now Chelsea, Massachusetts) (ca. 1622), **22**, 640.
- Bresullo, naval battle near (1427), **9**, 281.
- Bresci, Italian anarchist; assassinates King Humbert of Italy (1900), **9**, 633.
- Brescia, Arnold of, see Arnold of Brescia.
- Brescia, capital of province Brescia, Italy; siege of (1238), **9**, 94; surrendered to Ezzelino (1258), **9**, 106; capitulates to Henry VII (1311), **9**, 128; battle of (1401), **9**, 255; siege of (1426), **9**, 277; stormed by Austrians (1849), **14**, 660.
- Breslau, capital of province Silesia, Prussia; sack of (ca. 1038), **24**, 14; battle of (ca. 1110), **24**, 25; siege of (1757), **15**, 202; riot of (1793), **15**, 271.
- Breslau, Peace of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 174.
- Brest, siege of (1513), **19**, 60.
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- Bretagne (or Britanny), John de, earl of Richmond; appointed guardian of Scotland (1305), **21**, 84, 94; captured at Bilsland Abbey (1323), **21**, 113.
- Breteuil, Eustace de, son-in-law of Henry I of England; quarrels with Henry I, **18**, 236.
- Breteuil, William de, Anglo-Norman noble; disputes possession of royal treasures with Henry I (1100), **18**, 228.
- Bretigny, Treaty or Peace of; signed (1360), **11**, 141; broken (1368-1369), **11**, 149.
- Bretislav, duke of Bohemia 1034-1055; conquered by Henry III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **7**, 639.
- Breton, Nicholas (1545-1626), English lyric poet, **19**, 467.
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- Bretwalda, title of Anglo-Saxon rulers in Britain, **18**, 41, 41 note.
- Brewster, William (1560-1644), English colonist in America, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers"; life work of, **22**, 617; appointed to accompany pilgrims to America, **22**, 624; publishes books, **22**, 622; becomes ruling elder of Plymouth colony, **22**, 635.
- Breydel, John, leads revolt of weavers in Bruges (1302), **13**, 317.
- Brézé, Marquis de, see Dreux-Brézé.
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- Brézé, Pierre de (d. 1165), seneschal of Anjou, Poitou and Normandy; assists Queen Margaret in War of Roses (1462), **18**, 582.
- Brian Boruma (Boru or Borohma) (926-1014), king of Ireland; career of, **21**, 18, 349-355.
- Briani, Cristoforo, Venetian inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
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- Bridget, Saint, of Sweden; see Birgitta.
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- Bridgman (Bridgeman), Sir Orlando (d. 1671), English jurist; succeeds Lord Clarendon as keeper of the great seal (1667), **20**, 261.
- Brieg, siege of (1741), **15**, 166.
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- Brienne, battle of (1814), **12**, 608; **15**, 318; **17**, 486.
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- Bright, John (1811-1889), English statesman; supports Anti-Corn-Law League (1839-1840), **21**, 600; leaves Gladstone ministry on the bombardment of Alexandria (1882), **21**, 646; opposes Gladstone's "Home Rule" policy, **21**, 648; advocates cause of the Union in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
- Brigit (Bridget), Saint (453-523 A.D.), a patron saint of Ireland; authority of, in early Irish church, **21**, 339, 396.
- Brihuega, battle of (1710), **10**, 289.
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- Brinvilliers, Marie d'Aubray, Marquise de (1630-1676), French criminal; crimes of, **11**, 556.
- Briord, French ambassador to Holland; signs partition treaty (1697), **11**, 611.
- Brisbane, Sir Thomas Makdougall (1773-1860), British general and astronomer; governor of New South Wales 1821-1825, **22**, 238.
- Briseis, character in Greek legend; captured by Achilles, **3**, 98.
- Brissac, Charles de Cossé, Count de (1505-1564), French soldier; campaigns in Piedmont, **11**, 346.
- Brissac, Louis Hercules Timoléon, Duke de (1734-1792), French nobleman; assassination of, **12**, 272.
- Brisson, Eugène Henri (1835-), French statesman; premier (April-December, 1885), **13**, 193.

- Brissot, Jean Pierre, surnamed de Warville (1754-1793), French politician and writer; leader of Girondists, **12**, 251; corresponds with Louis XVI, **12**, 258; secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; denounced by Jacobins, **12**, 290; executed, **12**, 326.
- Bristol, seaport, England; taken by Prince Rupert (1643), **20**, 14; captured by Parliamentarians (1645), **20**, 39.
- Bristol, Earls of, see Digby and Hervey.
- Britain, see England.
- Britannicus, originally Claudius Tiberius Germanicus (42-55 A.D.), son of Emperor Claudius; career of, **6**, 177-179, 185.
- British Columbia, province in Dominion of Canada; admitted to the Canadian Confederation, **22**, 343.
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- Britons (Brython), national name of Celts in England; see England.
- Brittany (Bretagne), former government of France; invaded by William the Conqueror (1054), **11**, 26; passes to English crown (1154), **11**, 34; war in (1341), **11**, 107; treaty with England, **11**, 152; united to France, **11**, 286.
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- Broc, Robert de, Anglo-Norman clergyman; hostile to Becket, **18**, 274; excommunicated, **18**, 274.
- Brock, Sir Isaac (1769-1812), British soldier; captures General Hull's army at Detroit (1812), **23**, 330; killed at battle of Queenstown, Canada, **23**, 333.
- Broderick, David Colbreth (1820-1859), American politician; death of, **23**, 406.
- Brodir, Danish viking; joins league against Brian Boruma, **21**, 353; slays, and is slain by, Brian Boruma, **21**, 355.
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- Broglie, Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke de (1785-1870), French statesman; minister of public instruction, **13**, 56, 57; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 62.
- Broglie, François Marie, Duke de (1671-1745), French marshal; in battle of Parma, **12**, 29; in the Austrian War, **12**, 37.
- Broglie, Jacques Victor Albert, Duke de (1821-1901), French statesman; ministry of, **13**, 188.
- Broglie, Victor François, Duke de (1718-1804), French marshal; commands troops at Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
- Broken Hill, New South Wales, silver discovered at (1883), **22**, 241.
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- Brömsebro, Peace of (1645), **16**, 360.
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- Brookes, bishop of Gloucester; presides at trials for heresy (1555), **19**, 252.
- Brooks, an English missionary in China; murdered in Boxer uprising, **24**, 567.
- Brooks, Preston Smith (1819-1857), American politician; assaults Charles Sumner in U. S. senate chamber, **23**, 397.
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- Brothers of the Sword or Soldiers of Christ, a religious military order; founded (thirteenth century), **8**, 460; **16**, 160; conquer Esthonia, **16**, 160-162.
- Brough, John (1811-1865), American politician; defeats Vallandigham for governorship of Ohio (1864), **23**, 450.
- Brougham, Henry Peter (Baron Brougham and Vaux) (1778-1868), English statesman; advocates education of the poor (1816), **21**, 496, (1820), **21**, 515; legal adviser of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV (1820), **21**, 516-521; warning of, to slaveholders in West Indies, **21**, 528; joins Canning, **21**, 533; as reformer, **21**, 538; made lord chancellor, **21**, 549; speaks in favour of Reform Bill, **21**, 553; proposes Bankruptcy Court Bill, **21**, 557; speech of, on the new Poor Law, **21**, 569; proposition of, for education, **21**, 574; eulogy of, on William IV, **21**, 581.
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- Brown, Jacob (1775-1828), American general; at battle of Sackett's Harbor, **23**, 333; takes Fort Erie, **23**, 334; at battle of Chippewa, **23**, 334; at battle of Lundy's Lane, **23**, 334.
- Brown, John, "of Ossawatimie" (1800-1859), American abolitionist; organises Pottawottamie massacre, **23**, 398; raid of, **23**, 404; trial and execution of, **23**, 405.
- Browne, Colonel, English military officer; commands expedition in China (1875), **24**, 553.
- Browne, John, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.
- Browne, Count Maximilian Ulysses von (1705-1757), Austrian field-marshal; commands in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190-195; killed at battle of Prague, **15**, 195.
- Browne or Brown, Robert (1550-1633), English theologian; founds Brownist sect (ca. 1580), **19**, 452; **22**, 616.
- Browne, Samuel, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.
- Brownists, see Browne, Robert.
- Brownlow, William Gannaway (1805-1877), American journalist and politician; elected governor of Tennessee, **23**, 458.
- Bruce, abbot of Kinross; ambassador of James VI of Scotland to England (1601), **10**, 427.
- Bruce, Alexander Hugh, 6th Baron Balfour of Burleigh (1849-), English politician; resigns from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 662.

- Bruce, David, see David II, king of Scotland.
- Bruce, Edward (d. 1318), Scottish noble, younger brother of Robert Bruce (1274-1329); wins several battles in Galloway, **21**, 95; subjects Isle of Man, **21**, 97; lays siege to Stirling (1313), **18**, 434; **21**, 97; appointed heir of Scottish throne, **21**, 104; invades Ireland, **18**, 436; **21**, 104, 381; crowned king of Ireland, **18**, 436; **21**, 383; slain in Ireland, **18**, 436; **21**, 105, 384.
- Bruce, Sir Frederick (1814-1867), English diplomat, brother of 8th earl of Elgin; appointed plenipotentiary in China (1859), **21**, 626.
- Bruce, Henry Austin, Lord Aberdare (1815-1895), English statesman; home secretary in first Gladstone ministry (1869), **21**, 638.
- Bruce, James, see Elgin, Earl of.
- Bruce, Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce; English imprison, **21**, 91; released after Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 102; marries Walter Stuart (1315), **21**, 104.
- Bruce, Nigel (d. 1306), brother of Robert Bruce; execution of, **18**, 424; **21**, 91.
- Bruce, Robert de, Scotch-Norman baron; renounces Scotch allegiance (1138), **18**, 244.
- Bruce, Robert de (1210-1295), Scottish noble, grandfather of King Robert Bruce; at battle of Lewes, **21**, 55; performs homage to Edward I for Alexander of Scotland (1278), **21**, 55; chosen guardian of Scotland, **21**, 78.
- Bruce, Robert de (1253-1304), Scottish noble, father of King Robert Bruce; ancestry of, **18**, 401; claims of, for Scottish throne, **18**, 401; **21**, 63, 66; joins Edward I in invasion of Scotland, **21**, 66.
- Bruce, Robert de (1274-1329), king of Scotland 1306-1329; character of, **18**, 409; joins Wallace, **18**, 409; **21**, 70; deserts Scotland's cause (1297), **21**, 71; again deserts English, **18**, 421; **21**, 75; made earl of Carrick, **21**, 85; private feud with Baliol family, **21**, 85; conspires with William de Lambyrtoun, **21**, 87; stabs Comyn, **18**, 422; **21**, 88; crowned at Scone, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; English defeat of, at Perth, **18**, 423; feud of, with John of Lorn, **21**, 90, 95, 105; English imprison wife and daughter of, **21**, 91; conflict of, with the pope, **21**, 91, 105, 110, 113; tactics of, **21**, 92, 102; victory of, at Loudoun Hill (1307), **18**, 424; **21**, 93; deficiencies of army of, **21**, 98; victory of, over English at Bannockburn (1314), **18**, 435; **21**, 99; sufferings of, in establishing power in Scotland, **18**, 432; fight for Berwick (1318), **21**, 106; at battle of Bland Abbey, **21**, 112-113; alliance with France (1323), **21**, 113; besieges Norham and Alnwick, **21**, 116; dies, **21**, 117; estimates of, **21**, 117-123.
- Bruce, Thomas, see Elgin, Earl of.
- Bruce, Victor Alexander, see Elgin, Earl of.
- Bruck, Karl Ludwig, Baron (1798-1860), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce, **14**, 649; reforms of, **18**, 466.
- Bructeri, German tribe, ultimately merged in Franks; wars with Romans, **6**, 60, 64, 66, 71; **7**, 463; join confederation of Franks, **7**, 458.
- Brude, king of Scotland (d. 706 A.D.), **21**, 12.
- Brudenel, James Thomas, see Cardigan.
- Bruceys d'Aigalliers, François Paul de (1753-1798) French naval commander; sails for Malta (1798), **12**, 463; in battle of the Nile (1798), **12**, 466.
- Bruges, capital of West Flanders, Belgium; battle of (1382), **11**, 156; surrenders to allies (1708), **11**, 623; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; taken by Pichegru (1794), **12**, 380.
- Bruges Matins, massacre of the French in Bruges (1302), **13**, 316.
- Brugghen, Dr. Justinus van der, Dutch statesman; educational legislation of (1857), **14**, 62.
- Brugsch, Emil (1827-1894), German archaeologist; discovers royal mummies, **1**, 155.
- Brühl, Count Heinrich von (1700-1763), Saxon politician; policy of, **14**, 426; responsibility of, for capture of Saxon army (1756), **15**, 192; leads party of prince of Saxony in Poland, **17**, 376; influence of, in Poland, **24**, 77.
- Brumaire, The 18th, in French history the coup d'état of November 9th, 1799, **12**, 483-185.
- Brun, Le, see Le Brun.
- Brunanburh, battle of (937 A.D.), **18**, 98; **21**, 17.
- Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne (1763-1815), French marshal; commands in Switzerland, **12**, 460; **17**, 22-23; commands in Holland, **12**, 474; commands in Tuscany, **12**, 509; execution of, **13**, 16.
- Bruneild (Brunehaut or Bruneilde) (d. 613), queen of Austrasia; story of, **7**, 479-480.
- Brunelleschi, Filippo (1379-1446), Italian architect; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 359; Vasari on, **9**, 393-391.
- Brunisand de Foix (fourteenth century), countess of Talleyrand-Périgord; relations of, with Clement V, **8**, 626.
- Bruno, Saint, of Cologne (ca. 1040-1101); founds order of Carthusian monks (ca. 1085), **14**, 92.
- Bruno, Giordano (ca. 1548-1600), Italian philosopher; burned, **9**, 483.
- Brunswick, German province; rising of, against Duke Charles (1830), **15**, 403; dispute over succession in (1885), **15**, 530.
- Brunswick, capital of Brunswick; diet of (1719), **17**, 303.
- Brunswick, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1804-1873); deposed (1830), **15**, 403.
- Brunswick, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of (1735-1806), Prussian general; in Prussian military council, **15**, 259; issues manifesto, **12**, 257, 278; **15**, 269; in Franco-Austrian War, **12**, 269-280, 363; **14**, 507; **15**, 269, 273; killed, **15**, 294.
- Brunswick, Christian, Duke of (d. 1626); as bishop of Halberstadt leads Protestant troops in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 336-337.

**Brunswick, Ferdinand, Duke of** (1721-1792), Prussian field-marshal; campaign against French in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73-77; made commander of English army, **15**, 204; conquest of, in Westphalia, **15**, 210; campaigns of (1759), **15**, 212; campaign of (1761), **15**, 221; captures Cassel (1762), **15**, 223.

**Brunswick, Frederick William, Duke of** (1771-1815); campaign of, in Saxony (1809), **14**, 555; **15**, 307.

**Brunswick, Ludwig Ernst, Duke of** (1718-1788); administration of, in Netherlands, **14**, 6 seq., 11.

**Brus, Robert de**, see **Bruce, Robert**.

**Brusa** (Brussa), a city in Asiatic Turkey; conquered by Ottomans (1326), **24**, 313.

**Brussels**, capital of Belgium; "The Joyous Entrance" granted at (1356), **13**, 310; Charles V abdicates in (1555), **13**, 381; the regent, Margaret of Parma, establishes her capital at, **13**, 388; taken by French (1746), **12**, 42; rises against Emperor Joseph II (1787), **14**, 481; revolt in (1830), **14**, 50.

**Brussels**, Edict of, an edict re-enacting all previous religious decrees for the Netherlands (1549), **13**, 379.

**Brussels**, Union of, a compact between the states of the Netherlands (1577), **13**, 466.

**Brutus** (Scæva), Decimus Junius, Roman consul 325 B.C.; invades Vestinian country, **5**, 186.

**Brutus, Decimus Junius**, surnamed Albinus (d. 43 B.C.), Roman general; defeats Bellovac, **5**, 568; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580-586; seizes Cisalpine Gaul, **5**, 614-616; death, **5**, 617.

**Brutus, Lucius Junius**, Roman prince; establishes republic (510 B.C.), **5**, 85-89.

**Brutus, Marcus Junius** (Quintus Cæpio Brutus), (85-42 B.C.), Roman politician and scholar; becomes prætor, **5**, 578; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580-586; after death of Cæsar, **5**, 611-614; war with Antony, **5**, 621-624.

**Bry, Jean de**, aids in humiliating German Empire (1797), **15**, 283.

**Bryan, Sir Francis** (d. 1550), English poet, soldier, diplomatist; agent of Henry VIII at Rome (1528), **19**, 111.

**Bryan, William Jennings** (1860-), American politician; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1896), **23**, 486; (1900), **23**, 491.

**Bryant, William Cullen** (1794-1878), American poet and journalist; opposes Lincoln's renomination (1864), **23**, 450.

**Bryce, James**, British historian and statesman; chief secretary for Ireland (1905), **21**, 663; ambassador to United States (1907), **21**, 665.

**Bubenbergh, John of** (fourteenth century), chief ruler of Bern, **16**, 569, 570.

**Bubna, Ferdinand**, Count of (1768-1825); an Austrian field-marshal; negotiates terms of peace of Schönbrunn (1809), **14**, 559; ambassador to Napoleon (1813), **14**, 574; driven into Switzerland (1814), **17**, 486.

**Buccelin**, Alamannian duke, see **Butilin**.

**Buccleuch, Walter Francis Scott, Duke of** (1806-1884), English statesman; succeeds Lord Wharncliffe as president of the council in Peel cabinet, **21**, 604.

**Buccleugh**, see **Monmouth**.

**Bucephalus**, horse of Alexander the Great; tamed by Alexander, **4**, 263; killed, **4**, 360.

**Bucer or Butzer, Martin** (1491-1551), German theologian; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.

**Buch, Jean de Grailly, Captal de**, French military leader; captured (1372), **11**, 151.

**Buchan, Earl of**; see **Comyn, Alexander**.

**Buchanan, Franklin** (1800-1874), American naval officer; enters service of Confederacy **23**, 417; in battle of *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, **23**, 427.

**Buchanan, James** (1791-1868), 15th president of United States; competes for presidential nomination in 1848, **23**, 377; competes for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 388; minister to England (1852), **23**, 390; joins in drawing up Ostend Manifesto (1854), **23**, 393; elected president (1856), **23**, 399-400; last months of administration of, **23**, 412; as ex-president, encourages Northern cause, **23**, 415.

**Bucharest** (Bukharest), capital of Rumania; taken by Sinan Pasha (1595), **24**, 373; siege of (1789), **17**, 408.

**Bucharest**, Treaty of (1812), **17**, 468; **24**, 147.

**Buchari** (d. 870), Arabian compiler of traditions, **8**, 302.

**Buchek, Berthold von** (fourteenth century), commander of order of Teutonic Knights, **14**, 173.

**Büchner, General von**, at battle of Hennesdorf (1745), **15**, 181.

**Buckhurst, Thomas** Sackville, Lord, see **Sackville, Thomas**.

**Buckingham, Edward Stafford, Duke of** (d. 1521); honours, **19**, 81; execution, **19**, 82.

**Buckingham, George Villiers**, 1st Duke of (1592-1628), English courtier and politician; accomplishments of, **18**, 496; rise of, in favour of James I, **19**, 499; character and appearance of, **19**, 500; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509; under Charles I, **19**, 535, 537, 539; impeached, **19**, 541; passion of, for Anne of Austria, **19**, 545; assassinated, **19**, 555.

**Buckingham, George Villiers**, 2nd Duke of (1627-1688), English politician, courtier, and writer; at French court, **11**, 450; influence of, at court of Charles II, **20**, 264; negotiations of, with the duchess of Orleans (1668), **20**, 270; profligacy of, **20**, 270; plans of, to prevent succession of duke of York, **20**, 272; concludes secret treaty with France (1671), **20**, 273; joins Shaftesbury and the opposition (1675), **20**, 280; committed to Tower, **20**, 284; negotiations of, with William III, **13**, 636.



**Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of** (ca. 1440-1483), English politician; efforts of, in behalf of Richard, duke of Gloucester (1483), **13**, 611; revolt of, against Richard III (1483), **13**, 615; death of **12**, 617.

**Buckner, Simon Bolivar** (1823-), American Confederate soldier; surrenders Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.

**Buczacz**, a city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary; Peace of (1672), **24**, 59, 388.

**Buda** (Budapest since 1872), the capital of Hungary; sieges of (1681), **14**, 398; (1686), **14**, 398; **24**, 391; (1807), **14**, 553; (1849), **14**, 655.

**Buddenbrock, Wilhelm Dietrich von** (1672-1757), Prussian soldier; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171.

**Buddha** (ca. 562 B.C.-ca. 482 B.C.), Indian philosopher; founder of Buddhism, **2**, 535-515.

**Buddhism**, see Religion.

**Budé, Guillaume** (1467-1540), French savant; as ambassador to Leo X, **11**, 308; deputed by the king to receive Greek and Italian colonists, **11**, 329.

**Buell, Don Carlos** (1818-1898), American soldier; major-general of volunteers (1862) **23**, 425; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; at battle of Perryville (1862), **23**, 434; superseded, **23**, 434.

**Buena Vista**, a settlement in northeastern Mexico, near the Rio Grande; battle of (1847), **23**, 372, 625.

**Buenos Ayres**, capital of Argentina; settlement of (1535), **23**, 567, 568; battle of (1806), **23**, 579; siege of (1807), **23**, 579; becomes the seat of government in Argentina (1816), **23**, 592, 616.

**Buffalo**, a city in the state of New York; President McKinley assassinated at (1901), **23**, 491.

**Buffon, Countess de**; relations with the duke of Orleans (1789), **12**, 159.

**Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de** (1707-1788), French naturalist; works of, **12**, 121.

**Buganzzy**, battle of (1870), **13**, 156.

**Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, duke d'Isly** (1784-1849), French marshal and military writer; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; wins battle of Isly, **13**, 76.

**Bugenhagen, Johann**, surnamed Pomeranus or Dr. Pommer (1485-1558), German reformer; coadjutor of Luther, **16**, 263-265.

**Buhl, Mattis am**, Swiss leader; commands Glaronaiso at Näfels (1388), **16**, 577.

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**Bukharest**, see Bucharest.

**Bukowina**, duchy of Austria-Hungary; conquered from Turkey (1775), **24**, 147, 421.

**Bulfontein**, South Africa; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269.

**Bulgakov, Russian diplomat**; intrigues at Constantinople (1787), **17**, 399.

**Bulgaria**, country of southeastern Europe; main treatment, **24**, 156-186; early history, **24**, 156-162; first Bulgarian Em-

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**Bulgarians or Boulgres**, heretical sect; related to Manichæans, **11**, 51; see also Bogomiles, Albigenes.

**Bulgaroctonus**, "Slayer of the Bulgarians," see Basil II.

**Bulgaro-Servian War** (1885), **24**, 183.

**Bulgars**, a people of Finnic stock, who appeared on the lower Danube coming from southeastern Russia, about the close of the fifth century A.D.; first appearance of, in history, **7**, 429; character, early history, and customs of, **7**, 116-117, 189; invade Eastern Empire, **7**, 118, 127-128, 212, 214, 291-296; first appearance of, on Danube (678-680), **24**, 129; relation of, to Slavs, **24**, 159.

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**Bull, Stephen** (fifteenth century), London merchant; privatizing ships of, captured by Scottish vessels under Sir Andrew Wood (1490), **21**, 204.

**Buller, Sir Redvers Henry** (1839-), British general; campaigns in Natal (1899), **22**, 306; defeated at Colenso, **22**, 309; occupies Laing's Nek (1900), **22**, 314; occupies Lydenburg (1900), **22**, 314.

**Bullock, William** (fourteenth century), soldier and ecclesiastic; at siege of Perth, **21**, 136.

**Bull Run (Manassas)**; first battle of (1861), **23**, 423; second battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

**Bulls**, see Edicts.

**Bulnes, Manuel** (1799-1866), Chilean general and statesman; president of Chili (1841-1851), **23**, 610.

**Bülow, Bernhard, Count von** (1849-), a German statesman; becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs (1897), **15**, 551; succeeds Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor of the German Empire (1900), **15**, 565.

**Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm von** (1755-1816), Prussian general; crosses the Rhine, **12**, 608; **17**, 485; at Waterloo, **12**, 640; Prussian commander in War of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 319; reinforces Blücher, **17**, 486.

**Bultadji Muhammed**, Turkish grand vizir; in war with Russia (1711), **24**, 405.

**Bulverheethe** (Bulverhithe), former village in England; Normans under William the Conqueror land at (1066), **13**, 151.

**Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton** (1801-1872), English diplomat; as minister to United States negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), **23**, 383.

**Bulwer-Clayton Treaty**, see Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

**Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert**, see Lytton.

**Bunker Hill**, battle of (June 17th, 1775), in American Revolutionary War, **23**, 247, 248.

**Bunsen**, Christian Karl Josias, Baron von (1791-1860), German scholar and diplomat; opposes London Protocol, **15**, 458.

**Buol-Schauenstein**, Karl Ferdinand, Count von (1797-1865), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs, **15**, 11; negotiations of, with Russia in Crimean War, **15**, 12; at congress of Paris (1856), **15**, 14; sends ultimatum to Piedmont, **15**, 15; foreign policy of, **15**, 16; Austrian envoy to diet of Frankfurt, **15**, 379.

**Buonaparte**, see Bonaparte.

**Buondelmonti**, powerful family of Florence (twelfth century); subdued, **9**, 41; at war with Uberti (1215), **9**, 88 seq.

**Bura**, Treaty of (1730), **17**, 330.

**Burchard**, Saint (d. 752 A.D.), bishop of Wurzburg; Pepin's ambassador to Rome, **7**, 508.

**Burchard of Avennes**, see Bosschaert.

**Burchards**, see Montmorency.

**Burdett**, Sir Francis (1770-1844), English politician; chairman of London Hampden Club, **21**, 500; speech of, at Westminster (1820), **21**, 510; at opening of parliament (1827), **21**, 533.

**Buren**, Maximilian van Egmond, Count of (d. 1548), general of Charles V; in Smalkaldic War (1546), **14**, 295.

**Buren**, Philip William, Count of, see Philip William, Prince of Orange.

**Burford**, battle of (752 A.D.), **18**, 58.

**Burger**, Schalk W., Boer statesman; opens negotiations with Kitchener, **22**, 315; signs treaty of peace with British at Pretoria (May 31st, 1902), **22**, 317.

**Bürgerministerium**, first parliamentary ministry of Cisleithania (Austro-Hungary); takes office (1868), **15**, 34.

**Burgers**, Thomas François, South African clergyman and statesman; elected president of South African Republic (1872), **22**, 287; leaves Transvaal, **22**, 289.

**Burgesses**, House of (in Virginia); authority of, **22**, 596.

**Burgh**, Hubert de (d. 1243), English statesman; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; defeats fleet of Louis VIII of France (1217), **22**, 366; exercises royal authority in reign of Henry III, **18**, 368; triumphs over Peter des Roches, **18**, 369; disgrace and arrest of, **18**, 371.

**Burgh**, Ulick de, see Clanricarde.

**Burghley**, Thomas, Lord, see Cecil.

**Burghley** (Burleigh), William Cecil, Baron of (1520-1598), English statesman; secretary of state under Elizabeth, **19**, 268; created baron of Burghley by Elizabeth, **19**, 271; character of, **19**, 271, 419; influence of, over Elizabeth, **19**, 271; councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273; efforts of, to convict duke of Norfolk, **19**, 347; death of, **19**, 419.

**Bürglen**, Eberhard of (fourteenth century), supervisor of Forest Districts in Switzerland (1311), **16**, 561, 562.

**Burgos**, capital of the province of Burgos, Spain; duke of Wellington occupies (1812), **10**, 366.

**Burgoyne**, John (1722-1792), British soldier and dramatist; moves committee of enquiry into East India Company's affairs (1773), **22**, 78; presides over East India Company enquiry, moves vote of censure against Clive, **22**, 79; plan of his campaign in America (1777), **23**, 263; publishes his manifesto, **23**, 263; captures Ticonderoga, **23**, 264; defeat and capture at Saratoga, **23**, 265.

**Burgundi**, see Burgundians.

**Burgundian Helvetia**, see Helvetia, Burgundian.

**Burgundians**, French political party of the fifteenth century; opposed to the Armagnacs, **11**, 165-179.

**Burgundians** (Burgundi, Burgundiones), a Germanic tribe which settled in Gaul and founded kingdom of Burgundy; migrations of (third century), **7**, 428; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; **16**, 534; see also Burgundy.

**Burgundian War**, against Swiss (1469-1473), **16**, 594.

**Burgundy**, general survey, **13**, 350-364; Kingdoms of: (1) *First Burgundian Kingdom* or *Regnum Burgundionum* (413-534 A.D.); founded, **6**, 571; **16**, 534; Aetius conquers (437 A.D.), **6**, 581; Clovis reduces to semi-dependence (500 A.D.), **7**, 467, 472; incorporated with Frankish Empire by Childebert and Clotaire (534 A.D.), **7**, 478; chronology, **7**, 368. (2) *Regnum Burgundiae* (established 561); Gontram receives, **7**, 479; Childebert seizes (593), **7**, 480; reunited with Frankish Empire (613), **7**, 480; Clovis II receives (638), **7**, 480; Charles Martel represses revolt in, **7**, 497, 498; Pepin inherits (741), **7**, 502. (3) *Cisjurane Burgundy* or *Provence* (Lower Burgundy, *Arelat*, *Arles*) (879-933), **16**, 537; **13**, 350; **7**, 589, 592, 593; **11**, 7, 10. (4) *Transjurane Burgundy*, *Upper* or *Little Burgundy* (888-933), **16**, 537; **13**, 350; **7**, 592-593; **11**, 10. (5) *Arles* or *Burgundy* (933-1033), **16**, 537-538; **13**, 350; **7**, 593; chronology, **7**, 368.

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- the Bold (in struggle with Louis XI of France) (1467-1477), **11**, 254-267; loses independence, under Mary, **11**, 268; see also Burgundians.
- Burgundy**, Mary of, see Mary of Burgundy.
- Burgundy**, Philip, bastard of, made bishop of Utrecht (1516), **13**, 368.
- Burgundy**, dukes of; see Charles the Bold, John the Fearless, Philip the Bold, Philip the Good, Hugh.
- Burhanpur**, town in Central Provinces, British India; captured by English (1804), **22**, 121.
- Burial Customs**, see Funeral Customs.
- Burke**, Edmund (1729-1797), English statesman, orator, and writer; in his maiden speech advocates repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 606; speech on conciliation with America, **20**, 624; proposes measures for economical reform, **20**, 633-631; in Rockingham ministry, **20**, 638; supports Wilberforce's movement for abolition of slave-trade, **20**, 650; as manager of Warren Hastings' impeachment, **20**, 650; breach of friendship with Fox, **20**, 652; warnings of, against French Revolution, **20**, 651; **21**, 452; separates from whig party, **20**, 652.
- Burkersdorf**, a village in Prussian Saxony; battle of (1762), **15**, 223.
- Burkhardt**, count of Thurgau (tenth century), German noble; made duke of Alamannia (917 A.D.), **16**, 537.
- Burkes**, The; rebellion of, in Ireland (sixteenth century), **19**, 422.
- Burleigh**, see Burghley.
- Burley**, Simon (1336-1388), English nobleman; peasants of Kent rise against, **18**, 489.
- Burlingame**, Anson (1820-1870), American diplomatist and politician; accepts challenge to duel with Preston Brooks (1855), **23**, 397.
- Burma** (Burmah), a former kingdom of Asia, now a part of the British Empire; conquest of, by British (1824-1826), **22**, 133; second war with England (1852), **22**, 160-161; third war with England (1885), **22**, 218; development of British sovereignty in (1885-1894), **24**, 557; China recognises British sovereignty in (1886), **24**, 560.
- Burna-buriash I** (fifteenth century B.C.), king of Babylon, **1**, 364, 374.
- Burnel**, Robert (d. 1292), English lawyer and bishop; presides at parliament of 1275, **18**, 394 note.
- Burnes**, Sir Alexander (1805-1841), a British geographer and traveller in central Asia; dispatched as British envoy to Kabul, **22**, 139; killed in massacre of Kabul, **22**, 141.
- Burnet**, Gilbert (1643-1715), British prelate, historian, and theologian; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; appointed bishop of Salisbury, **20**, 423.
- Burnet**, William (1688-1729), American colonial governor; colonial governor of New York 1720-1728; establishes fur trading post on Lake Ontario (1725), **23**, 88; treaty of, with Indians, **23**, 166; appointed colonial governor of Massachusetts (1728), **23**, 166; quarrels with assembly **23**, 195.
- Burnouf**, Emile Louis (1821-), French archaeologist and Orientalist; restores old Persian language, **1**, 624.
- Burns**, John, British politician; labour leader; president of local gov. board (1905), **21**, 663.
- Burns**, Robert (1759-1796), Scotch lyric poet, **21**, 327.
- Burnside**, Ambrose Everett (1824-1881), American general and politician; captures Roanoke Island (1862), **23**, 423; at battle of South Mountain (1862), **23**, 433; made commander-in-chief of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434, 436; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.
- "Burnt City,"** discovery of, at Hisarlik, **3**, 42.
- Burr**, Aaron (1756-1836), American politician; elected vice-president (1801), **23**, 316; conspiracy of, **23**, 319; duel with Alexander Hamilton, **23**, 319; trial of, **23**, 320.
- Burra Burra**, South Australia, copper discovered at, **22**, 216.
- Burren Sunker**, an Indian social class, **2**, 514; see also Castes in India.
- Burrhus** (Burrus), Afranius (d. 62 A.D.), Roman general; entrusted with education and care of Nero, **6**, 177, 179, 184-185; death of, **6**, 194.
- Bursche**, Von dem, Prussian captain; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
- Burte-Tchene** (gray wolf), legendary ancestor of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 262.
- Burton**, Henry (1578-1648) English Puritan; persecuted (1637), **19**, 571-572; freed from imprisonment, **19**, 583.
- Burton**, James, English conspirator in Rye House plot; story of, **20**, 380-381.
- Burtzes** (tenth century), Byzantine general; conquers Antioch (968, 975 A.D.), **7**, 232, 241.
- Bu-sa-yin**, shah of Persia, see Abu Said.
- Buscarelli**, Genoan ambassador to court of Persian khan (1280), **24**, 301.
- Buschiri bin Salim** (1834-1889), a mulatto Arab of East Africa; head of the Arab war against Germans (1888-1889), **15**, 555-556.
- Buserut Gunze**, town, India, Havelock captures (1857), **22**, 185.
- Busiris**, mythological ruler of Egypt, **1**, 282.
- Busnah**, Algerian Jew; cause of trouble with France (1819), **13**, 43.
- Bussy** (Bussy-Castelnau), Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis of (1718-1785), a French soldier; wins renown in wars in India, **12**, 47.
- Bustamante**, Anastasio (1780-1853), Mexican soldier and politician; becomes vice-president, **23**, 624; becomes acting president, **23**, 624; at war with Santa Anna, **23**, 624; becomes president again, **23**, 624-625; in Colombia, **23**, 588.
- Bute**, John Stuart, 3d Earl of (1713-1792),

- English statesman; appointed secretary of state (1761), **20**, 595; ascendancy of, **20**, 598; letter of, to Pitt, **20**, 598; becomes prime minister, **20**, 599; retirement of, **20**, 601.
- Buteo, M. Fabius** (third century B.C.), Roman statesman; envoy to Carthage, **5**, 239; made dictator, **5**, 259.
- Butilin (Buccelin)**, duke of the Alamanni; ravages Italy (ca. 553 A.D.), **7**, 422-424.
- Butler, Andrew Pickens** (1796-1857), American politician; arraigned in senate by Sumner, **23**, 396.
- Butler, Benjamin Franklin** (1818-1893), American lawyer, politician, and general; leads expedition to Hatteras Inlet (1861), **23**, 422; in New Orleans campaign (1862), **23**, 429; declares slaves contraband of war, **23**, 435.
- Butler, James**, earl of Ormonde; see **Ormonde**, earl of.
- Butler, Sir Piers**, earl of Ormonde, see **Ormonde**.
- Butler, Samuel** (1612-1680), English poet; notes down the characteristics of his time, **20**, 4.
- Butler, William Orlando** (1791-1880), American soldier and politician; succeeds Gen. Scott in command of American army in Mexico (1848), **23**, 375; democratic candidate for vice-president (1848), **23**, 377.
- Buttington**, a place in Montgomery, Wales; siege of (895), **13**, 88.
- Buttrick, John** (1715-1775), American soldier; at Concord, **23**, 242.
- Buxhövdén, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count von**, (1750-1811), Russian general; victorious at Pultusk (1806), **17**, 451; manifesto of, on war with Sweden, **17**, 457.
- Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell** (1786-1845), English philanthropist; resolution of, against slavery (1823), **21**, 527.
- Buyids (Buids)**, a Persian dynasty of the tenth and eleventh centuries; foundation of, **3**, 219, 220; **24**, 490; reign of, **3**, 223.
- Buys, Paul** (sixteenth century), Dutch statesman; elected advocate of Holland, **13**, 432; in peace negotiations with Emperor Maximilian, **13**, 453; urges convocation of the states, **13**, 508; supports English party, **13**, 512 note; imprisonment of, **13**, 520.
- Buzot, François Nicolas Léonard** (1760-1794), French revolutionist; argues against king, **12**, 246; proposes investigation into the state of Paris, **12**, 283; proposes penalty of death for advocacy of royalty, **12**, 290; death of, **12**, 391.
- Bye Plot or Surprise Plot**, a conspiracy of 1603 to seize the person of James I of England, **19**, 472.
- Byland Abbey**, see **Biland Abbey**.
- Byllinge, Edward** (d. 1687), proprietor of West New Jersey, **23**, 32.
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- Byng, John** (1704-1757), British admiral; commanding at Minorca (1756), **12**, 68; **20**, 579; at St. Philip, **20**, 580; proposes return to Gibraltar, **20**, 580; arrest of, **20**, 580; condemned by court-martial, **12**, 69 note; **20**, 584; efforts in behalf of, **20**, 585; execution of, **12**, 69 note; **20**, 586.
- Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord** (1788-1824), English poet; share of, in Greek revolution, **24**, 232; death of, at Missolonghi, **21**, 534.
- Byrsa**, citadel of Carthage, **5**, 307, 309-310, 314.
- Byzantine Empire**, see **Eastern Empire**.
- Byzantium**, ancient Greek city on the present site of Constantinople; founded (658 B.C.), **3**, 205; Alcibiades conquers (408 B.C.), **3**, 631.

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- Cabal Ministry, an unpopular ministry in England under Charles II; formation of, **20**, 264; fall of, **20**, 280.
- Cabarrus, Thérèse, see Chimay.
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- Cabiri, Pelasgian divinities, **2**, 351; **3**, 114.
- Cable, sub-marine, between United States and Europe; laid (1869, 1875), **23**, 477–478.
- Cabochians, a political faction in Paris during the reign of Charles VI; ordinance of, for the repression of abuses, (1413), **11**, 168; overthrown by Armagnacs, **11**, 169.
- Cabot, George (1751–1823), American statesman; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338.
- Cabot, John (1450–1498), Italian navigator in the English service, discoverer of North American continent; voyages of, **19**, 43; **22**, 322, 454, 455 note.
- Cabot, Sebastian (1477–1557), English explorer; voyages of, **22**, 455–457.
- Cabral or Cabrera, Pedro Alvares (1460–ca. 1526), Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 478, 479; **22**, 467.
- Cabrillo, Juan Rodríguez (d. 1543), a Portuguese navigator; traces western coast of North America (1542), **22**, 495.
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- Caceres, Andrés Avelino (b. 1838), Peruvian general; commands Peruvian forces in Chilian War (1879), **23**, 607; president of Peru, **23**, 608, 609.
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- Cadmeans, ancient inhabitants of Boeotian Thebes, **3**, 38, 100.
- Cadmus, mythical founder of Thebes, **3**, 107–108, 114.
- Cadorna, Raffaele (1815–1897), Italian general; takes Rome, **9**, 621, 622 note.
- Cadoudal, George (1771–1804), French royalist; plots against Napoleon, **12**, 496, 509, 533–535.
- Cadusians, an ancient Asiatic people inhabiting the district on the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea; in Persian wars, **2**, 622, 629.
- Cadys, king of Lydia ca. 700 B.C., **2**, 426.
- Cæcina Alienus, Aulus (d. 79 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 227, 229, 248; **16**, 532.
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- Caen, city in France; sieges of (1346), **11**, 113; (1417), **18**, 537.
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- Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul and commander; in Lusitanian War (140 B.C.), **5**, 318.
- Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul; captures Toulouse (106 B.C.), **5**, 393, 394; governs Gaul, **5**, 401.
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- Cæsar, Caius (20 B.C.–4 A.D.), grandson of Augustus; campaign of, in Asia, **6**, 117–119.
- Cæsar, Caius Julius (100–44 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; proscribed by Sulla, **5**, 440; early career of, **5**, 477–480; attempt to involve in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 488; rise of, **5**, 494–497; debts of, **5**, 498; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501–504; campaigns of—in Gaul and Britain, **5**, 514–527; **18**, 1–12; **21**, 3; in Germany, **7**, 458; in Spain, **10**, 8–9; in Helvetia, **16**, 530–531—; war with Pompey, **5**, 528–543; as dictator, **5**, 536, 553, 563, 571; prodigal public expenditures of, **5**, 566; and Cleopatra, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551, 603; war with Pharnaces in Pontus, **5**, 551; war with Scipio in Africa, **5**, 554–558; closing scenes in life of, **5**, 560–587; reforms of, **5**, 572–575; life of, in Rome, **5**, 575–578; refuses the title of king, **5**, 579; assassination of, **5**, 582–587; personality and character, **5**, 576, 588–608; memoirs and commentaries of, **5**, 592–593, 644; will and funeral of, **5**, 610–611.
- Cæsar, L. Julius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul 64 B.C., uncle of Mark Antony; proscribed by Octavian, **5**, 617.

**Cæsar**, L. Julius, son of the preceding; surrenders Utica to Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.  
**Cæsar**, Lucius (17 B.C.—2 A.D.), grandson of Augustus, **6**, 96, 117; death of, **6**, 119.  
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**Cæsar**, Sextus Julius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman commander in Syria; killed by his soldiers, **5**, 568–569.  
**Cæsarion** or **Neocæsar** (ca. 47 B.C.—ca. 30 B.C.), son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, **4**, 577; **5**, 610.  
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**Cairo**, modern capital of Egypt; foundation of, **8**, 160; mediæval slave-mart of, **9**, 321; conquered by Ottomans (1517), **24**, 445.  
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**Cajetan**, Tommaso di Vio (1469–1534), Italian cardinal; fails to repress Luther, **14**, 254.  
**Calabria**, province of S. W. Italy; conquered by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 71; **11**, 27.  
**Calah** (Nimrud), capital of Assyria; Shalmaneser I chooses as residence (ca. 1300 B.C.), **1**, 318, 371, 375; rebuilt, **1**, 402; antiquities of, **1**, 384.  
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**Calas**, son of Harpalus, general of Alexander the Great; commands Thessalians (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 284; as satrap of Phrygia, **4**, 290–296.  
**Calasirians** (Klasha), Egyptian warrior caste, **1**, 201; **3**, 363.  
**Calatanazar**, place in Spain; battle of (1001), **8**, 235.  
**Calatinus**, A. Atilius or Serranus, Roman soldier; appointed dictator (249 B.C.), **5**, 231.  
**Calatrava**, Knights of, Spanish religious order; established (twelfth century), **8**, 465.  
**Calavius**, Pacuvius, Capuan ally of Hannibal in Second Punic War (216 B.C.), **5**, 258.  
**Calder**, Sir Robert (1745–1818), British admiral; defeats French off Cape Finisterre, **12**, 543; **21**, 466.  
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**Calderon**, Rodrigo, Spanish adventurer; governs for the duke of Lerma, **10**, 261; imprisoned (1618), **10**, 262.  
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**Calenus**, Quintus Fufius, lieutenant of Cæsar; subjugates southern Greece (48 B.C.), **5**, 545.  
**Calhoun**, John Caldwell (1782–1850), American statesman; a leader of the war party in 1812, **23**, 328; vice-president, **23**, 351–352; biography, **23**, 352 note; and tariff compromise, **23**, 359; urges annexation of Texas, **23**, 369; his pro-slavery resolutions in senate, **23**, 378; and admission of California, **23**, 381.  
**Calicut** or **Kolikod**, an Indian seaport; burning of, by the Portuguese (1500), **10**, 480; capture of, by Da Gama (1502), **10**, 481.  
**California**, a state of the United States; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; discovery of gold in, **23**, 379; question of its admission to the union, **23**, 379–381; adopts anti-slavery constitution, **23**, 380; settlement of, by Spaniards, **23**, 564.  
**Californians**, Indian tribe, **22**, 507.  
**Calpurnius**, Roman general of Marcus Aurelius; wars of, with Britons (ca. 163 A.D.), **6**, 294.  
**Caligula**, Caius Julius Cæsar (12–41 A.D.), Roman emperor; seeks divine honours, **2**, 171; reign of, **6**, 160–168; invades Britain, **18**, 12.  
**Caliphate**, the government of the caliphs, the successors of Mohammed; decline of, **8**, 22; disputed succession to, at death of Mohammed, **8**, 144; seat of, transferred to Damascus, **8**, 176; seat of, transferred to Babylon, **8**, 209; at Baghdad, overthrown by Mongols, **8**, 231; policy of, toward Turkish adventurers, **24**, 270; bought by Ottomans, **24**, 445.

- Calixtines** or **Utraquists**, a Bohemian sect; conservative Hussites, so called, **14**, 208; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor, **14**, 217.
- Calixtus I** (d. 223 A.D.), bishop of Rome 219–223, **8**, 503.
- Calixtus II** or **Callistus** (Guido of Burgundy), (d. 1124) pope; establishes peace with the German emperor, **7**, 658; **8**, 601; contests papal chair with Gregory, **8**, 603; arranges peace between Henry I of England and Louis VI of France, **11**, 32.
- Calixtus III** (Alfonso Borgia) (ca. 1378–1458), pope 1455–1458; urges war against Turks, **8**, 642; decrees revision of Joan of Arc's trial, **11**, 219.
- Callaicus**, name given to Dec. Junius Brutus; see **Brutus**.
- Calleja del Rey**, Felix Maria (1750–1820), Spanish general; defeats Mexican revolutionists under Hidalgo, **23**, 622; campaigns of, against Morelos, **23**, 622.
- Callet**, see **Karl**, William.
- Callias**, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), **4**, 150, 151.
- Callicrates** (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia, **4**, 540.
- Callicrates** (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, **3**, 230.
- Callicratidas**, Spartan commander in Peloponnesian War (407 B.C.), **3**, 634.
- Callières Bonnevue**, Louis Hector (1639–1703) French colonial officer; governor-general of Canada, **23**, 81.
- Callimachus** (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, **3**, 482, 544.
- Callimachus**, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 239, 242, 272–276.
- Callimachus of Parrhasia**, Greek captain under Xenophon (401 B.C.), **4**, 61.
- Callinicus**, see **Seleucus II**.
- Callippus**, an Athenian, assassinates Dion, tyrant of Syracuse (354 B.C.), **4**, 206.
- Callisthenes** (ca. 365–327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, **4**, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, **4**, 352–354.
- Callistratus**, (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator and leader, **4**, 142, 148, 151, 188.
- Callistus** (eighth century A.D.), patriarch of Aquileia; favourite of King Liutprand of Lombardy, **7**, 450.
- Callistus**, see **Calixtus**.
- Callixenus** (fourth century B.C.), Greek demagogue, **3**, 636–637; **4**, 27.
- Calmuks**, see **Kalmucks**.
- Calocyres** (tenth century), Byzantine ambassador to Russia; treason of, **7**, 233, 237.
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- Calonne**, Charles Alexandre de (1734–1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, **12**, 143; opposition to, **12**, 144; adopts liberal plans, **12**, 145; as minister of finance, **12**, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, **12**, 257.
- Calpurnia**, last wife of Julius Caesar (59–44 B.C.) **5**, 582, 585, 609.
- Calpurnian Law**, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), **5**, 374, 375.
- Calpurnius**, see **Bestia** and **Piso**.
- Calvena**, see **Matius**, Caius.
- Calvert**, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, **22**, 599; judicious administration of, **22**, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), **22**, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, **22**, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, **22**, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, **22**, 607.
- Calvert**, George, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580–1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), **22**, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, **22**, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, **22**, 599; death of, **22**, 599; character of, **22**, 603.
- Calvert**, Leonard (1582–1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), **22**, 600; relations with Indians, **22**, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), **22**, 602.
- Calvin**, John (1509–1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, **11**, 426; at Geneva, **16**, 639; banishment of, **16**, 639; founds academy of Geneva, **16**, 640.
- Calvinus**, Caius Sextius (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, **5**, 377, 382.
- Calvinus**, Cneius Domitius, Caesar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), **5**, 546, 547, 551.
- Calvus**, Licinius Stolo, see **Licinius**.
- Calydonian Boar**, in Greek legend, **3**, 72.
- Cam**, Diego (fifteenth century), Portuguese navigator; explores African coast (1484–1485), **10**, 474.
- Camacho**, Colonel, Bolivian soldier in Chilean War (1880), **23**, 612.
- Camarilla**, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, **10**, 381.
- Cambacérés**, Jean Jacques Régis de, duke of Parma (1753–1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, **12**, 419; made consul, **12**, 404; his influence with Napoleon, **12**, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, **12**, 537; minister in Hundred Days, **12**, 624.
- Cambles** (Cambreles), hero of Lydian folklore, **2**, 426, 429.
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- Cambon**, Pierre Joseph (1754–1820), French financier, **12**, 311.
- Cambray** or **Cambrai**, a town in France; sieges of (1580), **13**, 439; **19**, 354; (1657), **11**, 518; (1677), **11**, 587; **13**, 640.
- Cambray**, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), **9**, 526.
- Cambray**, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

- kings of France and Spain (1508), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **19**, 58.
- Cambray**, Peace of, known also as "La paix des dames," "The Ladies' Peace," or "La Traité des dames," a peace negotiated between Francis I of France and Charles V (1529), **9**, 457; **11**, 325; **13**, 369.
- Cambridge**, city in Massachusetts; founding of Harvard College at, **22**, 648; Washington establishes his headquarters at (1775), **23**, 248.
- Cambridge, Richard**, Earl of (d. 1415), grandfather of Edward IV of England; marries Anne Mortimer, **18**, 569; executed, **18**, 530, 569.
- Cambridge, University of**, a university at Cambridge, England; as Puritan stronghold under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 451; Buckingham as chancellor of, **19**, 543; in religious quarrel with James II, **20**, 388.
- Cambyse I**, king of Persia, father of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576.
- Cambyse (II or III) Kambujiya** (sixth century B.C.), king of Persia; subdues Egypt, **1**, 62, 188, 190-194; and the Phœnicians, **2**, 289, 311; reign of, **2**, 600, 604; and Persian civilisation, **2**, 657.
- Camden**, a town in South Carolina (U. S. A.); battle of (1780), **23**, 274.
- Camden, Charles Pratt**, 1st Earl of (1714-1794), English statesman; discharges Wilkes in *habeas corpus* proceedings, **20**, 602; made lord chancellor, **20**, 609; defends embargo on corn exportation, **20**, 610; speech of, supporting Chatham, **20**, 614; dismissal of, **20**, 615.
- Camerata, Napoleone**, Countess, niece of Napoleon I; relations of, with duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 589 seq.
- Cameron, Dr. Archibald** (ca. 1698-1753), a Scottish Jacobite; execution of, **15**, 187.
- Cameron, Richard** (d. 1680), Scottish covenant; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.
- Cameroon**, see *Kamerun*.
- Camillus, L. Furius**, Roman consul 349 B.C., **5**, 165-166, 177, 186.
- Camillus, M. Furius** (d. 365 B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 160-165, 171-172.
- Camillus, Spurius**, son of Marcus Furius; Roman prætor 367 B.C., **5**, 172.
- Camisards**, Protestants of the Cévennes; revolt of (1703), **11**, 617.
- Campan, Jeanne Louise** (1752-1822), attendant to Queen Marie Antoinette, **12**, 239, 539.
- Campanella, Tommaso** (1568-1639), Dominican friar; incites revolution in Calabria, **9**, 482, 487.
- Campanians**, inhabitants of Campania, a district of ancient Italy; origin of, **5**, 179; in wars with Romans, **2**, 319; **5**, 180, 183, 206, 208-210, 437.
- Campbell, Sir Archibald** (1769-1843), English general; captures Donabew (1825), **22**, 134.
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- Campbell, Sir Colin**, Lord Clyde (1792-1863), British soldier; at Lucknow, **22**, 193-195; at Cawnpore, **22**, 196; created Lord Clyde, **22**, 201; governor-general of Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
- Campbell, John**, see *Argyll*.
- Campbell-Bannermann, Sir Henry** (1836-), English statesman; war secretary in Rosebery ministry, **21**, 650; premier (1905), **21**, 663; House of Lords reform, **21**, 675.
- Campeggio or Campeggi, Lorenzo** (1474-1539), Italian cardinal; connection with divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 108-114.
- Camperdown**, naval battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
- Camperdown, Viscount**, see *Duncan, Adam*.
- Campero, Narciso** (1815-), president of Bolivia 1880-1884, **23**, 613.
- Camphausen, Ludolph** (1803-1890), Prussian politician, **15**, 428, 429.
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- Campillo, Treaty of** (1305 ?), **10**, 70.
- Campion, Edmund** (1540-1581), English Jesuit; martyred, **19**, 355.
- Campobasso, Count Niccolo** (fifteenth century), Italian soldier; traitor to Charles the Bold, **11**, 267.
- Campo-Formio, Peace of** (1797), a treaty between France and Austria, **9**, 556; **10**, 317; **12**, 452; **14**, 523; **17**, 18, 432; **21**, 456.
- Canaan**, land of, the modern Palestine; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 73, 142, 146; language of, **1**, 119, 344; human sacrifices in, **1**, 463; origin of people of, **1**, 347; conquered by Assyria, **1**, 408; conquest of, by Israelites, **2**, 66; Assyrians colonise, **2**, 125; see also *Hebrews*, *Israel*, *Judæa*, *Palestine*, *Phœnicia*.
- Canada, Dominion of**; main treatment, **22**, 321-348; discovery, **22**, 321-322; French régime, **22**, 322-324; English rule (1763-1774), **22**, 325-326; Quebec Act and American Revolution, **22**, 326-327; the Loyalists, **22**, 327-328; the Constitutional Act, **22**, 328-331; struggle for constitutional government, **22**, 331-336; the revolt of 1837, **22**, 336-339; Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339-340; establishment of responsible government, **22**, 340-341; Canadian Confederation, **22**, 341-342; the Northwest, **22**, 342-345; history since confederation, **22**, 345-346; **21**, 671; Newfoundland, **22**, 346-348.
- Canale, Niccolo**, Venetian admiral; commands against Turks (1469-1470), **9**, 295.
- Canals:**
- Assyria*; irrigation canal at Nineveh, **1**, 387.
- Babylonia*; irrigation canals, **1**, 339, 476, 481; regulations concerning (Code of Hammurabi), **1**, 504.
- Egypt*; Neku's canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; Neku's canal restored or completed by Amru, **8**, 164; Mahmudia canal, **24**, 456.
- Erie*, **23**, 500.
- Kiel* canal, completed (1895), **15**, 554.
- Panama*, **23**, 491, 604-605.



- Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 639; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.
- Canaris, Constantine** (1790-1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.
- Canaries**, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.
- Canclaux, J. B. Camille, Count** (1740-1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vendéans, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 401.
- Cancellieri**, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.
- Cancello, Louis** (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.
- Candamo, Manuel**, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), **23**, 609.
- Candaules (Myrsilus, Sadyattes)** (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heclelid king of Lydia; killed by (tyges, **2**, 411, 447-448.
- Candia**, island of; see Crete.
- Candia**, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.
- Candish** (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.
- Canea**, a town in Crete; siege of (1645), **9**, 519.
- Canglor**, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.
- Can' Grande della Scala**, see Scala.
- Cannæ**, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254-256.
- Cannibalism**, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning** (1812-1862), an English statesman; governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; estimate of, **22**, 203.
- Canning, George** (1770-1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524-525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.
- Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe** (1786-1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archaeological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.
- Canonicus** (ca. 1565-1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
- Canopus**, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.
- Canossa**, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.
- Canovas del Castillo, Antonio** (1809-1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418-419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.
- Canrobert, François Certain** (1809-1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Cantacuzenus**, see Johannes VI.
- Cantemir, Demetrius** (1673-1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.
- Canterac, José** (ca. 1775-1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.
- Canterbury Tales**, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478-479, 496-497.
- Cantii**, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cantillon, Pierre Joseph** (1788-1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Canton**, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.
- Canudos**, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.
- Canuleian Law**, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.
- Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great** (ca. 994-1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47-49; **18**, 117-123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Eadmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.
- Canute, Kings of Denmark and Sweden**, see Knud.
- Cao, Diego**, see Cam.
- Cape Ann**, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 639.
- Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope**, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265-276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266-268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268-270; the Afrikaner Bond (1880-1889), **22**, 270-272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273-274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274-275; the Boer War, **22**, 275-276.
- Cape Fear**, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.
- Cape of Good Hope**, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.
- Cape of Good Hope**, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.
- Cape Town**, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

**Capel, Lord Arthur** (1610–1649), an English royalist; execution of, **20**, 92.

**Capel, Arthur**, earl of Essex (1631–1683), English diplomat and statesman; becomes member of Temple ministry (1679), **20**, 293; resignation of, from treasury, **20**, 297; suicide of, **20**, 304.

**Capelianus** (third century A.D.), governor of Mauretania; defeats Gordian at Carthage, **6**, 410.

**Capello, Bianca** (ca. 1548–1587), an Italian of noble family; wife of Francesco de' Medici, **9**, 480.

**Capet, House of**, royal dynasty in France (987–1328); and Salic Law, **11**, 46.

**Capet, Hugh**, see **Hugh Capet**.

**Capistrano, Giovanni di'**, Saint (1386–1456), Italian monk; at siege of Belgrade, **24**, 330 note.

**Capital**, see **Labour, Manufactures and Industry**.

**Capitani**, military commanders in Florence; powers of, **9**, 332, 335.

**Capito, C. Ateius**, Roman tribune (55 B.C.), opposes Crassus, **5**, 509.

**Capito, C. Ateius** (d. 22 A.D.), son of the preceding, Roman jurist; and the secular games of Augustus, **6**, 101.

**Capito, Fonteius**, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.

**Capitolinus, P. Manlius** (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 171.

**Capo d'Istria**, Count Giovanni Anton (1776–1831), president of Greece; administration of, **24**, 234.

**Cappadocia** (Tabal), an ancient country in eastern Asia Minor; main treatment of, **2**, 415; under Assyrian sway, **1**, 311, 388, 394, 398, 400, 418–419.

**Capponi, Neri** (1388–1457), one of chief magistrates of Florentine Republic; rival of Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 357.

**Caprara, Æneas Sylvius**, Count of (1631–1701), an Italian soldier in the Austrian service; in wars with Turks, **14**, 398.

**Caprara, Giovanni Battisto** (1733–1810), Italian cardinal, **12**, 512.

**Caprivi de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von** (1831–1899), German statesman; chancellor of the empire; opposed to Bismarck, **15**, 545; as chancellor, **15**, 546–550.

**Caprotinæ nones**, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74.

**Capua**, ancient city in Italy; Romans besiege (211 B.C.), **5**, 267–268; battle of (Vulturmus) (554 A.D.), **7**, 423.

**Car**, ancestor of the Carians, **2**, 419.

**Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus** (188–217 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 388–393; reforms of, **6**, 404, 406; in Britain, **18**, 21.

**Caracas**, company of, commercial association in Spanish America; founded (1728), **23**, 563, 577.

**Caracciolo, Ser Gianni**, favourite of Joanna II of Naples, **9**, 235, 236.

**Caractacus or Caradoc**, a British king (ca. 50 A.D.), wars of, with Romans, **6**, 169–170, 178; **18**, 13.

**Caraffa, Antonio** (d. 1693), a general in Austrian service; holds tribunal called Slaughtering-house of Eperies (1687), **14**, 398.

**Caraffa, Cardinal**, see **Paul IV**, pope.

**Carausius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius** (d. 293 A.D.), Roman insurgent; proclaims himself emperor of Britain (287 B.C.), **6**, 434; **7**, 460; **18**, 22.

**Carbajal or Carvajal, Francisco de** (1464–1548), a Spanish soldier in South America; execution of (1548), **23**, 561.

**Carbo, Caius Papirius**, a Roman tribune; partisan of Gracchus, **5**, 367–371; elected consul (120 B.C.), **5**, 381.

**Carbo, Cneius Papirius**, Roman consul 113 B.C., war with the Cimbrians, **5**, 392–393.

**Carbo, Cneius Papirius** (d. 82 B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman consul 85 B.C., supporter of Marius, **5**, 427, 431, 434–436, 442.

**Carbon, French royalist**, agent of Cadoudal; attempt to assassinate Napoleon, **12**, 509.

**Carbonari**, a political secret society; in Italy, **9**, 581; in France, **13**, 26.

**Carcassonne**, French city; given to Simon de Montfort, **11**, 53; united to the French crown, **11**, 58.

**Carchedon**, a founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.

**Carchemish**, ancient capital of Hittites; battle of (605 B.C.), **2**, 286.

**Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenel, Lord** (1797–1868), English general; leads charge of the Light Brigade, **17**, 572.

**Cardona, Raymond** (fourteenth century), Spanish general; Italian campaign of (1325), **9**, 137–141.

**Cardona, Raymond de** (sixteenth century), Spanish viceroy of Naples; at Ravenna, **9**, 435; restores the Medici in Florence, **9**, 437; made viceroy (1509), **10**, 165.

**Caretta, Colonel**, marquis of Grana, Italian soldier; secret agent in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363.

**Carew, George**, baron Carew and earl of Totnes (1555–1629), English soldier and statesman; campaign in Ireland (ca. 1599), **21**, 417.

**Carew, John** (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

**Carew, Thomas** (1598–1639), English poet, **20**, 4.

**Carey, William**, English courtier, marriage of, to Mary Boleyn (1521), **19**, 101 note.

**Cargill, Donald** (1619–1681), a Scotch covenanting preacher; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.

**Caria**, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; history of, **2**, 386, 417.

**Carignan, Thomas François de Savoy, Prince of** (1596–1656), son of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy; at battle of Avein, **11**, 469; claims regency, **9**, 506.

**Carinus, Marcus Aurelius**, Roman emperor 283–285 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431–433.

**Caristo**, naval battle of (ca. 1350), **9**, 266.

**Carle, François de**, first French ambassador to Moscow (1586), **17**, 227.

Carlen, French republican general in revolution, **12**, 366.

Carleton, George (1559-1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.

Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester (1721-1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1766), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326-327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786-1796, **22**, 328.

Carlisle, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England; seized by Alexander II (1215), **21**, 51; battle of (1461), **13**, 581.

Carlisle, Countess of, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.

Carlists, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873-1876), **10**, 412-417.

Carlo, duke of Mantua, see Gonzaga.

Carloman (d. 755 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502-503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504-505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.

Carloman (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.

Carloman (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislaw, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.

Carloman (751-771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.

Carloman, son of Charlemagne; see Pepin.

Carlos I, king of Portugal; see Charles I.

Carlos, Don (1545-1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.

Carlos, Don (Carlos María Ysidoro de Bourbon) (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395-397.

Carlos, Don (Carlos María de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco), duke of Madrid (1848-), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlist battles, **10**, 415-417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.

Carlovingian or Carolingian ("descendant of Carl," particularly Charles Martel), a royal Frankish house, furnishing second dynasty of French kings (751-987), a line of German rulers (752-911), and a line of Italian rulers (774-961); main treatment to Treaty of Verdun (843), **7**, 507-573; in France after 843 A.D., **11**, 1-21;

in Germany and Italy after 843 A.D., **7**, 574-615.

Carlson E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.

Carlsson, Ketil, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.

Carmagnola, Francesco Bussone (1390-1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276-289; fall of, **9**, 289.

Carmania (Kerman), Persian province, **4**, 366, 369, 371, 381.

Carmarthen or Cærmarthen, Marquis of, see Danby, Earl of.

Carmen Sylva, see Elizabeth, queen of Rumania.

Carnap, Lieutenant von, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 559.

Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of (1831-1890), English statesman; South African policy as colonial secretary, **22**, 269-270; settles boundary difficulty between Orange Free State and Griqualand (1876), **22**, 270; as lord-lieutenant of Ireland in Salisbury's first ministry (1885) negotiates with Parnell, **21**, 647.

Carne, Sir Edward (d. 1561), English ambassador at Rome for Queen Mary I of England, **19**, 252, 272.

Carneiro de Campos, José Joachim, marquis of Caravellos (1768-1836), Brazilian statesman; one of three regents for Pedro II, **23**, 658.

Carneiro, Leao Honorio Hermeto, marquis of Paraña (1801-1856), Brazilian statesman; premier (1843-1844), **23**, 659; death, **23**, 659.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753-1823), French statesman; as war minister, **12**, 360, 419; at battle of Wattignies, **12**, 365; despatches Napoleon to the Alps, **12**, 372; foreign policy of, **12**, 379; elected to the Directory, **12**, 419; gives Napoleon command of the army of the Alps, **12**, 423; plan of campaign in Italy, **12**, 424; Rhine policy of, **12**, 431; character and policy, **12**, 441; escape and condemnation of, **12**, 547, 548; recall of, **12**, 523; supports Napoleon after return from Elba (1815), **12**, 624.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi (1837-1894), grandson of the preceding; becomes president of France, **13**, 194; assassinated, **13**, 195.

Carolina Code, criminal code of Emperor Charles V, **14**, 280.

Carolina of Austria, consort of Ferdinand IV of Two Sicilies, **9**, 538.

Carolinas, see North Carolina and South Carolina.

Caroline Affair, destruction of American vessel *Caroline* (1837), **22**, 337; **23**, 367.

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth (1768-1821), queen of George IV of England; trial of, **21**, 516; death of, **21**, 521.

Caroline Mathilda (1751-1775), queen of

- Christian VII of Denmark; marriage of, **16**, 415; banishment and death of, **16**, 418.
- Caroline Wilhelmina of Anspach** (1683-1737), queen-consort of George II of England; marriage of, **20**, 538; character and influence of, **20**, 539; as regent, **20**, 547, 550; and Robert Walpole, **20**, 552; illness and death of, **20**, 552-553.
- Caroline Books**, Charlemagne's refutation of doctrine of image worship, **7**, 218.
- Carolines or Caroline Islands**, sold to Germany (1899), **10**, 420.
- Carolingian**, see **Carlovingian**.
- Caron, Augustin Joseph** (1774-1822), a French officer and Bonapartist; execution of, **13**, 27.
- Carpi**, battle of (1701), **11**, 615; **14**, 407.
- Carpilio** (fifth century A.D.), son of Actius, **6**, 580.
- Carpini, Giovanni Piano** (b. ca. 1200), Italian monk; papal legate to khan of Tartary (1245-1247), **24**, 289.
- Carpio, Bernardo del** (ninth century), a Spanish hero; at battle of Roncesvalles, **10**, 42.
- Carr, Robert**, earl of Somerset (ca.1589-1645); favourite of James I of England, **19**, 495; titles bestowed upon, **19**, 496; trial of, **19**, 496-498.
- Carr, Sir Robert** (d. 1667), commissioner sent by Charles II to settle disputes in America (1664), **23**, 143-145.
- Carra, Jean Louis** (1743-1793), a Girondist; execution of, **12**, 326.
- Carraras**, reigning family of Lombardy (fourteenth century); in war with Venice, **9**, 275-276.
- Carrel, Armand** (1800-1836), editor of newspaper *Le National*, **13**, 44; killed in duel, **13**, 69.
- Carrera, Juan José**, Chilean general, brother of José Miguel de Carrera; in war of liberation from Spain (1811), **23**, 585.
- Carrera, Rafael** (1814-1865), a Guatemalan general and statesman, of Indian extraction; career of, **23**, 650-651.
- Carrhæ (Kharran)**, town in Mesopotamia, **2**, 57, 58; battle of (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63.
- Carrick, Earl of**, see **Bruce, Robert de** (1253-1304).
- Carrickfergus Castle**, siege of (1689), **21**, 428.
- Carrier, Jean Baptiste** (1756-1794), French revolutionist; noyades of, **12**, 330, 330 note; trial of, **12**, 339, 391.
- Carrion**, battle of (1037), **10**, 47.
- Carrion, Geronimo**, president of Ecuador 1865-1867, **23**, 614.
- Carstares, William** (1649-1715), a Scottish ecclesiastic; advisor of King William III, **21**, 311.
- Cartagena (New Carthage)**, Spanish Mediterranean port; founded by Hasdrubal (228 B.C.), **5**, 238; **10**, 6; captured by Scipio (209 B.C.), **5**, 279-280; siege of (1873), **10**, 412.
- Carteaux, Jean François** (1751-1813), French general; in French Revolution, **12**, 372, 423.
- Carter, John**, colonial leader in Virginia; in struggle for popular liberty (1658), **22**, 596.
- Carter, Richard**, English admiral; at battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436.
- Carteret, General**, Dutch soldier; killed by Schill at Stralsund (1809), **15**, 306.
- Carteret, Sir George** (d. 1680), English sailor; proprietary of New Jersey, **23**, 26, 30.
- Carteret, John, Lord**, see **Granville**.
- Carteret, Philip**, deputy of Sir George Carteret; in east New Jersey (1675), **23**, 153.
- Carteret County**, early settlement in South Carolina, **23**, 53.
- Carthage (Karthada, Karchedon)**, ancient African city; main treatment of, as Phœnician city, **2**, 308-328; in wars with Sicily (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.), **3**, 352, 591; **4**, 202-204, 579, 580; **5**, 202, 203, 207-208, 217; and human sacrifices, **4**, 580; in First Punic War, with Rome, **5**, 215-240; commerce of, **5**, 217; and her Spanish dominion, **5**, 238; **10**, 5-8, 427; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241-295; in Third Punic War, **5**, 305-314; description of, **5**, 307; destruction of, by Scipio (146 B.C.), **5**, 310-314; Roman colony, Junonia, established at, **5**, 377, 573; and the Vandals (fifth century A.D.), **6**, 578-579, 599; sieges of (533 A.D.), **7**, 91; (697 A.D.), **8**, 181; (1270), **11**, 62.
- Carthalo** (third century B.C.), a Carthaginian leader, **5**, 305.
- Carthusians**, order of; founded, in twelfth century, **14**, 92.
- Cartier, Jacques** (1494-1552), French explorer in America; voyages of, **22**, 322, 464, 553; commission of, **22**, 553.
- Cartwright, commissioner** sent by Charles II, to settle disputes in America (1664), **23**, 143-145.
- Cartwright, John** (1740-1824), English radical; chairman of reform convention, **21**, 500.
- Cartwright, Thomas** (1535-1603), English Puritan divine, **19**, 344, 451, 533.
- Carus, Marcus Aurelius** (d. 283 A.D.), Roman emperor 282-283 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431-432; in Persia, **8**, 70.
- Carvajal, Francisco de**, see **Carbajal**.
- Carvajal, José**, Spanish statesman; death of (1754), **10**, 302.
- Carvalhoe Mello, Sebastião José de**, see **Pombal**.
- Carver, John** (1575-1621), American colonial statesman, first governor of Plymouth, Massachusetts; treats with Virginia Company for land, **22**, 623; at Plymouth, **22**, 628-630.
- Carvilius Maximus, Spurius**, Roman consul 293 B.C.; in war with Samnites, **5**, 197, 198, 209, 355.
- Carwahn**, see **Kairwan**.
- Carwell**, see **Quérouaille**.
- Cary, a Jacobite**; mediator between James II and English nobles (1693), **20**, 440.
- Cary, Lucius**, viscount Falkland (1610-1643),

- English politician and littérateur; position regarding Strafford's impeachment, **19**, 593; killed at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16.
- Cary**, Thomas, deputy governor of North Carolina; rebellion of (1710), **23**, 194.
- Casablanca**, fighting at (1907), **13**, 202.
- Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias**, board of trade at Seville; (1501), **23**, 569.
- Casa-al-Secco**, La, battle of (1427), **9**, 280.
- Casale**, capital of Montferrat; sold to Louis XIV, **9**, 500; siege of (1629), **11**, 460.
- Casalishio**, battle of (1511), **9**, 434.
- Casas**, Bartolomé de las (1474-1566), Spanish "Apostle of the Indies"; life of, **22**, 540.
- Casaubon**, Jourdan de Lille, Lord of (fourteenth century), French noble; trial and condemnation of, **11**, 92-93.
- Casca**, Caius Servilius, brother of Publius Servilius Casca; in conspiracy against Cæsar (55 B.C.), **5**, 581.
- Casca** Publius Servilius (d. c. 42 B.C.), Roman tribune; a leader in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 585-586.
- Caserio**, an anarchist; assassinates President Carnot (June 24th, 1894), **13**, 195.
- Casimir** (I) "the Restorer," king of Poland 1040-1058; recall and accession of, **24**, 14; restores order in kingdom, **24**, 15; acquires Silesia and makes alliance with Hungary, **24**, 15; death and fame of, **24**, 16.
- Casimir** (II) "the Just" (1138-1194), king of Poland 1177-1194, reign of, **24**, 30.
- Casimir** (III) "the Great," king of Poland 1333-1370; accession of, **24**, 32; legal and social reforms of, **24**, 33-34; conquests of, **24**, 36; death of, **24**, 37.
- Casimir** IV, king of Poland and Lithuania 1447-1492, **17**, 179; **24**, 42; defeats Teutonic knights, **24**, 43; progress in reign of, **24**, 43.
- Casimir Périer**, grandfather of Casimir-Périer, see Périer.
- Casimir-Périer**, Jean Paul Pierre (1847-), president of France 1894-1895; becomes premier, **13**, 195; elected president, **13**, 196.
- Casius**, Mount, battle of (second century B.C.), **4**, 559.
- Cass**, Lewis (1782-1866), an American statesman; democratic candidate for president (1848), **23**, 377; candidate for democratic nomination (1852), **23**, 388; secretary of state under Buchanan, **23**, 402, 412; supports Union cause after fall of Sumter, **23**, 415.
- Cassander** (ca. 354-297 B.C.), king of Macedonia; Alexander and, **4**, 390; wars of, **4**, 436-452, 490-499; kills Olympias, Roxane and Alexander the Younger, **4**, 440.
- Cassandra** or **Cassandra**, Greek city, founded by Cassander (316 B.C.), **4**, 442-443.
- Cassano**, a town in Italy; battles of (1158), **14**, 100; (1259), **14**, 125; (1799), **12**, 471; **14**, 531.
- Cassel**, capital of Prussian province Hesse-Nassau; battles of (1071), **11**, 20; (1328), **11**, 99; (1677), **11**, 587; siege of (1762), **15**, 223.
- Cassian**, minister to the emperor Constantius; treason of (356 A.D.), **6**, 479.
- Cassian Law**, a Roman balloting law, **5**, 320 note.
- Cassianus**, Johannes Masiliensis (ca. 360-ca. 448 A.D.), a theologian; and Leo the Great, **3**, 527.
- Cassibelan**, see Cassivelaunus.
- Cassini Convention**, secret treaty between Russia and China (1895), **24**, 560.
- Cassius**, Avidius (second century A.D.) Roman general; reforms of, **6**, 291, 299; revolt of, against Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 299-300.
- Cassius Longinus**, Caius (d. 42 B.C.), Roman soldier and politician; in Parthian War, **5**, 509-511; naval exploits of, **5**, 544, 545; leader in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 584, 586; opposes public burial for Cæsar, **5**, 610; delay of, in leaving Italy (41 B.C.), **5**, 614; commands in Syria and Asia Minor, **2**, 164; **5**, 621; at Philippi, **5**, 622; death, **5**, 623.
- Cassius Longinus**, Caius, Roman jurist, governor of Syria (50 A.D.); opposes Nero's extravagance, **6**, 186.
- Cassius Longinus**, Lucius, Roman tribune of the plebs (137 B.C.); proposes law for secret balloting, **5**, 119.
- Cassius Longinus**, Lucius (d. 107 B.C.), Roman consul (107 B.C.); sent to bring Jugurtha to Rome, **5**, 385; attacked and killed by the Tigurini, **5**, 293.
- Cassivelaunus** (ca. 50 B.C.), British chief; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 526; **13**, 12.
- Castañes**, Francisco Xavier de (d. 1852), a Spanish soldier; at Tudela, **10**, 342; at Baylen, **12**, 569.
- Castelar**, Emilio (1832-1890), Spanish statesman; foreign minister of republic (1873), **10**, 411; becomes president of the executive, **10**, 412; resignation of (1874), **10**, 414.
- Castellina**, a town in Italy; siege of, by Neapolitans (1478), **9**, 371.
- Castelnaudary**, a town in France; battle of (1632), **11**, 465.
- Castes**, in Egypt, **1**, 188, 380; in India, **2**, 483, 508, 528, 544; in Persia, **2**, 657.
- Castide** (or Christal), Sir Henry (fourteenth century); instructs Irish chiefs in English manners, **21**, 388, 388 note.
- Castiglione**, Duke of, see Augereau.
- Castiglione delle Stiviere**, a town in Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 434; **14**, 512.
- Castile**, former kingdom and modern province of Spain; origin of, **10**, 46; history of, from 1037-1109, **10**, 48-50; separation of, from Aragon (1126), **10**, 58; union of, with Leon (1230), **10**, 65; and Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 85-87, 115; Ferdinand V and Isabella I become joint sovereigns of (1474), **10**, 132; Philip I sole ruler of (1506), **10**, 182; French invasion of (ca. 1519), **10**, 223.
- Castilla**, Ramon (1796-1867), Peruvian soldier and statesman; president of Peru, **23**, 606.
- Castillon**, a town in France; battle of (1453), **11**, 239.

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 Castro, Italian city; Innocent X destroys, (1648), **9**, 495.  
 Castro, Alonso de, Spanish viceroy of India; attempts to relieve Johore (1608), **13**, 551.  
 Castro, Cipriano (1855–), Venezuelan general; becomes provisional president, **23**, 600; declared constitutional president (1901), **23**, 600; stormy administration of, **23**, 600–601; in conflict with European powers (1902), **23**, 601.  
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 Castro, Juana de, marries Pedro I of Castile (1354), **10**, 78.  
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 Catesby, Robert (d. 1605) English Roman Catholic conspirator; in the Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 477.  
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- Catholic League, a league formed by Maximilian of Bavaria with the ecclesiastical princes and electors (1609); history of, **14**, 324-326.
- Catholic Relief Bill, an act admitting Roman Catholics to many offices from which they had previously been excluded in England (1829), **21**, 541 seq.
- Catiline, L. Sergius (ca. 108-62 B.C.), Roman politician; early career of, **5**, 480-483; conspiracy of, **5**, 483; death of, **5**, 493.
- Catinat, Nicolas (1637-1712), French soldier; at battle of Staffarda, **9**, 507; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601; in Italy, **11**, 615; on the Rhine, **11**, 616; destroys Heidelberg Castle, **14**, 402.
- Cato, L. Porcius, Roman consul 89 B.C., slain, **5**, 417.
- Cato, M. Porcius, surnamed "the Censor" (234-149 B.C.), Roman statesman; quaestor under Scipio, **5**, 284; opposes Scipio, **5**, 301; advises destruction of Carthage, **5**, 304; intercedes for Greek captives, **5**, 314; as an author, **5**, 358.
- Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis (95-46 B.C.), a Roman patriot; relation of, to Catalinian conspiracy, **5**, 490, 494; quaestor in Cyprus, **5**, 505; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506-507; with Pompey in struggle against Cæsar, **5**, 513-514, 530, 544, 554, 556; death of, **5**, 557-558; characterisation of, **5**, 410, 475, 476.
- Cato-street Conspiracy or Thistlewood Conspiracy, a conspiracy in England to assassinate certain ministers (1820); **21**, 512.
- Cats (Cat), Jakob (1577-1660), Dutch poet, **13**, 595, 612 note.
- Catullus, Caius Valerius (ca. 87-54 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 596, 647-649.
- Catulus, Caius Lutatius, Roman consul 242 B.C.; at battle of the Ægæan Islands, **5**, 232.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, Roman consul 102 B.C.; aids Marius against Cimbrs, **5**, 396; put to death, **5**, 429; as historian, **5**, 644.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus Catulus; Roman consul 78 B.C., **5**, 457; as princeps of senate, **5**, 462, 465, 466, 478, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495.
- Catus, Decianus, Roman procurator in Britain; in war with Boadicea (61 A.D.), **6**, 190; in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 14.
- Catuvellauni, pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3, 11.
- Caucasus, a province of Russia; topography of, **17**, 84, 550; conquered by Russia, **17**, 598.
- Cauchon, Pierre (d. 1443), French bishop; directs trial of Joan of Arc, **11**, 205; **18**, 556.
- Caucones, a Greek tribe, **3**, 105.
- Caudine Forks, two mountain gorges in Italy; battle of (321 B.C.), **5**, 188-189.
- Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, duke of Vicenza (1773-1827), French statesman and soldier; in Russian campaign, **12**, 597; attends congress at Châtillon, **12**, 609; at the Russian court, **17**, 463; concedes Russia's demands regarding Poland, **17**, 469; Napoleon sends to Alexander I (1814), **17**, 489.
- Cavagnari, Sir Louis (1841-1879), British resident at Kabul; death of (1879), **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
- Cavaignac, Eugène Louis (1802-1857), French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 99-102; dictatorship of, **13**, 103; as presidential candidate, **13**, 105.
- Cavalcanti, Hollanda, Brazilian statesman; forms liberal ministry (1841), **23**, 659.
- Cavalier, Jean (1679-1740), French general and leader of the Camisards; won over to the Catholic cause, **11**, 617.
- Cavaliers, nick-name of English royalist party in time of the Stuarts, **19**, 613.
- Cavalotti, Felix Carlo Emanuel (1842-1898), Italian politician and poet; charges of, against Crispi, **9**, 633.
- Cave, Sir Ambrose (d. 1568), English statesman; councillor of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
- Cave, Stephen (1820-1880), English official; in financial embassy to Egypt (1876), **24**, 458.
- Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles, son of seventh duke of Devonshire (1836-1882), an English statesman; murder of, **21**, 645.
- Cavendish, Lord John (d. 1796), English Whig statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 638; moves vote of censure on terms of peace with America, **20**, 640.
- Cavendish, Thomas (ca. 1553-1592), English navigator; voyages of, **19**, 385, 487; **22**, 558.
- Cavendish, Spencer Compton, eighth duke of Devonshire (1833-), English statesman; becomes member of the government, **21**, 651.
- Cavendish, William, first duke of Devonshire (1640-1707), English nobleman; member of "Country party" (1675), **20**, 281; signs invitation to William of Orange, **20**, 405.
- Cavendish, William (1592-1676), duke of Newcastle, English statesman and writer; besieged at York, **20**, 22; at battle of Marston Moor, **20**, 24.
- Cavendish, William, fourth duke of Devonshire (1720-1764), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 582.
- Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di (1810-1861), Italian statesman; compared with Garibaldi, **9**, 590; relations of, to Garibaldi, **9**, 593 note; reforms of, **9**, 602; interview of, with Napoleon III, **9**, 603, 603 note, 607; **15**, 15; supports expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, **9**, 608; at congress of Paris (1856), **13**, 131; **15**, 14; induces Austria to declare war, **15**, 15; **21**, 627; death of, **9**, 611.
- Cawnpore, city of British India; siege and

- massacre of (1857), **22**, 177–182; British regain, **22**, 183.
- Caxamalca**, Peruvian city; Pizarro captures, **23**, 544.
- Cayenne**, the capital of French Guiana; siege of (1676), **11**, 586.
- Cayla**, Zoé Victoire Talon, Countess du (1785–1852), favourite of Louis XVIII; **13**, 28, 31, 33.
- Cazotte**, Jacques (1720–1792), French poet; execution of, **12**, 274–275.
- Ceadwalla** (d. 634 A.D.) king of Wessex, **18**, 63, 64.
- Ceawlin** (d. 593), king of Wessex; defeats Æthelberht, **18**, 42.
- Cebalinus**, Greek soldier; defeats conspiracy against Alexander the Great (330 B.C.), **4**, 343.
- Ceballos**, see Zevallos.
- Cebes** (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; disciple of Socrates, **4**, 42.
- Cecil**, James, see Salisbury.
- Cecil**, Robert Arthur, see Salisbury.
- Cecil**, Sir Robert, earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranborne (ca. 1563–1612), English statesman; as minister of Elizabeth, **19**, 417, 418; rivalry with Raleigh, **19**, 472; created earl of Salisbury, **19**, 483; plans to make crown independent of parliamentary support, **19**, 494; death and character, **19**, 498.
- Cecil**, Sir Thomas (1542–1622), first earl of Exeter, second lord Burghley; English governor of Briel, Holland (1585), **13**, 517.
- Cecil**, William, see Burghley, Baron of.
- Cecilia**, Scandinavian princess; Sigurd (I) the Crusader marries (1130), **16**, 86.
- Cecropians**, ancient name for Athenians, **3**, 161.
- Cecrops**, mythical founder of Athens, **3**, 154–156.
- Cecryphaleia**, battle of (naval) (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 424.
- Cedar Creek**, battle of (1864), **23**, 449.
- Cedar Mountain**, battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
- Celer**, Roman architect; projects plans of Nero's palace, **6**, 200.
- Celer**, Metellus, Roman consul 60 B.C., at trial of Rabirius, **5**, 479; elected consul, **5**, 499; opposes Caesar, **5**, 502.
- Celer**, Sabine chief, kills Remus, **5**, 62.
- Celestine I** or **Cœlestine** (d. 432 A.D.), bishop of Rome 422–432 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
- Celestine II** (Guido di Castello) (d. 1144), pope 1143–1144, **8**, 509.
- Celestine III** (Giacinto Orsini) (ca. 1106–1198), pope 1191–1198; confirms the foundation of the Teutonic order, **8**, 383; demands liberty of Richard I, **8**, 406; promotes fourth crusade, **8**, 410; and Henry VI, **8**, 607; **9**, 82.
- Celestine IV** (Goffredo Castiglione) (d. 1241), pope 1241; death of, **8**, 615.
- Celestine V** (Pietro di Morrhone) (ca. 1215–1296), pope 1294; pontificate of, **8**, 617; **9**, 115.
- Celestines**, sect of Benedictine monks; founded by Celestine V, **8**, 618.
- Cellini**, Benvenuto (1500–1571), Italian sculptor; at siege of Rome, **9**, 452.
- Celsus**, Titus Cornelius, proclaimed emperor of Rome (265 A.D.), **6**, 419.
- Celtiberians**, ancient Spanish tribe; in wars with Rome and Carthage, **5**, 238, 268, 285, 317, 394; **10**, 3, 8.
- Celts**, a race belonging to the Indo-European family; invade Greece (third century B.C.), **4**, 458, 518, 548; characteristics of, **5**, 118; **21**, 23, 57; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 127, 144; migrations of, **5**, 155; **10**, 3; **18**, 2; **21**, 6; **24**, 156.
- Cencio Savelli**, see Honorius III.
- Cencius**, see Crescentius.
- Cenelm**, Saint (eighth century), king of Mercia; assassination of, **18**, 61.
- Censor**, Roman office; powers and duties of, **5**, 141, 333, 341, 342.
- Censorinus**, Lucius Marcius, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **2**, 325; **5**, 305–307.
- Centaur**, Greek mythical race, half horse, half man, **3**, 82, 104, 481.
- Centennial Exhibition** at Philadelphia (1876), illustrates prosperity of the country, **23**, 474.
- Centumviri**, Roman judicial officers, **5**, 172.
- Centwin** (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 63.
- Cenwahl** (d. 672 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 52, 62.
- Ceolred**, king of Mercia 709–ca. 717 A.D., **18**, 57.
- Ceolric**, king of Wessex 593 A.D., **18**, 42.
- Ceolwulf** (ninth century), king of Mercia, **18**, 61.
- Ceonwulf**, king of Mercia 796 A.D., **18**, 61.
- Cephisodorus**, Athenian captain; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 193.
- Cephisodotus** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian sculptor, **4**, 177, 200.
- Cephres**, ancient Egyptian king, **1**, 94.
- Ceratia**, battle of (1516), **14**, 243.
- Ceraunus**, see Ptolemy Ceraunus and Seleucus III.
- Cerchi**, a distinguished Florentine family; in feuds of “Bianci” and “Neri” (ca. 1300), **9**, 119.
- Cerda**, Charles de la (Charles of Spain) (d. 1354), constable of France, favourite of King John the Good, **11**, 125–127.
- Cerda**, John de la (sixteenth century), duke of Medina-Celi; appointed governor of the Netherlands (1572), **13**, 427.
- Cerdic** (d. 534 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 37.
- Cerealis**, Petitiu (first century A.D.), Roman general; at Jotapata, **2**, 188; in Britain, **6**, 191, 244; opposes Civilis in the Netherlands, **13**, 274.
- Ceres**, ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, later identified with Greek Demeter; identified with Isis, **1**, 235, 281; worship of, **3**, 114, 139; **4**, 593; temples of, **3**, 267, 368, 370, 371, 376, 631, 632.
- Cerig**, king of Bulgaria, see Telerig.
- Cerignola**, battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
- Cerisoles** or **Ceresole**, a town in Italy; battle of (1544), **9**, 464; **11**, 334.



**Cerro Gordo**, battle of (1847), **23**, 374, 625.  
**Cersobleptes** (fourth century B.C.), king of Thracian Chersonesus, **4**, 230, 235.  
**Cerularius, Michael** (eleventh century), Greek patriarch; causes rupture between Latin and Greek churches, **7**, 250.  
**Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de** (1547-1616), Spanish writer; heroism of, at Lepanto, **9**, 476.  
**Cervera y Topete, Pascual**, count de Jerez and marquis de Santa Ava (1833-); Spanish rear-admiral; defeated at Santiago (1898), **23**, 489.  
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**Cesarini, Guiliamo or Julian** (1398-1444), an Italian cardinal; invades Bohemia, **14**, 211; in crusade against Turks, **24**, 321; advocates breaking Treaty of Szegedin with Turks, **24**, 322.  
**Cestius Gallus** (first century A.D.), Roman governor of Syria, **2**, 179-180.  
**Cetawayo or Cettiwayo**, Zulu chief; in war with British (1878-1879), **21**, 642.  
**Cethegus, C. Cornelius** (first century B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487, 488, 490.  
**Ceuta**, town in Morocco; capture of (1415), **8**, 250; **10**, 455-459.  
**Ceylon**, island of the Indian Ocean; Phœnicians visit, **2**, 334; an Asoka inscription from, **2**, 475; aborigines of, **2**, 489; Aryans conquer, **2**, 492; Buddhism in, **2**, 500, 505, 515, 542; pearl-fisheries of, **2**, 523; Dutch expel Portuguese from (1655), **10**, 516; colonisation of, **22**, 129; annexed to the British Empire (1798), **22**, 129; final conquest of (1848), **22**, 132.  
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**Chabot, François** (1759-1794), French revolutionist; rouses the people, **12**, 259; protests against ceremonial forms, **12**, 282; witness against Girondists, **12**, 326; charges against, **12**, 334.  
**Chabot de l'Allier, Georges Antoine** (1758-1819), French jurist; as president of the Assembly moves that Napoleon be made consul for life, **12**, 525.  
**Chabot, Philippe de** (1480-1543), French admiral; directs interest of Francis I to new world, **22**, 464.  
**Chabrias** (d. 357 B.C.), Athenian general; in service of Egypt, **2**, 620-622, 623-625; aids Evagoras against Persians, **4**, 121, 133; in war against Sparta, **4**, 142, 179.  
**Chacabuco**, a pass in the Andes Mountains; battle of (1817), **23**, 585, 592, 610.  
**Chærea, Cassius** (d. 41 A.D.), Roman tribune; assassinates Caligula, **2**, 171; **6**, 162, 168.  
**Chæriæus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.  
**Chæronea**, battle of (338 B.C.), **4**, 243-246; (86 B.C.), **5**, 433.  
**Chaffee, Adna Romanza** (1842-), American soldier; commands United States forces in China (1900), **24**, 568-571.  
**Chalæus**, a merchant of ancient Samos, **2**, 288.

**Chalais (Henri de Talleyrand), Count of** (1599-1626); in conspiracy against Cardinal Richelieu, **11**, 451.  
**Chalcideus** (d. 412 B.C.), Spartan commander; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 619.  
**Chalcidice**, peninsula of Macedonia; Greek colonisation of, **3**, 203; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 391, 444-448, 534; **4**, 129, 191, 200; Spartan supremacy in, **4**, 132, 136; destruction of its cities by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 255.  
**Chalcis**, chief city of Eubœa; government of, **3**, 188-189, 434; in war with Eretria, **3**, 189; as maritime centre, **3**, 198; relations of, to Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 258; fleet of, at Salamis, **3**, 337.  
**Chaldea**, originally middle Babylonia, later identified with Babylonia; origin of its people, **1**, 446; astronomy of, **1**, 480; religion of, **1**, 474, 518-521; laws of, **1**, 494; records of kings, **1**, 571-580; **2**, 493, 495; in wars with Hebrews, **2**, 120; colonises Samaria, **2**, 128; subject to Persia, **2**, 613, 615; Babylon identified with, **2**, 633; art in, **1**, 518; **2**, 657; see also **Babylonia**.  
**Chalier, Marie Joseph** (1747-1793), French revolutionist, **12**, 367.  
**Challus or Challeux, Nicolas le**, a French colonist in St. Augustine; escapes from Spanish massacre (1665), **22**, 550.  
**Chalmers, Thomas** (1780-1847), Scottish divine; leader in secession from Church of Scotland, **21**, 611.  
**Châlons-sur-Marne**, a town in France; battle of (451 A.D.), **6**, 586-591; **10**, 17; capture of (1429), **18**, 555.  
**Chalotais, L. René la** (1701-1785), attorney-general of Brittany; fights the Jesuits, **12**, 81; D'Aiguillon and, **12**, 90, 91, 96.  
**Chalus Castle**, siege of (1119), **18**, 323.  
**Chalybians**, Cappadocian tribe, **2**, 401, 415, 449, 629.  
**Chamavi**, Frankish tribe, **6**, 484, 485; **7**, 458, 463.  
**Chamberlain, Joseph** (1836-), English statesman; breaks with Gladstone on "Home Rule," **21**, 648; enters Salisbury ministry (1895), **21**, 651; retires from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 661; campaign of, for fiscal reform, **21**, 661-663.  
**Chambers, Richard** (1588?-1658); English merchant; resists levy of ship-money (1630), **19**, 569 note.  
**Chambord, Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois**, Count de, duke de Bordeaux (1820-1883), French prince, son of duke de Berry and sometimes called Henry V; birth, **13**, 25; Charles X abdicates in favour of, **13**, 49.  
**Chambre Introuvable**, name given to French chamber of deputies (1815-1816), **13**, 18.  
**Chambres de Réunion**, see **Reunion, Chambers of**.  
**Chamillart, Michel de** (1651-1721), French minister of Louis XIV, **11**, 561, 620, 622.  
**Chamilly, Noël Bouton, Marquis de** (1636-1715), French soldier; in war with Holland, **11**, 575.

**Chamlay, Jules Louis** (d. 1719), French soldier; in Germany, **11**, 599.

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**Championnet, Jean Étienne** (1762-1800), French soldier; captures Naples and commands army of the Alps, **12**, 475; proclaims Parthenopean Republic, **9**, 558; **12**, 469; **17**, 433.

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**Charles (II) the Bald** (823-877 A.D.), Roman emperor, and, as **Charles I**, king of France; kingdom of, **7**, 559, 564, 574; Ludwig the German and, **7**, 566-569, 577, 580; opposes Lothair, **7**, 566-570; in war with Normans, **7**, 578; **9**, 65; Lothair II and, **7**, 578; crowned emperor at Rome, **7**, 582; death of, **7**, 583; as king of France, **11**, 1-7; his ambition, **11**, 6; contests with bishops, **11**, 13.

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- Charles VII (Charles Albert)** (1697-1745), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1742-1745; in War of the Austrian Succession, **12**, 36, 37; **14**, 424, 425; becomes emperor (1742), **14**, 431; concludes alliance of Nymphenburg, **15**, 168.
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- Charles II** (1661-1700), king of Spain 1665-1700; succeeds Philip IV, **10**, 271; marries Marie Louise of Orleans, **10**, 274; in wars with France, **10**, 271-275; **11**, 596-597; and the Spanish Succession, **10**, 276; **11**, 610-613; **14**, 405; decline of Spain under, **10**, 277; signs treaty with Louis XIV (1697), **11**, 608; second marriage of, **11**, 610; death of, **10**, 277.
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- Charles (II) the Bad** (1332-1387), king of Navarre 1349-1387; at war with King John the Good, **11**, 126-128; at war with the Dauphin Charles, **11**, 135; suspected of poisoning Charles the Wise, **11**, 143; cedes twenty places as security for peace, **11**, 152.
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- Charles** of Blois (d. 1364), duke of Brittany; ally of Edward III of England, **11**, 107; at siege of Hennebont, **11**, 109; at battle of Auray (1368), **11**, 146; imprisoned in England, **18**, 468.
- Charles** of Bourbon, see **Bourbon**, cardinal of.
- Charles "the Bold"** (1433-1477), duke of Burgundy 1467-1477, and Count Charolais, son of Philip the Good; main treatment of, **11**, 250-270; **13**, 358-362; in War of Public Weal, **11**, 250; becomes duke of Burgundy, **11**, 253, 253 note; at siege of Liège, **11**, 259; concludes alliance with Edward IV of England (1468), **11**, 263; **13**, 358, 359; **18**, 586; at war with Louis XI, **11**, 263; **13**, 359-361; **16**, 599; at war with Swiss, **11**, 266; **13**, 360; **16**, 601-604; quarrels with Edward IV, **13**, 360; lays impost on clerical property, **13**, 377; death of, **11**, 267; posthumous trial of, **11**, 270.
- Charles** of Augustenburg (d. 1810), Danish prince; heir to the Swedish crown, **16**, 459.
- Charles** (d. ca. 1328), duke of Calabria; as ruler of Florence (1325), **9**, 144, 145, 150, 155.
- Charles**, duke of Courland and Semigallia; expelled from duchy (1762), **17**, 353.
- Charles van Egmond**, duke of Gelderland, see **Egmond**.
- Charles** the Good (d. 1127), count of Flanders; death of, **13**, 311.
- Charles** (d. 1472), duke of Guienne, brother of Louis XI of France; in league against Louis, **11**, 250, 264, 265.
- Charles**, Duke of Nevers, see **Nevers**, **Charles**, duke of.
- Charles III** (1823-1854), duke of Parma; assassinated, **9**, 602.
- Charles III** (1486-1553), duke of Savoy; imprisons Bonnivard, **16**, 637, 638; Geneva rebels against, **16**, 635, 637; ally of Emperor Charles V, **9**, 457; dominions conquered by France, **16**, 638.
- Charles** (1270-1325), count of Valois, brother of Philip IV of France; marriage of, **7**, 302; as papal legate to Florence, **9**, 121; as counsellor to Louis X, **11**, 89-90; as claimant to throne of France (1316), **11**, 91; claimant for German crown, **14**, 165.
- Charles** (1420-1461), prince of Viana; claim of, to throne of Navarre, **10**, 109-110.
- Charles** (d. 811 A.D.), son of Charlemagne; conquers Bohemia (806 A.D.), **7**, 528, 552; death of, **7**, 531.
- Charles** (d. 863 A.D.), son of Lothair I; becomes ruler of Rhone provinces 855 A.D., **7**, 578.
- Charles Albert**, elector of Bavaria, see **Charles VII**, emperor.
- Charles Albert** (1798-1849), king of Sardinia; favours insurrection in Piedmont, **9**, 584; and Mazzini, **9**, 589; at war with Austria (1848), **9**, 594, 598; **14**, 602, 641-644; abdication of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 660.
- Charles Augustus** (1757-1828), grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; friend and patron of Goethe, **15**, 341; reforms of, **15**, 368.
- Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir** (1720-1788), the "Young Pretender" to the British throne; birth, **20**, 531; lands in Scotland, **20**, 562; **21**, 324; campaign of 1745, **20**, 563; defeated at Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325; escapes from Scotland, **20**, 564-567; expelled from France (1748), **20**, 570.
- Charles Emmanuel I** (1701-1773), king of Sardinia and, as **Charles Emmanuel III**, duke of Savoy; in War of the Polish Succession, **9**, 532; in War of the Austrian Succession, **9**, 534; domestic administration of, **9**, 541.
- Charles Emmanuel II** (1751-1819), king of Sardinia, and, as **Charles Emmanuel IV**, duke of Savoy; abdication and retirement of (1802), **9**, 559, 574.
- Charles Emmanuel I "the Great"** (1562-1630), duke of Savoy; opposes Henry IV of France, **9**, 480; in alliance with Henry IV, **9**, 481, 482; claims Mantua and Montferrat, **9**, 499; invades Provence (1590), **9**, 504; attempts to take Genoa, **9**, 509; confirms Treaty of Lausanne, **16**, 642, 650; in struggle over Valtellina, **16**, 646.
- Charles Emmanuel II** (1633-1675), duke of Savoy; rule of, **9**, 506-507.
- Charles Emmanuel III**, duke of Savoy, see **Charles Emmanuel I**, king of Sardinia.
- Charles Emmanuel IV**, duke of Savoy, see **Charles Emmanuel II**, king of Sardinia.
- Charles Felix** (1765-1831), king of Sardinia; becomes king (1821), **9**, 584.

- Charles Frederick**, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
- Charles Frederick Augustus** (1785-1837), duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prussian general and half-brother of Queen Louise; president of council of state (1825), **15**, 396.
- Charles Ludwig** (1617-1685), count Palatine; religious toleration of, **14**, 399.
- Charles Martel** (ca. 690-741 A.D.), king of the Franks, duke of Austrasia, son of Pepin of Heristal; main treatment of, **7**, 488-501; Gregory III asks aid of (739 A.D.), **7**, 206, 453, 500-501; friendship of, for Liutprand, **7**, 448, 509-510; defeats the Saracens at Tours (732 A.D.), **7**, 495-496; **8**, 198-199; **10**, 37; secularises the church, **7**, 506.
- Charles Peter Ulrich**, see Peter (III) Feodorovitch.
- Charles Philip**, Swedish prince, brother of Gustavus Adolphus; proposed as Czar (1611), **16**, 311, 312.
- Charles Robert** (d. 1342), king of Hungary (1308); election of, favoured by Albert I, **14**, 162.
- Charles Theodore** (d. 1799), Count Palatine; becomes heir to Bavaria (1777), **14**, 459; **15**, 245.
- Charles William Ferdinand**, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
- Charleston**, city of South Carolina, U. S. A.; founded (1671), **23**, 53; Spaniards repulsed at (1706), **23**, 59; French attack (1706), **23**, 191; destroys tea from England (1774), **23**, 238; British defeat at (1776), **23**, 255; British capture (1780), **23**, 274; conventions of (1860), **23**, 405, 409; question of forts in harbor of (1861), **23**, 413-414; fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414; occupied by Federal forces (1865), **23**, 446.
- Charlotte** (b. 1840), daughter of Leopold I of Belgium, empress of Mexico; seeks help in Europe against the Republicans in Mexico, **23**, 633, 634; goes insane (1866), **23**, 634.
- Charlotte (Alexandra)**, eldest daughter of Frederick William III of Prussia and wife of Nicholas I of Russia; marriage of (1817), **17**, 504.
- Charlotte Augusta** (1796-1817), daughter of George IV of England; marries Prince Leopold of Saxony (later king of Belgium), **21**, 488.
- Charlotte Sophia** (1744-1818), queen of George III of England; marriage and coronation of, **20**, 596.
- Charlotte of Bourbon**, see Bourbon.
- Charlotte of Vasa**, Napoleon III suitor of, **13**, 128.
- Charmides** (d. 401 B.C.), son of Glaucon; a governor of Piræus, **4**, 12.
- Charner, Léonard** (1797-1869), French admiral; in China, **13**, 138.
- Charolais**, Count of, see Charles the Bold.
- Charon**, in Greek mythology, the ferry-man of the dead; ascribed to Egyptian mythology by Diodorus, **1**, 238.
- Charon**, a Theban; aids Phyllidas' conspiracy in Thebes (379 B.C.), **4**, 137.
- Charondas** (ca. 500 B.C.), a Sicilian law-giver, **3**, 471.
- Charras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe** (1810-1865), French soldier and military author; in July revolution of 1830, **13**, 46.
- Charter, The Great**, see Magna Charta.
- Charterhouse**, a Carthusian monastery in London, founded (1371); oppression and trial of the monks, **19**, 148-151.
- Charter Oak**, a tree celebrated in American (legendary) history; story of, **22**, 159.
- Charter of Graces**, a charter granted to Ireland by Charles I (1628), **19**, 606.
- Chartists**, body of political reformers advocating universal suffrage, etc., in England (1838-1849), **21**, 609.
- Charton**, a president of the French parliament; in the first insurrection of the Fronde (1618), **11**, 499.
- Chartrand, J. H. S.** (1779-1816), French soldier; executed, **13**, 17.
- Chartres**, capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, France; cathedral of, built by society of masons, **8**, 476; peace of (1409), **11**, 166; captured by Jean Du-nois from the English (1432), **11**, 221; siege of (1568), **11**, 362.
- Chartres**, county of France; united to Champagne (1225), **11**, 58.
- Chartres, Louis Philippe, Duke of**, see Louis Philippe.
- Chase, Salmon Portland** (1808-1873), American statesman; on admission of California to the union, **23**, 382; opposes Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; candidate for republican presidential nomination (1856), **23**, 400; defeated by Lincoln, for presidential nomination (1860), **23**, 407; becomes secretary of treasury (1861), **23**, 413; as chief justice of United States Supreme Court presides at trial of President Johnson, **23**, 466.
- Chashtana**, early king of India, **2**, 498.
- Chasot, Isaac Franz Egmont, Count of** (1716-1797), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 179.
- Chassé, David Hendrik, Baron** (1765-1849), Dutch soldier; defends Antwerp against the French, **14**, 55.
- Chasteler, Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, Marquis du** (1763-1825), Austrian soldier; in Tyrolean war of 1809, **14**, 563.
- Chastennai, Erard de** (thirteenth century), Burgundian; arrests impostor, representing Baldwin I, the emperor, **7**, 295.
- Chateaubriand, François René Auguste, Vicomte de** (1768-1848), French author and statesman; advocates French invasion of Spain, **10**, 386; opposes new electoral law (1816), **13**, 21; dismissed from ministry (1824), **13**, 31; supports French Academy in protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Chateaubriant, Françoise de Foix, Countess of** (1475-1537); mistress of Francis I of France, **11**, 314, 330.

- Châteaudun**, town in France; siege of (1870), **13**, 165.
- Châteauneuf**, Pierre Antoine, Marquis of (1644-1728); ambassador of Louis XIV to Constantinople, **24**, 399.
- Château-Renaud**, Château-Regnard or Château-Regnaud, François Louis de Rousset, Count of (1637-1716), French vice-admiral and marshal; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601-602.
- Châteauroux**, Marie Anne de Mailly, Duchess of (1717-1744), favourite of Louis XV, **12**, 39, 40.
- Châtel**, Tannegui du (d. 1449), French soldier; enemy of Burgundy, **11**, 233.
- Châtelet**, The, a French prison; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
- Châtellerauld**, Duke of, see Hamilton, James.
- Chatham**, earls of, see Pitt.
- Châtillon**, French town on the Seine; battles of (1793), **12**, 376, (1870), **13**, 173; council of (1814), **14**, 577; **15**, 319; **17**, 486.
- Châtillon**, Rainald de, see Rainald.
- Châtillon**, Count of (early seventeenth century), French soldier; at battle of Aveins (1635), **13**, 579; at battle of Sedan (1641), **11**, 472.
- Châtillon Saint Pol**, Jacques de (d. 1302), governor of Flanders, **11**, 70; **13**, 318.
- Chatramites**, old Arabian tribe, **8**, 104.
- Chattanooga**, town in Tennessee, U. S. A.; Bragg retires to, **23**, 441; occupied by Federal forces, **23**, 442; battle of (1863), **23**, 442-443.
- Chatti**, a German tribe; in wars with Romans, **6**, 61, 71, 75, 257, 294, 415; **7**, 459, 463.
- Chaucer**, Geoffrey (1340-1400), English poet; England in time of, **18**, 476-479; writings of, **18**, 496.
- Chauci**, a German tribe; in wars with Romans, **6**, 62, 64, 66-71, 170, 415; **7**, 426.
- Chaumette**, Pierre Gaspard (1763-1794), French revolutionist; as inquisitor, **12**, 269; propaganda of, against religious worship, **12**, 331, 332; recants, **12**, 334; arrested, **12**, 335.
- Chaumont**, town in France; alliance of (1814), **14**, 577, 585; **15**, 324; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.
- Chauncey**, Isaac (1772-1840), American naval officer; collects fleet to oppose British on Lake Ontario, **23**, 330; aids General Dearborn in capture of York (Toronto) (1813), **23**, 333.
- Chaveau-Lagarde**, Claude François (1756-1841), French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319.
- Chaves**, Manoel de Silveira-Pinto de Fonseca, Marquis of (d. 1830), Portuguese politician; leads rebellion, **10**, 546-547.
- Chavigny**, Bouthillier de (seventeenth century) French minister under Richelieu and Mazarin; spies on the king, **11**, 480; recommended by Richelieu, **11**, 482; character, **11**, 489; dismissal, **11**, 492.
- Chazars**, see White Huns.
- Chedorlaomer**, see Kudur-Lagamar.
- Chefoo**, seaport in Shantung, China; convention of (1876), **24**, 553.
- Cheileus** (fifth century), Greek of Tegea; in war against Persians (481 B.C.), **3**, 309.
- Cheiron**, see Chiron.
- Cheke**, Sir John (1514-1557), English scholar; assists Latimer in compilation of English ecclesiastical law, **19**, 226.
- Chelidonis** (third century B.C.), wife of Cleonymus, a Spartan prince, **4**, 512, 513, 582.
- Chelsea** (Winnissimet), city in Massachusetts; first settlement of, **22**, 640.
- Chemmis**, see Khufu.
- Chemnitz**, town in Saxony; battle of (1639), **14**, 378.
- Chemnitz**, Bogislav Philipp von (1605-1678), German historian; in Sweden, **15**, 129.
- Chemosh**, god of the Moabites, **2**, 51, 109, 110.
- Chemosh-melesh**, see Nadab.
- Chemulpo**, seaport of Korea; battle of (naval) (1904), **24**, 658.
- Chenau**, Peter Nicholas; Swiss politician; leads revolution in Fribourg (1781), **17**, 3.
- Cheney**, Thomas, English minister of Henry VIII; in quarrels with Wolsey, **19**, 114.
- Cheng-ju**, town in Korea; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Chénier**, André Marie de (1762-1794), French poet; celebrates Charlotte Corday, **12**, 304.
- Chénier**, Marie Joseph de (1764-1811), French revolutionist and poet; with the National Guard, **12**, 397; opposes Napoleon's autocracy, **12**, 519, 522; retired, **12**, 523.
- Cheops**, see Khufu.
- Chépé**, leader of Mongol-Tatar army; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135.
- Cherasco**, Armistice of (April 29th, 1796), between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III of Sardinia, followed by a peace (May 15th, 1796), **9**, 551; **12**, 427.
- Cherasco**, Treaty of (1631), between the Emperor Ferdinand II and Richelieu, **9**, 505, 518; **16**, 648.
- Cherbourg**, a seaport in France; captured and finally acquired by France (1450), **11**, 239.
- Cherebusco**, see Churubusco.
- Cherethites**, Syrian tribe, **2**, 11, 64.
- Cherinus**, see Men-kau-ra.
- Cherokees**, a tribe of North American Indians; in the French and Indian wars, **23**, 222; question of jurisdiction over, in Georgia (1827-1830), **23**, 356.
- Chersiphron** or Ctesiphon (sixth century B.C.), a Cretan architect; begins temple at Ephesus, **3**, 431, 490.
- Cherusi**, German tribe; wars of, **6**, 60, 64-66, 76, 134.
- Chesapeake**, The, United States frigate; encounter of, with the British frigate *Leopard* (1807), **23**, 322.
- Chester**, battle of (613 [607?] A.D.); Æthelfrith of Northumbria defeats Cymry of Strathclyde, **18**, 46.
- Chesterfield**, Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th



- Earl of (1694-1773), English statesman and author; ambassador to Holland, and lord-leutenant of Ireland, **20**, 562; causes reform of calendar in England, **20**, 571.
- Chétardie**, Joachim Jacques Trotti, Marquis de la (1705-1758), a French diplomatist, shares in placing Elizabeth Petrovna on Russian throne (1711), **17**, 347.
- Chevalier de St. George**, title borne by son of James II, see Stuart, James Francis Edward.
- Chevert**, François (1695-1769), a French soldier; in war with England, **12**, 73, 73 note.
- Chevreuse**, Marie de Rohan, Duchess of (1600-1679); admired by Richelieu, **11**, 450; opposition of, to Mazarin, **11**, 492; in the Fronde, **11**, 502.
- Chevy Chase**, battle of, see Otterburn, battle of.
- Chiaromonte**, Cardinal, see Pius VII.
- Chiari**, the capital of the province of Brescia, Italy; battle of (1701), **14**, 407.
- Chicago**, a city in the state of Illinois, U. S. A.; Marquette on site of, **23**, 75; Republican convention in (1860), **23**, 407; great fire in (1871), **23**, 473.
- Chicheley**, Henry (1362-1443), archbishop of Canterbury; supports Henry V in invasion of France, **18**, 529.
- Chichester**, Arthur (1563-1625) lord-deputy of Ireland under James I; plan of, for colonisation of Ireland, **19**, 491.
- Chickahominy**, a river in Virginia; battles of the; see Fair Oaks and Seven Days' Battles.
- Chickamauga**, battle of (1863), **23**, 441-442.
- Childebert I** (d. 558 A.D.), Frankish king; in war with his brother, **7**, 478, 479; defeats the Gothic king Amalaric (530 A.D.), **10**, 19.
- Childebert II** (571-596 A.D.), Frankish king; invades Italy, **7**, 439, 448; reign of, **7**, 479, 481.
- Childebert III** (683-711 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482, 486.
- Childebrand** (eighth century A.D.), brother of Charles Martel; in war against Saracens, **7**, 498.
- Childeric I** (d. 481 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 466.
- Childeric II** (d. 673 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482.
- Childeric III** (d. 754 A.D.), Frankish king; accession of, **7**, 502; deposed, **16**, 536.
- Chili** or **Chile**, a republic of South America; early history of, **23**, 539-540; conquest of, by Spain, **23**, 552, 565; revolution in, **23**, 584-586; as a republic, **23**, 609-612; war with Spain, **23**, 610; relations with the United States, **23**, 483, 611; with Argentina, **23**, 611; with Colombia, **23**, 611; with Bolivia, **23**, 611-618.
- Chilianwala**, a town in Punjab, British India; battle of (1840), **22**, 157.
- Chiliarchs**, ancient Greek military commanders, **2**, 653, 655.
- Chillon**, a castle on Lake Geneva; Bonnivard imprisoned in (1530), **16**, 638; surrenders, **16**, 638.
- Chillon**, The Prisoner of, see Bonnivard, François de.
- Chiloe**, an island of southern Chili; taken by revolutionists (1826), **23**, 610.
- Chilon** or **Chilo** (sixth century B.C.), a Spartan and one of the Seven Sages of Greece; reforms of, **3**, 11.
- Chilperic I** (d. 584 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.
- Chilperic II**, (Daniel) (d. 720 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 484, 489, 491.
- Chimæra**, Greek legendary monster, **3**, 87.
- Chimay**, Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus, Princess de (1773-1835), influence on Tallien, **12**, 390.
- China**, an empire in eastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 523-578; the land and the people, **24**, 523-525; Confucius and Confucianism, **24**, 525-529; religious sects, **24**, 529, 530; the rôle of the state, **24**, 530-533; education and social organisation, **24**, 534-536; literature, science and art, **24**, 536-541; early dynasties, **24**, 512-513; from the Han to Ming dynasties, **24**, 513-541; the Manchu conquest, **24**, 541-545; Opium War with Great Britain (1840-1842), **24**, 546; the Taiping rebellion, **24**, 546-552; accession of Kwang Su, **24**, 552; extension of imperial authority, **24**, 553-555; war with France (1884-1885), **24**, 556-557; war with Japan (1894-1895), **24**, 558-559, 575-578; territorial dispute with France (1894-1895), **24**, 560-561; establishment of foreign powers in China, **24**, 561-562; **15**, 563-564; "open door" and "spheres of influence," **24**, 562-564; internal reforms, **24**, 564-565; the Boxer uprising, **24**, 567-572; Russia in Manchuria, **24**, 573-574; during Japanese-Russian War, **24**, 576; effects of war on China, **24**, 577-578; conquest of, by Jenghiz Khan, **7**, 53; **24**, 278-280; relations with Byzantium, **9**, 312; wars of, against the Turks, **24**, 263-264; chronology, **24**, 683.
- Chin-chau**, a town in Manchuria; taken by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577.
- Chindaswind**, see Cindasuinto.
- Chinese Exclusion**, in Australia, **22**, 251; in the United States, **23**, 481, 482.
- Chinese Wall**, built by the Tsun dynasty (third century B.C.), **24**, 543.
- Chinsura**, a town in Bengal, British India; Dutch defeated at, by Clive (1758), **22**, 41.
- Chintella** or **Chintila**, a Gothic king (seventh century A.D.), **10**, 25.
- Chinzerro**, king of Babylon, see Ukinzer.
- Chioggia**, a seaport in Italy; battle of, **9**, 267; captured by the Genoese (1379), **9**, 267; retaken by the Venetians (1380), **9**, 268.
- Chionides** (fifth century B.C.), a Greek comic poet, **3**, 504.
- Chios**, a Turkish island in the Ægean Sea; joins the Delian Confederation (477 B.C.), **3**, 391; revolts (412 B.C.), **3**, 619; comes under Roman dominion (146 B.C.), **5**, 317.

Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), **18**, 80.

Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), **23**, 334.

Chippewas (Ojibwas), a North American Indian tribe; confederacy of, **22**, 520; Father Claude Allouez's peace mission to, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.

Chipping Barnet, see Barnet.

Chirac, Pierre (1650-1732) a French physician; at the death of Dunois, **12**, 21.

Chiriosophos, a Lacedæmonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, **4**, 60, 61.

Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, **3**, 90.

Chiun, Phœnician god; identified with the planet Saturn, **2**, 351.

Chlamydia, see Delos.

Chlodwig, see Clovis.

Chlopickie (Chylopickie), Joseph (1771-1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.

Chlorus the Pole, see Constantius.

Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), **15**, 490.

Chylopickie, see Chlopickie.

Chnodomar, a king of the Alamanni (fourth century A.D.); defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans (357 A.D.), **6**, 483-484.

Choctaws, a North American Indian tribe; treat with settlers of Georgia, **23**, 61.

Chodkiewicz, Jan Karol (1560-1621), a Polish soldier; defeated at Kremlin (1612), **17**, 236, 237.

Chœrius, Athenian dramatist (fifth and sixth centuries B.C.), **3**, 497-498.

Choiseul or Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François, Duke de, count de Stainville (1719-1785), French statesman; gains the king's favour for the encyclopædia, **12**, 63, 64; supports the legists, **12**, 72; secretary of state, **12**, 75; negotiates alliance with Spain, **12**, 79; banishes the Jesuits, **12**, 80-81; political policy, **12**, 83-85; gains Corsica for Louis XV, **12**, 84, 85; negotiates the dauphin's marriage, **12**, 85; Madame Du Barry and, **12**, 92-94; his banishment, **12**, 97; urges non-interference in the war between England and the American colonies, **12**, 135; attitude toward Turkey and Russia (1768), **24**, 414.

Choisy, François Timoléon (1644-1724), a French littérateur; his characterisation of Lionne, **11**, 541.

Cholet, a town near Angers in France; royalists defeated at (1793), **12**, 376.

Chones, Italian tribe, **3**, 111, 199, 200.

Chosartes, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 313.

Chosroes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXV.

Chosroes I, "Nurshirvan," a Persian king 531-579; disputes with the Greeks, **2**, 376; his reception of Greek philosophers, **7**, 86; invades Syria, **7**, 123, 143; reign of, **8**, 88-90; death, **7**, 144.

Chosroes II, "Parvin," grandson of Chosroes

I, Persian king 591-628; invades Roman empire, **2**, 376; his flight and restoration, **7**, 146; wars with the Byzantines, **7**, 155-158; dethrones dynasty of Hira, **8**, 13; reign of, **8**, 92-93; vices of, **8**, 93-94; invades Palestine, **8**, 324.

Chotin, a town in Russia, situated on the Dniester; taken by the Russians (1730), **24**, 410.

Chotusitz, a village near Czaslau, Bohemia; battle of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 170-174.

Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, **12**, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, **12**, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, **12**, 496.

Chow, emperor of China (twelfth century B.C.), **24**, 543.

Chremo, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.

Chremonidean War (ca. 270 B.C.), **4**, 460, 461.

Christ, Soldiers of; see Brothers of the Sword.

Christ, Knights of: founded (1202), **24**, 46; reduce Livonia and Courland, **24**, 46.

Christal, Sir Henry, see Castide.

Christensen, Jens C., Danish premier, **16**, 450.

Christersson, Sten (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), a Scandinavian senator; convicted of treason, **16**, 223.

Christiaensen, Hendrick (seventeenth century), Dutch explorer; in America, **22**, 611.

Christian I (1426-1481), king of Denmark 1448-1481; acknowledged king, **16**, 210; wages war against Norway and Sweden, **16**, 211; relation of, to the church, **16**, 213-214; conflicts of, with rivals, **16**, 214-216; elected duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein, **16**, 216; strife with brothers, **16**, 217; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **16**, 218; reconciles the duke of Milan with Emperor Frederick III, **16**, 218.

Christian II (1481-1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1513-1523; administration as prince in Norway, **16**, 220, 222; succeeds to the throne (1513), **16**, 229; wages war with Sweden, **16**, 229-239; crimes of, **16**, 241-242; deposition and exile of, **16**, 242-243, 287; return of, **16**, 247-248; imprisonment of, **16**, 243, 249; invades Norway, **16**, 287; intercession of, between Luther and Henry VIII, **19**, 99; death of, **16**, 287.

Christian III (1503-1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1534-1559; accession of, **16**, 259; destroys influence of the Hanse towns in his dominions, **16**, 260-261, 290; relation of, to the church, **16**, 265-267; consents to purchase Ôtel and Vick, **16**, 350; death of, **16**, 268.

Christian IV (1577-1648), king of Denmark and Norway 1588-1648; places himself at the head of the Protestant movement, **14**, 338; encroaches upon Germany, **14**, 339-340; aids Stralsund against Wallenstein, **14**, 342; concludes peace with Ferdinand II of Germany, **14**, 343; exiles Tycho Brahe, **16**, 304; at war with Charles IX

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- Christian V** (1646-1699), king of Denmark and Norway 1670-1699; code of (1683), **16**, 365; creates new order of nobility, **16**, 365-366; war of, with Sweden (1675-1679), **16**, 368-369; death of, **16**, 369.
- Christian VI** (1699-1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730-1746; reign of, **16**, 413.
- Christian VII** (1749-1808), king of Denmark and Norway 1766-1808; accession of, **16**, 414; character of, **16**, 415; Denmark during the reign of, **16**, 416-426.
- Christian VIII** (1786-1848), king of Denmark 1839-1848, and of Norway, May to October, 1814; rule of, in Schleswig-Holstein, **15**, 443-444; election of, as king of Norway, **16**, 432, 469; attitude of, towards Schleswig-Holstein, **16**, 439-440; rejects dispositions of Peace of Kiel, **16**, 469; resigns crown of Norway, **16**, 470.
- Christian IX** (b. 1818), king of Denmark 1863-, before accession Prince Christian of Glücksburg; succession of, secured by London Protocol, **15**, 458; **16**, 441; accession of, **16**, 442; pedigree of, **16**, 444; contest of, with Prussia and Austria, **16**, 444-448; surrenders Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (1864), **16**, 448-449; death of (1906), **16**, 450.
- Christian** (1568-1630), duke of Anhalt, directs policy of Palatinate, **14**, 323; plots fall of house of Habsburg, **14**, 332-333; defeated at the battle of White Mountain, **14**, 333-334.
- Christian** (1798-1869), duke of Augustenburg; resigns claim to Danish throne, **16**, 441, 444.
- Christian**, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
- Christian** (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.
- Christian** (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.
- Christian** of Glücksburg, see Christian IX.
- Christian** (Chrestien or Chrétien) de Troyes, French troubadour, **11**, 71.
- Christians**, persecution of, ordered by Diocletian, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; capitation tax imposed upon, by the Saracens, **7**, 190; Spanish Christians persecuted by Diocletian, **10**, 11-12; defeated at Alarcon (1195), **10**, 61; at war with Muhammed al-Nasir, **10**, 62; victorious at Las Navas de Tolosa, **10**, 62; atrocities of, in Spain, **10**, 249-250; massacre of, in Lisbon, **10**, 487; in Mongol empire, **24**, 285-286; favoured by Hulagu, **24**, 290; treatment of, under Selim I, **24**, 339; massacre of, in China, **24**, 567; persecution of, in Japan, **24**, 588.
- Christ's Soldiers**, see Brothers of the Sword.
- Christina** (1626-1689), queen of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 329-330; abdication of, **16**, 330; later life, **16**, 331-333; authority of, limited by the diet, **16**, 342; death of, **16**, 333.
- Christina** of Saxony (1481-1513), consort of John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, **16**, 221-222.
- Christina**, duchess of Savoy; regency of 1637-1648, **9**, 506.
- Christina**, Maria, see Maria Christina.
- Christina**, a fort founded by the Swedes on the Delaware Bay (1638), **23**, 9.
- Christison**, Wenlock, a Massachusetts quaker; trial of (1659), **23**, 119.
- Christopher I**, king of Denmark 1252-1259; reign of, **16**, 172-173.
- Christopher II**, king of Denmark 1320-1334; reign of, **16**, 177-180.
- Christopher III** (1418-1448), king of Denmark 1430-1448, as Christopher I, king of Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, **16**, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, **16**, 210.
- Christopher**, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.
- Christopher**, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504-1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258-259.
- Chronicles**, Book of, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.
- Chrysaphius**, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58-60.
- Chrysippus**, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.
- Chrysoloras**, Emmanuel (1355-1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.
- Chrysostom**, St. John (347-407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39-40; exile of, **7**, 40-41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.
- Chrzanowsky**, Adalbert (1788-1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658-659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.
- Chthonophyle**, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.
- Chun**, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557; at Berlin, **24**, 575.
- Chunar**, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.
- Chur**, see Coire.
- Church**, Benjamin (1639-1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 146; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.
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- Churchill**, Arabella (1648-1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

- Churchill, George** (1654–1710), English admiral, **20**, 482.
- Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer** (1849–1895), an English politician; in Salisbury's second ministry, **21**, 648.
- Churchill, Winston**, British politician; under secy. of state for colonies (1905), **21**, 653.
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- Cialdini, Enrico** (1811–1892), duke of Gaeta; in the Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24, 25, 26.
- Ciampas**, kingdom of, in Annam, **24**, 518.
- Cibola**, Pueblo Indian settlement; visited by Coronado, **22**, 486, 490.
- Cicala**, an Italian renegade (sixteenth century); rôle of, in Persian war, **24**, 372.
- Cicero, Marcus Tullius** (106–43 B.C.), Roman orator and philosopher; early career as an advocate, **5**, 462; attacks Verres, **5**, 463; defends Cornelius, **5**, 477; made prætor, **5**, 477; as a speaker, **5**, 494, 496, 498; elected consul, **5**, 484; attitude of, toward Catiline, **5**, 481, apprised of Catiline's schemes, **5**, 484; attacks Catiline before the senators, **5**, 486; drives Catiline from Rome, **5**, 487; attitude toward Crassus, **5**, 497; exiled, **5**, 505; recalled to Rome, **5**, 506–507; defends Milo, **5**, 513; goes as pro-consul to Cilicia, **5**, 514; remains in Rome after Pompey's defeat, **5**, 562; justifies Cæsar's murder, **5**, 588; opposes Antony, **5**, 615, 616; death of, **5**, 617, 619–621; as a man of letters, **5**, 614, 643, 645, 647.
- Cicero, Quintus Tullius** (102–43 B.C.), a Roman commander, brother of the above; favours Cæsar, **5**, 489; as Roman legate in Gaul, **5**, 526; fellow student of Horace, **5**, 650; death of, **5**, 619.
- Cicester**, see Cirencester.
- Cicones (Ciconians)**, Greek tribe of Thrace, **3**, 301, 316.
- Cid, The (Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar)** (1040–1099), a national hero of Spain; Burke's estimate of, **10**, 52; exploits of, **10**, 52–58; receives surname of Compeador, **10**, 54, 54 note; marriage (1074), **10**, 55; takes service with the Moors, **10**, 55; and Alfonso I. of Castile, **10**, 56; captures Valencia (1094), **8**, 464; **10**, 57; death of, **10**, 57.
- Cilicia (Que, Karak)**, an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor; limit of Hittite dominion, **1**, 142; conquered by Egypt, **1**, 151; by Assyria, **1**, 387–388, 393, 419; invaded by Mita, **1**, 399; wars with Assyria, **2**, 285, 411, 416; Greek civilisation in, **2**, 288; relations of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 609, 616, 653; **4**, 64, 133, 134; wars of, with Athenians, **2**, 291, 617, 621; wars with Persia, **2**, 292–293, 449, 570, 597; relations of, with Alexander, **2**, 300, 416; **4**, 295–297, 299, 300, 331, 337, 339; history of, **2**, 386, 416; Hittite sculpture in, **2**, 396–397; pirates in, **2**, 416; coins of, **2**, 416; map of, **2**, facing 666; Greeks repulsed from, **3**, 206; under Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 451, 499; relations of, with the Ptolemies, **4**, 565, 566–569.
- Cimabue, Giovanni** (1240–1302), a Florentine artist; works of, **9**, 208.
- Cimbrians (Cimbri)**, an ancient Teutonic tribe of central Europe; at war with Rome, **5**, 392–399.
- Kimber, Lucius Tilius**, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581–586.
- Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri)**, an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 193, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.
- Cimon, "Coalemos,"** (sixth century B.C.) an Athenian, half-brother of Miltiades, the son of Cypselus, father of Miltiades the Great; at the Olympic games, **3**, 226, 230, 246, 270.
- Cimon (d. 449 B.C.)**, an Athenian commander, son of Miltiades; campaigns of, against the Persians, **2**, 291, 617; **3**, 407–409, 430; opposes Themistocles, **3**, 396, 397; prosecution of, **3**, 412; attitude of, toward Sparta, **3**, 421; ostracism of, **3**, 423–424; recalled to Athens, **3**, 427.
- Cimonian Treaty**, The, a truce between the Peloponnesians and Athens (453–448 B.C.), **3**, 430, 432.
- Cinadon**, a Spartan; plot of, against Agessilaus (398–397 B.C.), **4**, 79, 90, 91.
- Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctus** (b. 519 B.C.), Roman dictator; exploits of, **5**, 150–153.
- Cinco de Mayo**, battle of the (1862), **23**, 631.
- Cindasuinto (Chindaswind)**, king of the Goths 642–653; reign of, **10**, 25.
- Cinderella**, Egyptian story of, **1**, 104.
- Cineas (d. 277 B.C.)**, a Thessalian politician; minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, **5**, 205–208, 357.
- Cinna, Caius Helvius** (d. 44 B.C.), Roman tribune and poet, **5**, 590, 611, 648.
- Cinna, Lucius Cornelius** (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.
- Cinna, Lucius Cornelius**, Roman prætor 44 B.C.; reviles Cæsar, **5**, 610, 611.
- Cino da Pistoja** (1270–1336), Italian poet; friend of Dante, **9**, 190.
- Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis of** (1620–1642), a favourite of Louis XIII; conspiracy of, **11**, 479–480; imprisonment and execution of (1642), **11**, 480–481.
- Cinque Ports**, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 352; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

- Cintra**, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.
- Cinyras**, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.
- Ciompi**, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331-343.
- Circassians** or **Tcherkesses**, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.
- Circles**, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.
- Cirencester** or **Cicester**, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.
- Cisalpine Republic**, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.
- Cisjuran**, Kingdom of, see **Burgundy**, *Cisjurane*.
- Cisneros y Latorre**, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.
- Cispadane Republic**, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.
- Cisplatine State**, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.
- Cissey**, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811-1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.
- Cities**, Free, see **Free Cities**.
- Citra**, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.
- Citra**, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.
- Ciudadela**, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.
- Ciudad Rodrigo**, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.
- Ciullo d'Alcamo**, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.
- Civic Oath**, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.
- Civil Rights Bill**, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.
- Civil Service Reform** (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.
- Civil War**, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627-628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4-6; first engagements, **20**, 7-9; Gloucester and Newbury, **20**, 13-18; further course of, **20**, 18-45.
- Civil War in America** (1861-1865); main treatment, **23**, 407-453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407-409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409-412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413-116; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416-420; early months of the war, **23**, 420-423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423-424; campaigns in the West (1861-1862), **23**, 424-430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430-434; emancipation of the slaves, **23**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440-441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441-443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 444-446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 446-451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451-453.
- Civilis**, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273-275.
- Civitella**, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.
- Claiborne**, see **Claybourne**.
- Clairaut**, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.
- Clairfait**, see **Clerfayt**.
- Clam-Gallas**, Eduard, Count (1805-1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.
- Clanricarde**, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116-117.
- Clare**, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.
- Clare**, earl of, see **Fitzgibbon**.
- Clare**, Richard de, see **Pembroke**, earl of.
- Clarence**, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 580; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.
- Clarence**, Lionel, Duke of (1338-1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.
- Clarence**, William Henry, Duke of, see **William IV** of England.
- Clarendon**, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.
- Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

- tion of Charles I, **20**, 79; his opinion of Cromwell, **20**, 181; as an author, **20**, 217; his impeachment and alienation from the king, **20**, 262; fall of (1667), **20**, 262-264, 390; **21**, 301; charges against, **20**, 263; banishment of, for life, **20**, 263; at Montpellier, **20**, 263; characterisation of, **20**, 233-234, 262.
- Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of (1661-1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 408; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702-1708, **23**, 165, 168.
- Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of (1800-1870), an English statesman; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, **21**, 620.
- Clarendon, Assize of, see Assize of Clarendon.
- Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), **18**, 267.
- Clark, George Rogers (1752-1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest (1778-1779), **23**, 269.
- Clark, William (1770-1838), American soldier and explorer; part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318.
- Clarke, George (d. 1763), an English governor of New York; contest of, with Van Dam, **23**, 167.
- Clarke, John (1609-1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), **23**, 141.
- Clarotæ, Dorian serfs; condition of (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 126.
- Clary, Count (1844-), an Austrian statesman; ministry of (1899), **15**, 61.
- Claude or Claudia (1499-1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V stipulated in treaty of Blois, **11**, 300; **14**, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, **11**, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, **19**, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), **11**, 312; relations to king, **11**, 314.
- Claudii, Roman family, **5**, 136-137.
- Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.-54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, **6**, 168-183; accession of, **2**, 171; adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, **2**, 172-174; character of, **6**, 179, 183; reforms of, **6**, 210; cost of the purple to, **6**, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, **18**, 13; death of, **6**, 181.
- Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214-270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 420-421.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509; **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus Appius; defeats Hiero, **5**, 218.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, a Sabine, later Roman consul (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, **5**, 123.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132-137.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.
- Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, **4**, 539.
- Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.
- Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.
- Claudius, see Clodius.
- Claudel, Bertrand (1772-1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.
- Clausewitz, Karl von (1780-1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.
- Claverhouse, John Graham of, see Dundee.
- Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86-88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.
- Clavière, Étienne (1735-1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267; suicide, **12**, 328.
- Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.
- Clay, Green (1757-1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330.
- Clay, Henry (1777-1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812-1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 354-355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850),

- 23**, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387-388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.
- Claybourne or Claiborne, William** (1589?-1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606-607.
- Claypole, Elizabeth** (1629-1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.
- Clayton, John Middleton** (1796-1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.
- Cleander** (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.
- Cleander** (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.
- Clearchus** (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51-58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.
- Clémenceau, Eugène** (1841-), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.
- Clement I or Clemens Romanus**, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.
- Clement II** (Suidgar), pope 1046-1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.
- Clement III** (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187-1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.
- Clement III**, anti-pope, see Guibert.
- Clement IV** (Guy Foulques), pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.
- Clement V** (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305-1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624-625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.
- Clement VI** (Pierre Roger), pope 1342-1352; pontificate of, **8**, 628; requested to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176-178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.
- Clement VII**, anti-pope, see Robert of Geneva.
- Clement VII** (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523-1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323-324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 112, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.
- Clement VIII** (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481-483.
- Clement VIII** (Ægidius Nuñes), anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.
- Clement IX** (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667-1669, **9**, 497.
- Clement X** (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670-1676, **9**, 497.
- Clement XI** (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700-1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.
- Clement XII** (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730-1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.
- Clement XIII** (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico), pope 1758-1769, **8**, 518.
- Clement XIV** (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769-1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.
- Clement of Alexandria, Saint** (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.
- Clément, Jacques** (1567-1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.
- Clements, Gregory** (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.
- Cleobis and Biton**, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.
- Cleocritus**, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.
- Cleombrotus I** (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155-156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.
- Cleombrotus** (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

**Cleomedes**, an Athenian; one of the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

**Cleomenes I**, king of Sparta (ca. 520–491 B.C.), expels the Pisistratids, **3**, 235; makes himself master of Athens, **3**, 251–252; Plateans surrender Thebes to, **3**, 253; incensed at Athens, **3**, 253, 256; allies of, **3**, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, **3**, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, **3**, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, **3**, 517, 518; Plateans ask protection from, **4**, 68; death of, **3**, 267, 305.

**Cleomenes II** (d. 309 B.C.), king of Sparta; degraded condition of Sparta during the reign of, **4**, 487; 579.

**Cleomenes III**, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C.; promises liberty to helots, **4**, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, **4**, 523; character of, **4**, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, **4**, 523–526, 571.

**Cleomenes** (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, **4**, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, **4**, 563.

**Cleon** (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue; opposes system of Pericles, **3**, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphacteria, **3**, 577–578; banishes Thucydides, **3**, 581; increases pay of jurors, **4**, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, **4**, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, **4**, 29.

**Cleon** (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 325.

**Cleonymus**, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, **3**, 12; **4**, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, **4**, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, **4**, 512.

**Cleopatra** (69–30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; reign of, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551; personal relations of, with Julius Caesar, **4**, 576; **5**, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Caesar in Rome, **5**, 569, 578; Caesar's attachment to, denounced, **5**, 576; relations of, with Antony, **5**, 624–625, 628–636; character of, **5**, 632; death of, **5**, 631.

**Cleopatra**, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 251.

**Cleopatra**, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), **4**, 251; intrigues for throne, **4**, 433–435, 467; assassinated, **4**, 493.

**Cleopatra**, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see *Berenice*.

**Cleopompus**, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), **3**, 531, 543.

**Cleph**, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), **7**, 439; murdered, **7**, 439.

**Clérac**, a small French town, upon the Lot; taken by Condé (1621), **11**, 446.

**Clerfayt** or *Clairfait*, François Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, Count of (1733–1798), an Austrian general; repulses Dampierre, **12**, 362; defeated by Pichegru, **12**, 377; succeeds Coburg in command, **14**, 508; victories of, on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **14**, 512; resigns command of army,

**14**, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), **15**, 280.

**Clergy Acts**, The (1789), **12**, 224.

**Clericis Laicos**, papal bull (1296), **11**, 77.

**Clermont**, city in France; council of (1095), **8**, 332, 333.

**Clermont**, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French general; defeated at the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; supersedes Richelieu as general-in-chief (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 203; at Crefeld, **12**, 75; replaced by Count Contades, **12**, 75.

**Clermont**, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), **11**, 192.

**Clermont**, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, **13**, 292.

**Clermont-Tonnerre**, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780–1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), **13**, 43.

**Clermont-Tonnerre**, Stanislas, Count of (1747–1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), **12**, 162.

**Cléry**, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759–1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792–1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, **12**, 294.

**Cleveland**, Grover (1837–), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, **23**, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), **23**, 479; attitude of, toward civil service reform, **23**, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), **23**, 481; defeated for reelection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, **23**, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, **23**, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, **23**, 483–484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), **23**, 484–485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), **23**, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, **23**, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), **23**, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), **23**, 487.

**Cleveland** or *Cleaveland*, John (1613–1659), English poet; supports Charles I in conflict with commons, **20**, 4.

**Cleveland**, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of, fourth baron Wentworth, (1591–1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), **20**, 109.

**Cleves**, Anne of, see *Anne of Cleves*.

**Cleves**, Henry V, Duke of (1539–1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, **14**, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 277.

**Cleves**, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), **14**, 325.

**Clichy**, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, **12**, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, **12**, 446.

**Clifford**, Sir Robert de (1273–1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), **18**,



- 410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; death of, **21**, 102.
- Clifford, Sir Robert**, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; desert: Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.
- Clifford, Rosamond** ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289-290.
- Clifford, Sir Thomas** (1630-1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.
- Clinchant, Justin** (1820-1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.
- Clinias** (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 581.
- Clinias** (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.
- Clinton, Edward Fiennes de** (1512-1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral; attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.
- Clinton, George** (1739-1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1801), **23**, 319; reelected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.
- Clinton, George** (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.
- Clinton, Sir Henry** (1738-1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.
- Clinton, Sir William Henry** (1769-1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.
- Clisson, Olivier de** (ca. 1332-1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162-163.
- Clisthenes**, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmaeonidae; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235-252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.
- Clisthenes** (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.
- Clitarchus** (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.
- Clitus**, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.
- Clitus, Melas** ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287-288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348-350, 352, 403-404.
- Clitus** (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 168; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 182; repudiates torture, **4**, 183; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.
- Clive, Robert** (1725-1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49-50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 51; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-1757), **22**, 56-57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandarnagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58-59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59-61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62-63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71-72; last administration in India, **22**, 72-73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.
- Cloaca Maxima**, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.
- Clodia**, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.
- Clodii**, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Clodion** (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464-465.
- Clodius, Albinus**, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.
- Clodius Pulcher, Publius** (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497-499; made tribune, **5**, 503-504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504-506; death of, **5**, 512-513.
- Clodia**, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.
- Clodius**, king of Alba, see Cluilius.
- Clontarf**, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354-355.
- Cloutz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce**, Baron of, usually called Anarcharsis Cloutz (1755-1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.
- Closter-Seven** or **Kloster-Zeven**, Convention of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

- berland and the duc de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 201; **20**, 588.
- Clotaire I** (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks, fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, **7**, 431; conquers Thuringia, **7**, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558–561), **7**, 478–479; invades Spain, **10**, 19.
- Clotaire II** (584–628 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, **7**, 480; state of Helvetia under, **16**, 535.
- Clotaire III** (652–670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, **7**, 481–482.
- Clotaire (Clotaric)**, Frankish prince, son of Sigobert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) **7**, 475.
- Clotilda (Clothildis, Hlothchild)**, Saint (ca. 475–545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, **7**, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, **7**, 478.
- Clotilda** (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clotilda; marries Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, **10**, 19.
- Clotosuinda or Flutswinda**, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) **7**, 433, 448.
- Clovis I** (Chlodwig, Hlodowig) (ca. 465–511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, **7**, 466–477; defeats Syagrius, **7**, 467–468; defeats Alamanni, **7**, 469; **16**, 534; accepts Christianity, **7**, 469–471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, **7**, 472–473; **10**, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.
- Clovis II** (ca. 633–656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king of the Franks; reign of, **7**, 480, 481.
- Clovis III** (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691–695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, **7**, 486.
- Cluentii**, old Roman family, claiming to be of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Cluentius**, a Samnite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy of Rome, **5**, 418.
- Clugny de Nuis**, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), **12**, 129.
- Cluilius or Claelius** (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with Rome, **5**, 76–77.
- Cluny or Clugny**, a town in France; abbey of, **8**, 591; **14**, 92.
- Cnemus** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Peloponnesian war, **3**, 544; commands Lacedæmonian hoplites in Zacynthus, **3**, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, **3**, 563 seq.
- Cnidus**, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), **4**, 74, 107.
- Cniva** (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats Romans under Decius, **6**, 413.
- Cnut**, see **Canute** (king of England) and **Knud** (kings of Denmark and Sweden).
- Coalemos**, see **Cimon**.
- Coalitions against France:**  
First, 1792–1797 (England and all continental powers, except Russia, Sweden, and Denmark), **12**, 362–364; **15**, 272–274.  
Second, 1799–1801 (Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey), **12**, 496–508.  
Third, 1805 (England, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Naples), **12**, 543–548; **15**, 290–293.  
Fourth, 1806–1807 (Prussia, Russia, England, and Sweden), **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297.  
Fifth, 1809 (Austria and England), **12**, 571–575.  
Sixth, 1813–1815 (Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia), **12**, 599–643; **15**, 309–331.
- Cobb, Howell** (1815–1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, **23**, 402.
- Cobbett, William** (1762–1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of, **21**, 498; publications of, **21**, 498–499; in the Hampden Club, **21**, 500; withdraws to America, **21**, 507.
- Cobden, Richard** (1804–1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, **21**, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, **21**, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), **21**, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, **21**, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
- Cobenzl, John Louis Joseph, Count** (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, **12**, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), **17**, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title, **14**, 533–535.
- Cobenzl, Philip, Count** (1741–1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), **14**, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), **14**, 533–536.
- Cobham, Eleanor** (d. ca. 1443), wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted for treason, **18**, 562.
- Cobham, Henry Brooke**, 10th Lord (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, **19**, 472–474.
- Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle**, Lord, see **Oldcastle**.
- Coblenz**, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), **11**, 600.
- Coburg or Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of** (1737–1815), Austrian soldier; in war of First Coalition (1794), **12**, 362–

- 366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.
- Cocalus**, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
- Cocherel**, battle of (1361), **11**, 145-146.
- Cochin China**, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see French Indo-China.
- Cochläus, Johannes** (1479-1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
- Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis** (1758-1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Cochrane, Sir John** (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
- Cochrane, Thomas**, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
- Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund** (1802-1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.
- Cockburn, Sir George** (1772-1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Coddington, William** (1601-1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640-1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Codes**, see Jurisprudence.
- Codomannus**, see Darius III.
- Codrington, Sir Edward** (1770-1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232-233.
- Codrus**, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
- Cods and Hooks**, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336-338.
- Coehoorn, Menno van** (1641-1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
- Coele-Syria**, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443-445, 564 seq.
- Cœlestius** (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.
- Coelho Pereira, Duarte** (1485-1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
- Cœnred**, king of Mercia 704-705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.
- Cœnus** (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 341; in India, **4**, 357-359, 361.
- Cœsrya** (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisistratus, **3**, 222, 223.
- Cœur, Jacques** (ca. 1400-1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.
- Coffinhal, J. B.** (1754-1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
- Coffinière, Chevalier de la**, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
- Cognac, Holy League of**, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
- Coigny, François de** (1670-1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.
- Coimbra**, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
- Coimbra, duke of**, see Pedro.
- Coins and Coinage**, see Numismatics and Finance.
- Coire** (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
- Cok**, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
- Coke, Sir Edward** (1552-1631), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 473-473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
- Colaxais**, mythical king of the Scythians, **2**, 401.
- Colberg**, see Kolberg.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste** (1619-1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 529-530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532-534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535-538, 540, 541, 542.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste**, marquis de Seignelay (1651-1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
- Colbert de Croissi, Charles** (1620-1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimègue (1678), **11**, 589.
- Colborne, Sir John** (Lord Seaton) (1778-1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
- Cold Harbor**, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
- Coldstream**, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
- Colenso**, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
- Colesberg**, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
- Coleshill** (Cynsylvit) Forest, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

- Colfax, Schuyler** (1823-1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in Cr dit Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472.
- Coligny, Gaspard de** (1517-1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), **11**, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, **11**, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, **11**, 362, 364-365; favours Huguenot settlement in America, **11**, 367; **22**, 547; Catherine de' Medici plots against, **11**, 368-370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, **11**, 364, 367; **13**, 426; murder of, **11**, 374, 375.
- Coligny, Louise de** (d. 1620), wife of William I of Orange, **13**, 501, 509.
- Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of** (1617-1686). French soldier; in command at the battle of St. Gotthard (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
- Collamer, Jacob** (1791-1865), American statesman; in debate on Kansas question (1854), **23**, 397.
- College, Stephen** (1635?-1681), English demagogue; victim of the Whig persecution, **20**, 301, 302.
- College of Princes**, a division of the diet of the Holy Roman Empire; origin of, in twelfth century, **14**, 135, 136.
- Colleges**, see Universities and Colleges.
- Collegium Germanicum**, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.
- Colleton, James**, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686-1690; unpopular rule of, **23**, 58.
- Collett, Jonas** (1772-1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, **16**, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, **16**, 476; dismissal of, **16**, 477.
- Colley, Sir George Pomeroy** (1835-1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291.
- Colli, Baron** (1760-1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, **12**, 409; commands Sardinian army, **12**, 426-427.
- Colline Gate**, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla defeats Samnites at battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle, **5**, 438.
- Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord** (1750-1810), British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, **21**, 467.
- Colloredo, Hieronymos** (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of L tzen (1632), **14**, 353; death of, **14**, 361.
- Colloredo, Rudolf von** (1585-1657), Austrian general; at battle of L tzen (1632), **14**, 358.
- Colloredo, Rudolf Joseph** (1706-1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca. 1743-1747), **14**, 433.
- Collot-d'Herbois, Jean Marie** (ca. 1750-1796), a French revolutionist; deputy to convention (1792), **12**, 282; conspires against Robespierre, **12**, 338, 339, 345; ferocity of, **12**, 368; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; trial and conviction of, **12**, 392, 393.
- Cologne (K ln)**, capital of the German governmental district of Cologne, on the Rhine; buildings of (thirteenth century), **14**, 144; cathedral of, burned (1248), and rebuilt, **14**, 144; cathedral of, completed (1880), **15**, 416; assembly of (1367), **14**, 187; diet of (1505), **14**, 240-241; university of, hostile to reform, **14**, 283.
- Cologne, Electorate of**, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), **11**, 580.
- Colombey**, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), **13**, 154.
- Colombia, Republic of**, a republic in South America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, **23**, 563; revolution in, **23**, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), **23**, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), **23**, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601-604; signs treaty with Chili, **23**, 611.
- Colonia or Colonia del Sacramento**, a seaport in Uruguay; given to Portugal (1715), **10**, 520.
- Colonial Defence Committee**, a committee created in England for aiding colonial administration (1879), **22**, 19.
- Colonies and Colonial Systems:**  
Denmark: question of sale of West Indies to United States, **16**, 450.  
England: plantation of Ireland under Mary I, **21**, 405; beginnings of colonization in America, **19**, 457-459, 489-490; in Virginia, to 1660, **22**, 557-598; in Virginia after 1660, **23**, 121-138; in New England, to 1630, **22**, 608-651; New England to 1660, **23**, 91-120; New England after 1660, **23**, 139-151, 156-161, 169-178; in Maryland, to 1660, **22**, 598-608; Maryland after 1660, **23**, 136-138; in New York and New Jersey, to 1681, **23**, 24-32; New York and New Jersey to the Revolution, **23**, 151-156, 161-169; in Pennsylvania, **23**, 32-46; in the Carolinas and Georgia, **23**, 46-64; contrast between English and French colonists, **23**, 66-68; rivalry between English and French in America, **23**, 179-229; **20**, 589-590; relations between England and American colonies after French and Indian war (main treatment), **23**, 230-241; the Stamp Act, **20**, 602-604; its repeal, **20**, 606-608; colonial policy (1768-1770), **20**, 615-617; events leading to Revolution, **20**, 619-625; the Revolution, **23**, 241-281; **20**, 624-630; loss of the colonies, **20**, 637-641; **23**, 281; in Australia, **22**, 233-259; in Canada, **22**, 325-348; in Egypt, **21**, 646; in India (main treatment), **22**, 40-223; **20**, 589-590; **21**, 619-620; in New Zealand, **22**, 259-264; in South Africa, **22**, 266-320; in West Indies: abolition of slavery attempted, **21**, 527-528; slavery abolished,

- 21**, 568-569; present extent of British colonial empire, **22**, 1-5; detailed enumeration, **22**, 5-9; theories of colonial government, **22**, 9-14; imperial commerce, **22**, 14-17; imperial defence, **22**, 17-20; London conference (1907), **21**, 668-9.
- France**: attempted colonisation of Carolina (sixteenth century), **22**, 547-552; colonies in Canada (seventeenth century), **22**, 553-556; condition of American colonies (eighteenth century), **23**, 64-89; loss of American colonies (1763), **12**, 79-80; **23**, 233; struggle with England in India, **12**, 45-48; beginning of conquest of Algeria, **13**, 42-44; beginning of conquests in Indo-China, **13**, 138; progress in Indo-China, **13**, 197; the conquest of Madagascar, **13**, 198; the Fashoda affair, **13**, 198.
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- Greece**: nature of Greek colony, **3**, 198-206; Athenian colonies, **3**, 254-255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, **4**, 315-317, 360.
- Italy**: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, **8**, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in Abyssinia, **9**, 632.
- Netherlands**: rivalry between Dutch and Portuguese in India (sixteenth century), **10**, 504-506; **13**, 550-551; Dutch in Japan, **24**, 597-601; in South Africa, **22**, 265-266; in Australia, **22**, 233-234; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, **23**, 4-9, 10-25; colonial policy in seventeenth century, **13**, 574-575; partial loss of colonies (eighteenth century), **14**, 11; colonial progress in nineteenth century, **14**, 64.
- Phoenicia**: plantation of cities on Phœnician coast, **2**, 255; in the Mediterranean, **2**, 270-274.
- Portugal**: beginning of conquest of India, **10**, 479-484; conquest of Moluccas, **10**, 491; acquisition of Brazil, **10**, 492; conflict with Dutch in the Indies and Brazil, **10**, 504-506; progress in Africa, **10**, 506; decline of Portuguese power in India (seventeenth century), **10**, 519; decline in eighteenth century, **10**, 521; enormous wealth derived from Brazil, **10**, 521; loss of Brazil, **10**, 543; dispute with England in south-east Africa, **10**, 559; establishment in China, **24**, 544.
- Rome**: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, **5**, 212-214; colonies in the provinces, **5**, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion, **7**, 176-177.
- Russia**: plantation of military colonies on the frontier (1819), **17**, 521-523.
- Scotland**: establishment in the north of Ireland, **21**, 292, 418-419; the failure of the Darien colony, **21**, 316.
- Spain**: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205-207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535-540; in Florida, **22**, 547-552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552-553; in Mexico, **23**, 505-535; in Peru, **23**, 536-561; administrative methods, **23**, 568-576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283-284; **23**, 586-596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 480.
- Sweden**: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9-10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17-18.
- United States**: beginning of colonial policy, **23**, 489-490.
- Colonna**, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.
- Colonna, Marco Antonio** (1535-1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.
- Colonna, Otto**, see Martin V, pope.
- Colonna, Prospero** (1452-1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
- Colonna, Sciarra** (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
- Colonna, Stefano, the Elder** (d. ca. 1318), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
- Colorado**, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
- Colorados**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.
- Colpepper**, see Culpeper.
- Columba, Saint** (521-597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8-10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
- Columban or Columbanus, Saint** (ca. 540-615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.
- Columbian Exposition**, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.
- Columbus, Christopher** (1416?-1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415-416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417-420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421-424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425-426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426-427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432-435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

- 435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, **22**, 439; return and triumph of, **22**, 440 seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, **22**, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, **22**, 446; second voyage of, **22**, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, **22**, 447; imposes *repartimiento*, **22**, 539; returns to Spain to answer accusations, **22**, 448; third voyage of, **22**, 448; discovers Trinidad, **22**, 448; returned in chains to Spain, **22**, 449; fourth voyage of, **22**, 450; on Isthmus of Darien, and in Jamaica, **22**, 450; death of, **22**, 451.
- Columbus, Diego** (ca. 1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.
- Columbus, Fernando** (1488–1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biographer of his father, **22**, 417, 418, 418 note.
- Columbus**, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, **23**, 425.
- Colville, Sir Charles** (1770–1843), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 629.
- Colvin, Sir Auckland** (1838–), English colonial official; financial counsellor of Khedive of Egypt (1882–1883), **24**, 460.
- Comans**, see Kumani.
- Combalet, Madame de**, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), **11**, 462 seq.
- Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount** (1773–1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, **17**, 459; as commander-in-chief of the army in India, **22**, 135.
- Comely Beard**, see Baldwin IV.
- Comgall, Saint**; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 341.
- Cominius, Pontius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, **5**, 162.
- Commagene**, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.
- Commerce**, see Trade and Commerce.
- Committee of Public Safety**, see Public Safety, committee of.
- Committees of Correspondence**, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 240.
- Commodus, Lucius Aurelius** (Marcus Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus) (161–192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378–382.
- Common Penny**, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.
- Common Sense**, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251.
- Commonwealth of Australia**, see Australia.
- Commonwealth of England**, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84–112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 141–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192–221.
- Communes**, see Towns and Cities.
- Commune of Paris** (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267–296.
- Commune of Paris** (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.
- Comnenus**, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, **7**, 251–253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251–281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287–288; **8**, 416; see also Alexius I and II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I, and Michael Angelus.
- Comnenus, Joannes**, see Joannes.
- Comnenus, Manuel** (ca. 1048–ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.
- Comonfort, Ignacio** (1812–1863), Mexican soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, **23**, 628–629; elected constitutional president (1857), **23**, 629.
- Company of the Indies**, see Mississippi Bubble.
- Companies of Adventure**, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.
- Compass, Mariners'**, invented at Amalfi, **7**, 440.
- Compiegne**, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 204–205; **18**, 556.
- Compitalia**, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113–114.
- Complutensian Polyglot**, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.
- Compromise of 1850**, also called Omnibus Bill, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.
- Compton, Henry** (1632–1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384–385.
- Compton, Sir Spencer** (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.
- Comuneros**, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.
- Comyn, Alexander** (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.
- Comyn, John** (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.
- Comyn, John, "the Red"** (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

- guardian of Scotland, **18**, 419; **21**, 78; commander at Roslin, **18**, 420; **21**, 78; title of, to throne, **21**, 85; rival of Bruce, **21**, 86-87; killed by Bruce, **18**, 422; **21**, 87-88.
- Comyn, John** (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.
- Comyn, Walter**, earl of Monteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.
- Connall Crimthand** (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
- Connall Gulban** (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.
- Conan**, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.
- Conant, Roger** (1593-1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
- Concentration Camps** (British), in South Africa (1900-1901), **22**, 345.
- Concha, Manuel de la**, marquis of Duero (1808-1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.
- Concini, Concino**, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.
- Concise**, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.
- Concord**, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241-243.
- Concordat of 1801**, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511-512; presentation of, **12**, 522-523; text, **13**, 240, -523.
- Concordat of 1855**, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9-10; revocation of, **15**, 34.
- Concordat of Francis I or Concordat of Bologna**, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309-310.
- Concordat of Worms**, see Worms, Concordat of.
- Concordia**, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1812), **14**, 606.
- Concressault**, Lord of, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.
- Concubinage**, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.
- Cond (Con, Conn, Conla)** of the Hundred Battles, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.
- Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of** (1552-1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386-387.
- Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of** (1588-1616), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438; arrested (1616), **11**, 410-411; liberated, **11**, 443-444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445; on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 536; death of, **11**, 495 note.
- Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of** (1530-1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353-354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329-330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358-359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361-363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.
- Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of** (the "Great Condé") (1621-1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489-491; **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644-1648), **11**, 494-496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501; invests Paris, **11**, 502-503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511-514, 516, 518; **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569-570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575-576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 584; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 558.
- Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of** (1736-1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475-476; leads émigrés against France, **15**, 269.
- Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon**, see Enghien, duke d'.
- Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of** (1743-1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.
- Conegliano**, Duke of, see Moncey.
- Conestoga**, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225.
- Confederate States of America**, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860-1861; organisation of, **23**, 409; theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411-412;

- population and material resources of, **23**, 416; army and navy of, **23**, 417; termination of, **23**, 451. See also Civil War in America.
- Confirmatio Cartarum**, confirmation of the Charters (1297), **13**, 416, 418.
- Confiscation Acts**, acts relating to slaves passed by American Congress (1861-1862), **23**, 435.
- Conflagrations**: Alexandria (641 A.D.), **8**, 163-164; Boston (1872), **23**, 473; Chicago (1871), **23**, 473; London (1666), **20**, 253-256; Moscow (1812), **17**, 474; New York (1835), **23**, 364; Persepolis (330 B.C.), **4**, 337; Rome (64 A.D.), **6**, 199-200.
- Confians**, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis XI of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, ending the "War of the Public Weal"; concluded (1465), **11**, 252-253.
- Confians**, Hubert de Brienne, Count of (1690-1777), a French marshal; defeated at battle of Quiberon Bay (1759), **12**, 77-78, 78 note; **20**, 590-591.
- Confucianism**, the system founded by Confucius; see Confucius and Religion.
- Confucius**, a celebrated Chinese philosopher (550 or 551-478 B.C.); life of, **24**, 525; teachings of, **24**, 526-529; influence of, in Japan, **24**, 582, 624.
- Congesta Menvedi**, a collection of public acts of Denmark, **16**, 177.
- Congo**, French, see French Congo.
- Congo Free State**, history of, **14**, 58.
- Congregation**, The, a French secret society, instituted (early nineteenth century), **13**, 25-26.
- Congregation of the Lord**, a private religious association in Scotland (1557), **19**, 284-285.
- Congress**, Federal frigate, destroyed by "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads (March 9th, 1862), **23**, 427.
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**St. Louis:** (1888), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 481; (1896), nomination of William McKinley by Republicans, **23**, 486; (1904), nomination of Alton B. Parker by Democrats, **23**, 491.

**Convict system**, in New South Wales, **22**, 235-238; in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242-244; agitation against, in South Africa, **22**, 268-270; in early Virginia, **22**, 582-584.

**Convito**, The, of Dante; quality of its prose, **9**, 195.

**Conway, Henry Seymour** (1721-1795), an English soldier and politician; in first Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605; moves repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 605; appointed secretary of state, **20**, 609; in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; leads attack on Lord North's administration, **20**, 638; in new ministry (1782), **20**, 638.

- Conway, Thomas** (1733-1800), an Irish soldier in American continental service; head of notorious Conway cabal (1777), **23**, 266-267.
- Conway Cabal** (1777), a cabal against Washington to deprive him of command, **23**, 266-267.
- Conyers**, battle of (1315), **21**, 382.
- Conync, Peter de**, Flemish weaver, leads citizens of Bruges in attack on French (Bruges Matins) (1302), **13**, 317.
- Conyngham, William**, see Plunkett.
- Coode, John**, leads Protestant opposition to government in Maryland (1681), **23**, 137.
- Coenherth, Dirk Volckersten** (1522-1590), a Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Cook, Captain James** (1728-1779), English navigator; discoverer of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 259.
- Cook or Coke, John** (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.
- Cooke, Jay** (1821-1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.
- Cooke, John Esten** (1830-1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.
- Cooper, Anthony Ashley**, see Shaftesbury, earl of.
- Coote, Sir Charles** (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.
- Coote, Sir Eyre** (1726-1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.
- Coote, Richard**, see Bellamont.
- Cope, Sir John** (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.
- Copenhagen**, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339-340; and battle of the North (1801), **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.
- Copenhagen, Diet of** (1536), **16**, 262-265, (1660), **16**, 364.
- Copenhagen, Treaties of** (1308), **16**, 176, (1660), **16**, 340-341.
- Copenhagen, University of**, **16**, 413.
- Copernicus** (1473-1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.
- Copley, John Singleton**, see Lyndhurst, Baron.
- Copper**, as a unit of value in Rome, **5**, 112.
- Copperheads**, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.
- Copronymus**, see Constantine V.
- Copt (Egyptian)**, one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.
- Coptic**, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251-252.
- Coptos (Qobt)**, ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.
- Coradin** (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 126.
- Corbie**, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.
- Corbière, Jacques, Count of** (1767-1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.
- Corbitant**, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.
- Corbulo, Cn. Domitius** (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 271.
- Corcya**, ancient name for the island of Corfu, **9**, v.
- Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte**, known as Charlotte Corday (1768-1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303-306.
- Cordeliers**, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.
- Cordero, Luis**, president of Ecuador 1892-1895, **23**, 615.
- Cordova**, capital of province Cordova, Spain; Phoenicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.
- Cordova, Treaty of**, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.
- Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de** (1475-1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 611.
- Cordova, Gonsalvo de**, see Gonsalvo.
- Cordova, Don José de**, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317-318.
- Cordus, Aulus Cremutius** (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 115; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.
- Core**, see Persephone.
- Corea**, see Korea.
- Corfu (Corcya)**, the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439-444, 525, 570-575, 607; **4**, 144-148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440-444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144-149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.
- Corinth** (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443-447; war with Corcya, **3**, 439-442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), **3**, 508-583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

- relations with Macedonia at time of Philip, **4**, 248-250, 529; at war with Rome, **4**, 529; destroyed by the Romans, **4**, 545-546; **5**, 316-317; besieged by Venetians, **9**, 291.
- Corinth, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
- Corinthian War, The (395-387 B.C.), **4**, 104-125.
- Coriolanus, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145-150.
- Cork, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 433.
- Cormac, king of Ireland ca. 254-277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabhtine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335.
- Cormac (836-908), a king of Ireland, 900-908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.
- Cormac (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341.
- Cornaro, Catherine (1454-1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296.
- Cornaro, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522.
- Cornavii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **13**, 3.
- Cornbury, Viscount, see Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.
- Corneille, Pierre (1606-1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643-644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Cornelia (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360; rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.
- Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542-543.
- Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477-478.
- Cornelius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476-477.
- Cornelius, Cnæus (Cornelius Cnæus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.
- Cornelius Nepos, see Nepos.
- Cornelius, see Dolabella.
- Cornelius, see Tacitus.
- Cornish, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.
- Cornish, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.
- Corn Laws, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601-605.
- Cornwall, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33-34.
- Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see Plantagenet.
- Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738-1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259-261; in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442-443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110-114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110-112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.
- Cornwallis, William (1744-1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.
- Corona, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438-439.
- Coronado, Francisco Vazquez de (ca. 1500-1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 452, 485-491.
- Coronea, ancient town of Bœotia; battles of (447 B.C.), **3**, 433-434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108-110.
- Corporation Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240; agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.
- Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541-542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84-85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431.
- Corso, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.
- Cortenberg, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.
- Cortenuova, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.
- Cortereal, Gaspar (ca. 1450-1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.
- Cortereal, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gaspar Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.
- Cortes or Cortez, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485-1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508-535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509-510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; founds Vera Cruz, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514-516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519-521; retreat of, **23**, 521-522; second march of, upon

- Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezeuco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezeuco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 531-535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
- Corti, Count Luigi** (1823-), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoi cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
- Coruncanian, Caius**, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Coruncanian, Lucius**, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius, Tiberius** (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 201, 206.
- Corunna** (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
- Corupedion**, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
- Corvée**, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738-1740), **12**, 34-35.
- Corvinus**, see **Matthias I.**
- Corvus, Manius Valerius** (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
- Corylas**, see **Cotys**.
- Corzuola** (Corceyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
- Cosa, Juan de la** (ca. 1460-1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
- Cosby, William** (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166-167; death of, **23**, 167.
- Cosmas**, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
- Cosmo (I) de' Medici**, "The Great" (1519-1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
- Cosmo (II) de' Medici** (1590-1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609-1621, **9**, 501.
- Cosmo (III) de' Medici** (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670-1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
- Cossæi**, see **Kossæans**.
- Cossacks**, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50-51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1651), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
- Cossus, Aulus Cornelius** (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
- Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar** (1803-1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
- Costa, Edward da** (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
- Costa Rica**, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
- Costume**, see **Dress**.
- Cotgrave**, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Cotrigurs**, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127-129.
- Cotta, Lucius Aurelius**, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.
- Cotta, Lucius Aurelius**, Roman praetor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Caesar and, **5**, 599.
- Cotta, Marcus Aurelius**, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467-469.
- Cotta, Lucius Aurunculeius**, Roman soldier; with Caesar in Gaul (51 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.
- Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of** (1781-1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
- Cotteneau, Jean** (1757-1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.
- Cotton, John** (1585-1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
- Cotton, John** (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
- Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce** (1571-1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 517.
- Cotton, Sir Stapleton**; see **Combermere**.
- Cotton, Sir Willoughby** (1783-1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838-1842, **22**, 139.
- Cotton States and International Exposition**, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
- Cotys (Corylas)**, a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
- Cotys**, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
- Coucy, Edict of**, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

**Coucy**, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Born invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.

**Coudray**, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.

**Coullioure**, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.

**Council of Five Hundred**, see **Five Hundred**, **Council of**.

**Council of Forty** (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269-273.

**Council of the Indies**, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, **23**, 568.

**Council of Princes** (1742), **15**, 177-178.

**Council of Ten**, at Venice (1310-1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotie power of, in later times, **9**, 299-300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516-517.

**Council of Troubles** (Blood Council), main treatment, **13**, 416-419; suppression of, **13**, 446.

**Councils and Synods** (Ecclesiastical):

- Arlés: (314), **13**, 23.
- Aulun: (1094), **11**, 30.
- Bâle: (1431-1449), **8**, 637-639; **14**, 212.
- Berlin: (1847), **15**, 418.
- Clermont: (1095), **8**, 332-334.
- Constance: (1411-1418), **8**, 634-635; **11**, 185; **14**, 200-207.
- Constantinople: (680), **8**, 541-542; (692), **8**, 542; (746), **8**, 549-550; (867), **8**, 570-571; (869), **24**, 162.
- Copenhagen: (1537), **16**, 264.
- Dort: (1618-1619), **13**, 556, 562-564.
- Ferrara-Florence: (1438-1442), **8**, 638-639.
- Florence, see **Ferrara-Florence**.
- Illiberis: (305), **10**, 12.
- Karlowitz: (1874), **15**, 48.
- Lambeth: (1675), **20**, 281.
- Lateran: (649), **8**, 540; (1059), **8**, 592; (1215), **8**, 424-425, 462, 612; (1512-1517), **11**, 310.
- Lyons: (1245), **11**, 59; (1274), **8**, 453.
- Mainz: (1049), **8**, 591.
- Meaux: (846), **11**, 10.
- Nicæa: (787), **8**, 549, 552-553.
- Örebro: (1529), **16**, 283-284.
- Paris: (829), **8**, 572; (846), **11**, 10.
- Pisa: (1409), **8**, 631, 632, 634; **14**, 194.
- Placentia: (1095), **8**, 332.
- Rheims: (1049), **8**, 591.
- Rome: (502), **8**, 523; (953-954), **8**, 583-584; (1049), **8**, 591; (1074), **8**, 597-598.
- Saragossa: (380), **10**, 12.
- Sens: (1140), **11**, 43.
- Toledo: (400), **10**, 12; (688), **8**, 542.
- Toulouse: (1167), **8**, 461.
- Trent: (1545-1563), **9**, 472; **14**, 282, 304-305.
- Vatican: (1869-1870), **9**, 621.
- Vienne: (1307), **11**, 83-84; (1311), **8**, 458-459, 625.

**Country Party**, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, **20**,

281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.

**Counts' Feud**, a war between Lübeck and Denmark in 1534, **16**, 258-259, 289.

**Courbet**, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827-1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.

**Courbière**, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733-1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.

**Courland**, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46; annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420-421.

**Courselles**, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.

**Courtals**, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1786-1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.

**Courtenay**, Edward (ca. 1526-1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.

**Courtenay**, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.

**Courtenay**, William (ca. 1342-1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381-1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.

**Courtenay or Courtenai**, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298.

**Courtin**, Antoine (1622-1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 586.

**Courtrai or Courtray**, a city in Belgium, scene of first Battle of the Spurs (1302), **11**, 76; **13**, 317; conference at (1679), **11**, 593; investment of, by French (1683), **11**, 597.

**Cousin**, Victor (1792-1867), a French philosopher and statesman; lectures of at Sorbonne, suppressed (1822), **13**, 28.

**Cousin Montauban**, Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine (Count de Palikao) (1796-1878), a French general; commands expedition against China (1860), **13**, 138.

**Couthon**, Georges (1756-1794), French revolutionist; partisan of Robespierre, **12**, 338; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368; arrest of (1794), **12**, 342; execution of, **12**, 345.

**Coutinho**, Ruy Pereira (sixteenth century), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, in Madagascar (1506), **10**, 486.

**Coutras**, town in France; battle of (1587), **11**, 386.

**Covadonga Heights**, in Asturias, Spain; battle of (718 A.D.), **10**, 39-40.

**Covenant**, National, an agreement signed by all classes in Scotland against introduction of episcopacy (1638); outburst of St. Giles' prepares the way for, **19**, 574; **21**, 293; terms of, **19**, 575; signing of, **21**, 293; defended in peace of 1641, **19**, 603.

**Covenant**, Solemn League and, a bond between England, Scotland, and Ireland, for preservation of reformed religion,



- and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 239; text of, **22**, 357.
- Covenanters**, see **Covenant**.
- Coventry**, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.
- Coventry**, Sir William (1626-1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.
- Coventry Act**, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.
- Coverdale**, Miles (1488-1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.
- Covilhão**, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 174-175.
- Cowenga**, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.
- Cowley**, Abraham (1618-1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.
- Cowley**, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804-1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **15**, 15.
- Cowley**, Richard, see **Wellesley**, Marquis of.
- Cowpens**, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.
- Cowper**, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834-), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880-1882), **21**, 645.
- Cowper**, William, Earl (ca. 1664-1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.
- Coxey**, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.
- Cracow**, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809-1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830-1846), **24**, 119-121.
- Cracow**, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.
- Cracus** (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3.
- Cradock**, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.
- Craggs**, James (1651-1721), English statesman; mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.
- Cranaans**, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.
- Cranborne**, Viscount, see **Cecil**, Sir Robert, also **Salisbury**, Marquis of.
- Cranfield**, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682-1685), **23**, 150.
- Cranfield**, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.
- Cranmer**, Thomas (1489-1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252-256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256-259; and the English Bible, **20**, 180.
- Crannon**, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.
- Craon**, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.
- Craon**, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162-163.
- Craonne**, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 486.
- Crassus Dives**, Marcus Licinius (105-53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294-295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhar, **4**, 320; **5**, 509-511; **8**, 63-68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461-464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Caesar, **5**, 479, 497-498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508-509.
- Crassus Dives**, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Caesar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520; makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.
- Crassus**, Lucius Licinius (140-91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.
- Crassus**, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, **5**, 283, 302.
- Crassus**, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367-369; in the Social War, **5**, 413-414; death of, **5**, 429.
- Craterus** (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332-333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468-471, 475-476.
- Craterus** (third century B.C.), Greek historian, **3**, 401.
- Crates** (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, **3**, 505, 506.
- Cratesipolis**, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon

- (314 B.C.), **4**, 444; surrenders Argos and Sicyon to Ptolemy (308 B.C.), **4**, 446, 493.
- Cratinus** (ca. 520–423 B.C.), Athenian comic poet, **3**, 250, 461, 505–507, 518, 552; rival of Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
- Cravant**, see **Crévant**.
- Craven**, Charles (d. 1754), English colonist in America; colonial governor of South Carolina (1712–1716), **23**, 60.
- Crawford, General**, English soldier; in expedition of 1807 against Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579–580.
- Crawford, William Harris** (1772–1834), American statesman; candidate for the presidency (1824), **23**, 355.
- Crazer**, Gaspar de (1584–1669), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.
- Crayford (Creceanford)**, village in Kent, England; battle of (457 A.D.), **18**, 35.
- Crécq**, village in the department of Somme, France; battle of (1346), **11**, 113–119; **18**, 461–464.
- Crécq**, French plenipotentiary; at Ryswick, (1697), **11**, 608.
- Crécq, Louis of**, see **Louis of Nevers**, Count of Flanders.
- Crédit Mobilier**, a banking corporation chartered in Pennsylvania (1863); connection of congressmen with, **23**, 472.
- Creeks**, Indian tribe in Southern United States; visit of chiefs to England (1733), **23**, 61; in Queen Anne's war, **23**, 191; capture Fort Mims (1813), **23**, 336; General Jackson defeats (1814), **23**, 337; in first Seminole War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; ownership of land in Georgia, **23**, 351; in second Seminole War (1835–1836), **23**, 361.
- Crefeld**, town in Prussia; battle of (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 204.
- Crema**, a town in Cremona, Italy; siege of, by Frederick Barbarossa (1160), **9**, 50; **14**, 100.
- Cremer, Camille** (1840–1876), a French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
- Cremer, William Randal** (1838–), English labour leader; wins Nobel prize (1903), **16**, 493.
- Cremona**, a town in Lombardy, Italy; battle of (1702), **11**, 615–616; see also **Bedriacum**.
- Creoda** (sixteenth century A.D.), a chieftain of the Angles, **18**, 39.
- Creondæ**, a Thessalian noble family, **3**, 189.
- Crépy-en-Laonnais** or **Crespy**, a village in France; treaty of (1544), between Francis I of France and the emperor Charles V, **9**, 464; **14**, 277.
- Créqui, Marshal de** (François de Bonne), duke of Lesdiguières (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; in War of the Queen's Rights, **11**, 568–569; reduces Lorraine, **11**, 573–574; defeated at Consarbrück (1675), **11**, 585; succeeds Turenne in Germany, **11**, 587; captures Luxembourg (1684), **11**, 597.
- Créqui de Blanchefort**, Charles, Duke of (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; ambassador to Rome, **9**, 496.
- Crescent**, see **Half Moon**.
- Crescentius** or **Cencius** (d. 998), a leader of the popular faction at Rome; main treatment of, **8**, 580; usurps government at Rome (980 A.D.), **7**, 622; overthrown by Otto, **7**, 624; executed, **7**, 625.
- Crespigny**, William de, a Norman knight; at battle of Brenneville (1119), **11**, 32.
- Crespo**, Joaquin (ca. 1845–1898), a Venezuelan politician; president of Venezuela, **23**, 599; leads rising against Palacio, **23**, 599; mortally wounded, **23**, 600.
- Crespy**, see **Crépy-en-Laonnais**.
- Cressingham**, Hugh de (thirteenth century); made treasurer of Scotland, **13**, 408; executions of, **21**, 68; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **21**, 72–74.
- Crete (or Candia)**, an island in the Mediterranean; main treatment of early history, **3**, 194–206; traces of Mycenaean civilisation in, **3**, 35, 43, 45, 48, 50, 57; prehistoric inhabitants of, **3**, 50–51, 56 seq.; Arcadians in, **3**, 122; Dorians in, **3**, 124–127, 153; traditions of, **3**, 111, 122; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 72, 308, 309, 312, 562, 564, 579; Arab exiles from Cordova found government in, **8**, 204; purchased by Venice (1205), **9**, 34; invaded by Turks (1645), **9**, 519; ceded to Turkey by Venice (1669), **24**, 387; revolt of, against Turkey, supported by Greece (1866), **24**, 236; made subject to Turkey (1868), **24**, 236; question of, leads to Greco-Turkish War (1897), **24**, 237; made autonomous under Prince George of Greece (1898), **24**, 238.
- Crévant** or **Cravant**, a village in France; battle of (1423), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.
- Crèveœur**, a fort in Holland; taken by Pichegru (1794), **14**, 17.
- Crichton, Sir William** (d. 1454), Scottish nobleman; regent for James II of Scotland, **21**, 180, 181; displaced by the earl of Douglas, **21**, 183; regains power, **21**, 184.
- Crillon-Mahon, Louis, Duke de** (1718–1796), French soldier in service of Spain; at Gibraltar, **20**, 639.
- Crime against Kansas**, The, a speech made in United States senate by Charles Sumner (1855), **23**, 396.
- Crimea**, a peninsula of Southern Russia; gardens of, **17**, 84; subjugated by Turks, (1475), **24**, 331; Turks give up control over (1774), **24**, 418; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Crimean War**, a war between Russia and the allied forces of Turkey, France, England, and Sardinia (1853–1856); main treatment of, **17**, 560–585; causes of, **17**, 560–562; **13**, 129; capture of Bomarsund (1854), **13**, 130; **17**, 563; battle of the Alma (1854), **17**, 565–570; battle of Balaklava (1854), **17**, 572–573; battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 573–574; the fall of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 579–584; **13**, 130; Germany and, **15**, 469; England and, **21**, 615–617.
- Criminal Forty**, The, see **Council of Forty**.
- Crimthand**, king of Ireland 366–379; reign of, **21**, 336.
- Crispi**, Francesco (1819–1901), an Italian

- statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1877), **9**, 628; character of, **9**, 628-629; ensures tranquil accession of Humbert, **9**, 629; relations of, to papacy, **9**, 629-630; resignation of (1878), **9**, 630; return of, to power (1887-1891), **9**, 632; again premier (1893), **9**, 633; resigns office after Italian defeat at Adowa (1896), **9**, 633; death of, **9**, 633.
- Crispina**, wife of Commodus, Roman emperor (180-192 A.D.), **6**, 303, 379.
- Crispinus**, T. Quintus (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272-273.
- Crispus**, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared caesar (317 A.D.), **6**, 411, 416; defeats Licinius, **6**, 418-419; character and fate of, **6**, 457-460.
- Crispus** (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.
- Crissean War**, identified with First Sacred War, **3**, 169.
- Critias** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 458; **4**, 1-20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Critodemus** (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.
- Critolaus** (second century B.C.), Achaean demagogue; as strategus, **4**, 513.
- Crittenden, George Bibb** (1812-1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.
- Crittenden, John Jordan** (1787-1863), an American politician; compromise measure of, **23**, 412.
- Crittenden, Thomas Leonidas** (1819-1892), American general, son of J. J. Crittenden; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434.
- Crittenden Compromise**, a proposed measure for enforcing fugitive slave laws, **23**, 412.
- Croatia**, a titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary; punished by Venetians (997 A.D.), **9**, 31; *Ausgleich* concluded with Austria-Hungary (1868), **15**, 33; new *Ausgleich* with Hungary, **15**, 56.
- Croatians or Croats**, a Slavonic tribe; settle in Dalmatia and Illyricum (seventh century A.D.), **7**, 177; history of, **24**, 187-189.
- Crocodile Worship in Egypt**, **1**, 63, 91, 228-231, 273.
- Croesus** (sixth century B.C.), king of Lydia; forms alliance with Egypt, **1**, 76, 189-191; at war with Cyrus, **1**, 456; **2**, 458-462; reign of, **2**, 431-434; fate of, **2**, 460-463.
- Crofts, James**, name borne in boyhood by duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*
- Croghan, George** (d. 1782), American pioneer and Indian agent; holds conference with Pontiac (1764), **23**, 226-227.
- Croghan, George** (1791-1819), American soldier; defends Fort Stephenson against British (1813), **23**, 330.
- Croia**, a fort in Albania, Turkey; besieged by the troops of Muhammed (1477), **9**, 295.
- Croix, Charles Joseph de**, see Clerfayt.
- Croker, John Wilson** (1780-1857), British politician; warns Sir Robert Peel, **21**, 605.
- Cro-Magnon**, a prehistoric European race; settlements of, in Spain, **10**, 2.
- Cromarty, George Mackenzie**, Earl of (1630-1711); trial of (1716), **20**, 565, 566.
- Cromer, Evelyn Baring**, 1st Earl of (1811-), English statesman; reforms of, in India, **22**, 220; influence and reforms as consul-general in Egypt, **24**, 460, 461; conflict of jurisdiction with Nubar Pasha, **24**, 464; administrative reforms, **24**, 464-465; raised to the peerage (1892), **24**, 465; work in Egypt, **21**, 674.
- Cromwell, Henry** (1628-1674), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy and lord lieutenant in Ireland, **20**, 192; retires from Irish command (1659), **20**, 200.
- Cromwell, Henry**, nephew of Oliver Cromwell; in Parliament (1657), **20**, 165.
- Cromwell, Mary**, daughter of Oliver Cromwell; marriage of (1657), **20**, 171.
- Cromwell, Oliver** (1599-1658), lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; main treatment of, **20**, 18-191; in parliament (1629), **19**, 559; organises the "ironsides," **20**, 18; at Marston Moor, **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 204; appointed lieutenant-general, **20**, 35; at Naseby (1645), **20**, 36-37; captures Winchester and Basinghouse (1646), **20**, 41; defends army against charges of parliament, **20**, 50-51; implicated in abduction of the king, **20**, 52; votes against negotiation with Charles, **20**, 59, 62-63; suppresses Welsh insurrection, **20**, 64-65; at Preston (1648), **20**, 66-68; signs death warrant of Charles I, **20**, 74; aids reconciliation of parties, **20**, 91; cruelty of, in Ireland, **20**, 97-101; **21**, 423-425; made commander in chief of parliamentary forces, **20**, 102; at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 104; at Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; against parliament, **20**, 113-141; dissolves the Long Parliament (1653), **20**, 130; appoints a new council of state, **20**, 135; "Barebones" parliament and, **20**, 137-142; made protector (1653), **20**, 142; subdues and incorporates Scotland with England, **20**, 146; **21**, 296; concludes war with the Dutch (1651), **20**, 146-150; **13**, 623; summons parliament (1654), **20**, 151; dissolution of parliament, and despotism, **20**, 157-159; in dealings with the Royalists, **20**, 159; sends Blake against the Barbary states, **20**, 160; signs treaties with France, **20**, 161, 170; **11**, 517; in alliance with Charles Gustavus and Mazurin, **15**, 137; policy of, toward Spain, **20**, 150, 160, 161; refuses title of king, **20**, 167; inaugurated protector (1657), **20**, 167; establishes board of (church) commissioners, **20**, 226; New England under, **23**, 116; Virginia and Maryland under, **22**, 595, 605; calls and dissolves his fourth parliament, **20**, 171; last days and death of, **20**, 174-178; various estimates of, **20**, 178-191; funeral obsequies of, **20**, 194-195; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 224, 237.

**Cromwell, Richard** (1626–1712), son of Oliver Cromwell, and second lord protector; character of, **20**, 192; proclaimed protector (1658), **20**, 193; parliament unruly under, **20**, 195; army sends petition to, **20**, 197; dissolves the parliament, **20**, 198; abdication and death of, **20**, 201.

**Cromwell, Thomas** (earl of Essex) (ca. 1485–1540), English statesman; rise of, **19**, 129; advises Henry VIII to proclaim himself head of the church, **19**, 130; made vicar-general (1535), **19**, 158; compared with Cranmer, **19**, 180; urges the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves, **19**, 188; created earl of Essex (1540), **19**, 189; trial and execution of, **19**, 189, 190.

**Cronje Pietrus Arnoldus** (1835–), a Boer soldier; wins victory at Magersfontein (1899), **22**, 275; evacuates Magersfontein, **22**, 275; commands at battle at the Modder River (Nov. 28th, 1899), **22**, 307; at Mafeking, **22**, 305; surrender of, **22**, 312.

**Cronus** (Cronus), a Greek god; identified with Baal, **1**, 574, 575, 577; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; identified with Saturn, **2**, 351; identified with Moloch, **4**, 581.

**Cropredy Bridge**, near Banbury, England; Charles I defeats parliamentary forces under Waller at (1644), **20**, 23.

**Croquet**, a famous brigand chief in Brittany; Philip of Valois patronises (1348), **11**, 134.

**Crosby, Brass** (1725–1793), lord mayor of London (1771); trial of, **20**, 617, 618.

**Crouchback, Edmund** (1245–1296), earl of Lancaster, accompanies Prince Edward on crusade, **8**, 451.

**Crown Point**, a town in Essex County, N. Y.; expedition against in French and Indian War (1755), **23**, 211–212; taken by Americans in Revolutionary War (1775), **23**, 245.

**Croy, Philip de** (d. 1595), duke of Aerschot, Flemish statesman; heads council of state, **13**, 458.

**Croy, Charles Eugene, Duke of** (1651–1792), a Flemish officer; commander-in-chief of Russian army at Narva, **16**, 374–375; **17**, 266–267.

**Crozat, Antoine, marquis du Châtel** (1655–1738), a wealthy French financier; obtains grant to Louisiana (1712), **23**, 82.

**Cruithne**, see Picts.

**Crumm**, king of Bulgaria 802–815 A.D.; reign of, **24**, 160; assails Constantinople, **7**, 221.

**Crusades**, inclusive history of, **8**, 311–501; prefatory essay, *Value of the Crusades in the Light of Modern History*, by Rev. William Denton, **8**, 311–313; origin and causes of, **8**, 320–337; **7**, 258 note.

**First Crusade** (1096–1099): main treatment of, **8**, 338–357; leaders of, **8**, 340–342; Robert of Normandy and, **8**, 340; **18**, 218, 228; Alexius Comnenus and, **7**, 262; **8**, 342–343; results of, **8**, 356–357.

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**Sixth Crusade**, also called the fifth (1217–1229): main treatment of, **8**, 422–430.

**Seventh Crusade**, crusade of Richard of Cornwall (1240): main treatment of, **8**, 432–434.

**Eighth Crusade** (first crusade of Louis IX [St. Louis]), also called sixth crusade (1248–1254): main treatment of, **8**, 434–449, **11**, 60–61.

**Ninth Crusade** (second crusade of St. Louis), also called the seventh crusade (1270–1272): main treatment of, **8**, 450–452; **11**, 61–62; **14**, 130; Edward I of England and, **18**, 390–391.

**Crusade of Henry the Lion** (1171), **14**, 103.

**Crusade, Children's** (1212), **8**, 419–422.

**Crusade, Teutonic**, against the heathen Prussians, **8**, 460; **14**, 118–119.

**Crusades against the Albigenses** (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), **8**, 461–462.

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**Crustumini**, an ancient Roman tribe; hostilities of, with Rome after the Rape of the Sabines (ca. 753–716 B.C.), **5**, 63–65.

**Crypto-Calvinists or Philippists**: Lutherans holding to views of Philip Melancthon; cause religious dissensions in Central Germany (1560), **14**, 319.

**Ctesiphon**, see Chersiphron.

**Ctesiphon** (or Seleucia or Al Madain), ancient city of Mesopotamia; becomes capital of Parthian empire, **8**, 68; destroyed by Avidius Cassius (164 A.D.), **8**, 73; pillaged by Romans (199 A.D.), **8**, 74; capital of the Arsacids (233 A.D.), **8**, 77 seq.; insurrection in (628 A.D.), **8**, 95; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **8**, 153 seq.

**Cuba**, an island of the West Indies; discovered by Columbus (1492), **22**, 439; Spanish settlement in (1518), **23**, 507; insurrections of (1849–1851), under Lopez, **23**, 386; scheme of annexation of, to United States (1854), **23**, 393; revolt of, from Spain (1868), **10**, 402; becomes a Spanish province (1878), **10**, 417; war of United States with Spain over (1898), **10**, 419 seq.; **23**, 487 seq.; republic of, recognised (1902), **23**, 491.

**Cuddalore** (Kudalur or Gudalur), a seaport in Madras, British India; capture of (1782), **22**, 101.

- Cuestas, Juan Luis** (1837-), a South American politician; president of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; dictator (1898), **23**, 619.
- Cullinan diamond**, presented to King Edward VII (1907), **22**, 224.
- Culloden**, a moor in Invernessshire, Scotland; battle of (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325.
- Culpee**, see **Kalpi**.
- Culpeper, John** (seventeenth century), colonial politician; in N. Carolina (1678), **23**, 51.
- Culpeper (Colpepper), Lord Thomas** (d. 1719), a colonial governor of Virginia; in conjunction with Lord Arlington, receives a grant of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126; administration of (1680-1683), **23**, 132.
- Culp's Hill**, see **Gettysburg, Battle of**.
- Cumanus, Ventidius** (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against for bribery, **2**, 173.
- Cumberland, Ernest August, Duke of**, see **Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover**.
- Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of** (1721-1765), an English general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siege of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfield (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.
- Cumberland, Army of the**, a Union army in the American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), **23**, 434.
- Cumberland, a United States sloop-of-war**; sunk by the *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Cunaxa**, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), **2**, 619; Xenophon's account of, **4**, 53-59.
- Cuneiform Writing**, see **Writing**.
- Cunha, Leonora da**, see **Leonora Tellez**.
- Cunha, Tristan da** (1460-ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 486.
- Cunimund** (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433-434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking cup, **7**, 437.
- Cuninbert**, king of Lombards 686-700 A.D., **7**, 445, 446.
- Cunobelin (Cymbeline)**, British king (ca. 5-ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, **18**, 12-13.
- Curiatii, The**, in Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B.C.), **5**, 77-79.
- Curio, C. Scribonius** (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Caesar, **5**, 490, 531; sent against Cato, **5**, 535; death of, **5**, 536.
- Curius Dentatus, Manlius** (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, **4**, 511.
- Curle, Elspeth**, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots; during Mary's last hours (1587), **19**, 372.
- Curnan** (sixth century A.D.), son of king of Connaught; slays nobleman at assembly of Tara (554), **21**, 343.
- Curran, John Philpot** (1750-1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, **21**, 443 note.
- Curran, Sarah**, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, **21**, 445.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, **4**, 395-396; made dictator (325 B.C.), **5**, 186-187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), **5**, 189; at war in Apulia, **5**, 190; made dictator to conduct Samnite War (309 B.C.), **5**, 193.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), **5**, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, **5**, 356.
- Curtatone**, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), **14**, 614.
- Curtis, Benjamin Robbins** (1809-1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- Curtis, George William** (1824-1892), an American journalist; leader of independent republicans (1881), **23**, 480.
- Curtis, Samuel Ryan** (1807-1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
- Curtius, Mettus** (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief; legend of, **5**, 65, 66.
- Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston** (1859-), British statesman; in India, **22**, 222-224; resigns, **21**, 667.
- Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukkhka, Nubia)**, Egyptian campaign against, **1**, 72; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 408; king of, invades Egypt, **1**, 425-426, **2**, 17; see also **Ethiopia and Nubia**.
- Cushan, a Jerahmeelite king**, **2**, 7.
- Cushan-rish-athaim**, king of Mitanni, **2**, 381.
- Cushi**, see **Shashang I**.
- Cushing, Caleb** (1800-1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), **23**, 390.
- Cushing, Frank H.** (1857-1900), American ethnologist; researches in Zuni Pueblos, **22**, 490.
- Cushites**, confusion of term, **1**, 86; prehistoric home of, **1**, 110.
- Cushman, Robert** (1580-1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
- Cussal** (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, **7**, 594.
- Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of** (1740-1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.
- Customs Tariff**, see **Tariff**.
- Custoza**, a village in the province of Verona, Italy; first battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25-26.
- Cuthred** (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.
- Cuttack**, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), **22**, 121.
- Cuyck** (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.
- Cuza, Alexander John** (1820-1873), first ruler of united Rumania, **24**, 150.
- Cuzco**, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

- (1533), **23**, 548; besieged by the Peruvians (1636), **23**, 548-550.
- Cwicheim** (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex 611 A.D.; governs Wessex with Cynegils, **18**, 48; reign of, **18**, 62.
- Cyaxares** (Astibaras) (ca. 635-ca. 585 B.C.), king of the Manda; founder of the Median empire; in war with Lydians, **2**, 457-458, 582; conquers Assyria and destroys Nineveh (607 B.C.), **1**, 439, 443-444; **2**, 575, 581-583; nationality of, **2**, 583-586.
- Cybele** (Rhea), Greek goddess, mother of the gods; in Phrygia, **2**, 414; in Lydia, **2**, 422, 424, 436.
- Cybiosacer**, Alexandrian name for the emperor Vespasian, **6**, 246.
- Cycheus**, Greek mythical hero, **3**, 211.
- Cyclopean** (Pelagian) relics in Greece, **2**, 274; **3**, 37, 42, 58, 59, 64; see Pelasgi.
- Cyclops**, fabled race of one-eyed giants in Sicily, **3**, 200.
- Cycnus**, in Greek mythology, son of Ares, **3**, 107.
- Cydonians**, ancient inhabitants of Crete, **2**, 64.
- Cylon**, an Athenian conspirator; attempts to make himself tyrant (630 B.C.), **3**, 165-166; massacre of, **3**, 160, 222, 223, 252, 517, 518.
- Cymbeline**, see Cunobelin.
- Cymri**, a main division of the Celtic race, **5**, 155-156.
- Cymric**, see Gallo-Brythonic.
- Cynane** (Cyna, Cynna) (d. ca. 323 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon, half-sister of Alexander the Great; marries Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, **4**, 215; intrigues and fall of, **4**, 434-435, 439, 475.
- Cynegils** (d. 642 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Ceolwulf, jointly with his brother Cwicheim, as king of Wessex (611 A.D.), **18**, 48, 62; defeats Britons in Devonshire, **18**, 62; conflicts and relations with Eadwine, king of Northumbria, **18**, 62; war with Penda, **18**, 62.
- Cynewulf** or **Cynwulf** (ca. 750-825), Anglo-Saxon writer; literary work of, **18**, 164.
- Cynewulf** (d. 785 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Sigebert as king of Wessex (754 A.D.), **18**, 65; defeated by Offa of Mercia at Bensington, **18**, 59, 65.
- Cynoscephalæ**, town in Thessaly; Philip V of Macedonia defeated by Romans at (197 B.C.), **4**, 558.
- Cynossema**, Greece; Athenians under Alcibiades defeat Spartans at (411 B.C.), **3**, 630.
- Cynric** (sixth century A.D.), king of the West Saxons in England, son of Cerdic; associated in kingship by his father, **18**, 37.
- Cynsylv Forest**, see Coleshill.
- Cyprian**, Saint (d. 258 A.D.), a Carthaginian bishop, **8**, 522.
- Cypriotes**, see Cyprus.
- Cyprus**, a large island in the eastern Mediterranean, subject to Turkey; under early Egyptian sway, **1**, 138, 188, 189, **2**, 288, 600, 620; subject to Assyria, **1**, 312, 421; colonised by Phoenicians and Greeks, **2**, 270, 275; **4**, 106; conquered by Persia, **2**, 620-621; **3**, 265; subject to Alexander the Great, **2**, 295, 297-300; **4**, 307; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 302; **4**, 415, 416, 565-569, 575; archaeology of, **3**, 43, 44, 49, 53; English gain possession of, under Richard I, **8**, 387; given to Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 389; made tributary to Genoa (ca. 1369), **9**, 267; conquered by Venice (1489), **9**, 296-297; taken from Venice by Selim II of Turkey (1574), **24**, 368.
- Cypselid**, dynasty of Corinth, **3**, 185, 227.
- Cypselus** (ca. 655-625 B.C.), tyrant of Corinth, founder of Cypselid dynasty, **3**, 191, 257.
- Cyril** or **Constantine**, Saint (820-863?), called the "Apostle of the Slavs," a scholar and prelate; missionary labours of, **24**, 161.
- Cyrrhæans**, a Greek tribe; attacked by Solon, **3**, 212.
- Cyrus** (Kurush) the Great (d. 529 B.C.), king of Persia 559-529 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 576-600; birth and early life of, **2**, 576-580; reign of, **2**, 587-600; Crassus and Aahmes II allied against, **1**, 76, 190; conquers Babylon (538 B.C.), **1**, 319, 336, 458, 578-579; cylinder inscription of, **1**, 447-448, 458-459; aids Babylonians against Medes, **1**, 454; character of, **1**, 459; builds hanging garden, **1**, 586-587; subjugates Cyprus, **2**, 621.
- Cyrus the Younger** (d. 401 B.C.), ruler of Asia Minor, son of Darius Nothus; main treatment, **4**, 49-65; aids Sparta, **2**, 618-619; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 619; **4**, 50; character of, **4**, 51; Clearchus raises troops for, **4**, 51-52; marches from Sardis, **4**, 53; addresses his army, **4**, 54; defeated and slain at Cunaxa, **4**, 56-57.
- Cyzicenus**, see Antiochus IX.
- Czartoriski**, Adam Casimir, Prince (1731-1823), Polish soldier and politician; opposes court party, **17**, 376; **24**, 80; complains of administration of czarévitch (1815), **17**, 492.
- Czaslau**, battle of; see Chotusitz, battle of.
- Czechs**, a Slavic people, living chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia; at war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576-577, 580; fight to preserve national identity, **14**, 197, 209-210; separated from German Bohemia, **14**, 637-638; "Young Czechs" form political party, **15**, 48.
- Czernowitz**, Arsenius (seventeenth century), Servian patriarch; leads emigration into Austria, **24**, 197.
- Czerni**, George, or **Kara George** (1766-1817), Servian patriot; leads the Servians against the Turks, **17**, 459-461; **24**, 198-199; concludes treaty with Turkey, **17**, 461; **24**, 199; throws himself on the side of Russia, **24**, 200; assassinated, **24**, 201.
- Czerski**, Johannes (1813-1893), German divine; secedes from Rome, **15**, 417.
- Czolgosz**, Leon F. (1873-1901), assassinates President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491.

*The letters C and K being interchangeable in many languages, for any reference not found under C, see also K.*

## D

- Dablon, Claude** (1618-1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.
- Dacians**, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, **3**, 154; wars with Romans, **6**, 257, 269-274, 281; original inhabitants of Rumania, **24**, 125; Ovid on, **24**, 126; religion of, **24**, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, **24**, 127; country of, becomes Latin colony, **24**, 127.
- Dacke, Nils**, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542-1543), **16**, 295.
- Dacke Feud**, see **Dacke, Nils**.
- Dacre, Leonard** (d. 1573), English nobleman; efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569-1570), **19**, 339, 340.
- Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord** (1517-1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 68.
- Dadarshis**, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), **2**, 607.
- Dadef-Ra**, see **Tatf-Ra**.
- Dædalus**, in Greek fable, **3**, 127; builds labyrinth, **3**, 159.
- Daendels, Herman Willem** (1762-1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.
- Dagalaiphus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 495, 502, 510, 518.
- Daganu**, Babylonian deity, identified with Dagon, **1**, 313.
- Dagobert I**, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), **7**, 480; **16**, 535; death of (638 A.D.), **7**, 481.
- Dagobert II**, king of Austrasia 654-679 A.D.; career of, **7**, 481-482.
- Dagobert III**, king of Austrasia 711-744 A.D.; career of, **7**, 486-489.
- Dagobert, Lucien Auguste** (1736-1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), **12**, 365.
- Dagon**, Philistine divinity; identified with Daganu, **1**, 313.
- Dahæ**, see **Dai**.
- Dahlgren, John Adolf** (1809-1870), American admiral; cooperates with Sherman in capture of Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
- Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph** (1785-1860), German historian and statesman; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.
- Dahomey**, a negro kingdom of West Africa; at war with France (1892), **13**, 198.
- Dai (Dahæ)**, Persian nomadic tribe, **2**, 569, 578, 596.
- Daim, Oliver le** (d. 1484), barber and favourite of Louis XI, **11**, 269.
- Daimbert or Dagobert** (d. 1107), archbishop of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 354.
- Daiokes**, see **Deiokes**.
- Daphantus**, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 191.
- Daityas**, Brahmanic order of superior spirits, **2**, 491, 533.
- Dakan**, see **Dagon**.
- Dalai-lama** (ever-living Buddha), one of the two popes of lamaism, residing at Lhasa, **24**, 506; power of, in Tibetan government, **24**, 508; authority of, established (1645), **24**, 509.
- Dalayrac, Nicolas** (1753-1809), French composer of comic operas, **12**, 118.
- Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von** (1741-1817), German prince and prelate; becomes prince-primate of Confederation of the Rhine, **14**, 539.
- Dal-Cais Dynasty** (Ireland), founding of (ca. 1000), **21**, 349.
- Dale, Sir Thomas** (d. 1619), colonial governor of Virginia; made high marshal of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival of, in Jamestown, **22**, 579.
- Dalecarlia Revolt**, an armed attempt to declare prince of Denmark heir to Swedish throne (1742), **16**, 400.
- Daleminzii**, a Serbian tribe of the Middle Elbe, **7**, 577, 603.
- Dalhousie, George Ramsey, 9th Earl of** (1770-1838), British soldier and colonial official; appointed governor-general of Canada (1819), **22**, 332; quarrel with reform party, **22**, 332-333; recall of, **22**, 333.
- Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Marquis of** (1812-1860), English soldier and colonial administrator; appointed governor-general of British India (1847), **22**, 157; annexes the Punjab to British dominions (1849), **22**, 158; success of his administration in India, **22**, 160; annexation of Oudh (1856), **21**, 619; **22**, 161-162; dealings of, with Indian feudatory states ("doctrine of lapse"), **22**, 165-166; resigns governor-generalship (1856), **22**, 166.
- Dallas, George Mifflin** (1792-1864), American politician; elected vice-president (1841), **23**, 369.
- Dalmanutha**, South Africa; Botha defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
- Dalmatia**, Austria-Hungary; Venice subjects (998 A.D.), **9**, 31.
- Dalmatius, Flavius Julius** (d. 337 A.D.), nephew of Constantine I; career of, **6**, 460-461, 466.
- Dalny**, seaport, Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658, 664.
- Dalreudins or Dalriads**, early Irish tribe;

- migrate from Ireland to Britain (fourth century A.D.), **21**, 7, 337.
- Dalrymple**, Sir James (1619-1695), Scottish lawyer and statesman; directs massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
- Dalrymple**, John, see Stair, Earl of.
- Daltaban Pasha**, Turkish soldier; successfully opposes Austrians (1697), **24**, 402; made grand vizir (1702), **24**, 404.
- Dalziel** (Dalyell or Dalzell), Sir Thomas (1599-1685), British general; appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland (1666), **21**, 300-301.
- Damagetus** (seventh century B.C.), king of Ialysus, in Rhodes, **3**, 148.
- Damascenus**, Joannes, see John of Damascus.
- Damascus** (Dammesek), capital of Syria; founded by Aramaeans (1250-1200 B.C.), **2**, 65; becomes capital of kingdom founded by Rezon-ben-Eliadah (960-950 B.C.), **2**, 105; dominant in Syria (ca. 950 B.C.), **2**, 280; overthrows ruling dynasty (ca. 845 B.C.), **1**, 388; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 390; **2**, 285; conquered by Assyria (733 B.C.), **1**, 393; **2**, 114, 413; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 398; siege of (633-634 A.D.), **8**, 148; made caliphate of Omayyad kingdom (ca. 675 A.D.), **8**, 176; siege of (1148), **8**, 363; captured by Khwarizmians and Egyptians (1244), **8**, 434.
- Damasithymus** of Calynda (d. 480 B.C.), Carian prince; death of, **3**, 347.
- Damasus II**, pope (1047); succeeds Clement II, **8**, 591.
- Dames**, an Arabian slave; services of, at siege of Aleppo (636-637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
- Damian**, Bulgarian patriarch; deposed (ca. 975 A.D.), **24**, 167.
- Damiens**, Robert François (1715-1757), a French fanatic; attempts assassination of Louis XV, **12**, 71.
- Damietta**, a city of Lower Egypt; siege of, by crusaders (1218-1219), **8**, 426; surrendered to Moslems (1220), **8**, 428; taken by Louis IX (1249), **8**, 436; surrendered to Moslems (1250), **8**, 446.
- Dammesek**, see Damascus.
- Damme**, a town in Flanders; naval battle of (1213), **18**, 342.
- Damnonii**, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Damocles** (early fourth century B.C.), a Syracusan, courtier of Dionysius; anecdote of the sword of, **4**, 205.
- Damocritus**, Æchæan strategist; exiled (151 B.C.), **4**, 541.
- Damon** (fifth century B.C.), Greek musician and teacher of Pericles; ostracised, **3**, 249, 416.
- Damono**, wife of Cadys, traditionary king of Lydia; crimes of, **2**, 427.
- Damophilus**, Sicilian slave-owner; uprising of slaves against (134 B.C.), **5**, 323-324.
- Dampier**, William (1652-1715), English free-booter, explorer, and author; explorations of, in Australia, **22**, 234.
- Dampierre**, Auguste Henri Marie Picot, Marquis de (1756-1793), French revolutionary general; death of, **12**, 362.
- Dampierre**, Guy de (1225-1305), count of Flanders, son of Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"); parentage, **13**, 293; defeated and imprisoned (1252), **13**, 294; released from prison, **13**, 300; forms alliance with Edward I of England (1295), **13**, 302; grants new *keure* (charter) to Bruges (1281), **13**, 314; his rule in Flanders, **13**, 315; trouble with France, **13**, 315; imprisoned by Philip the Fair, **13**, 316; last years of his reign, **13**, 318; death of, **13**, 319.
- Dampierre**, John de, son of Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293, 300.
- Dampierre**, William de, Burgundian nobleman; marries Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), **13**, 293.
- Dampierre**, William de, Flemish nobleman, son of William de Dampierre and Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293.
- Damrémont**, Charles Marie Denis, Count of (1783-1837), a French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; death of, **13**, 69.
- Dan**, Israelitish tribe; development of, **2**, 70, 74, 75.
- Dan** (legendary), first king of Denmark, **16**, 7.
- Danaans** (Danai or Danaoi), in legendary Greek history the Argives, or the Greeks in general; identification of, **3**, 63; shaft-graves of, **3**, 64; origin of, **3**, 104, 107.
- Danaë**, Greek mythological character, mother of Perseus, **3**, 103.
- Danann**, Tuatha De, see De Danann, Tuatha.
- Danaus**, ancestor of Danaans; in Greek legend, **3**, 63, 107, 108.
- Danby**, Admiral, English naval commander; conveys supplies to Gibraltar (1781), **20**, 637.
- Danby**, Thomas Osborne, Earl of, marquis of Carmarthen, duke of Leeds (1631-1712), English statesman; appointed secretary of the treasury (1674), **20**, 280; attempted impeachment of (1675), **20**, 281; refuses bribe from Louis XIV, **20**, 285; Louis XIV plots ruin of, **20**, 288; impeachment of, **20**, 289, 291; made president of council, **20**, 420; created duke of Leeds, **20**, 440; negotiates tobacco treaty with Russia (1698), **17**, 263.
- Dandhu Panth**, see Nana Sahib.
- Dandolo**, Andrea, Venetian admiral; defeated by Genoese at Corzuola (1298), **9**, 128.
- Dandolo**, Brancalone, see Brancalone.
- Dandolo**, Giovanni, doge of Venice 1280-1289; delayed election at death of, **9**, 272.
- Dandolo**, Henry (Italian, Enrico), doge of Venice 1192-1205; blinded by Emperor Manuel, **7**, 274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 276; **8**, 415; **9**, 33-34; candidate for emperor of Latin Empire, **7**, 283; represents Venice at Constantinople, **7**, 285; death, **7**, 295; **9**, 34.
- Danegeld**, land tax levied by Anglo-Saxon and Danish kings in England, **18**, 46, 113, 116, 126, 130.
- Danelagh** (Danelaw), that part of England ceded to the Danes by the Peace of



Chippenharn (878 A.D.), **18**, 80, 112-113, 117.

**Danes** (Danskir, Dankiones), the natives of Denmark; legendary history of, **16**, 5; war with Franks (808-810 A.D.), **7**, 528, 553; conclude treaty of peace with Ludwig the German (872 A.D.), **7**, 581; early invasions of England, **18**, 68; invade Ireland (852 A.D.), **21**, 347; power of, in England at accession of Alfred the Great (871 A.D.), **13**, 75; defeat Alfred (871 A.D.), **18**, 76; conquer Merela (874 A.D.), **18**, 76; settle in Northumbria (875 A.D.), **18**, 76; attack Wessex (876 A.D.), **18**, 77-78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), **18**, 79; make treaty with Alfred (878 A.D.), **18**, 80; continue to harass England, **18**, 81; invade England (893 A.D.), **18**, 85; revolt against Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 86; defeated by Alfred at Farnham (894 A.D.), **18**, 87; fleet of, captured by Alfred the Great (896 A.D.), **18**, 89; invade Scotland (close of eighth century), **21**, 11; defeated frequently by Edward (911-925 A.D.), **18**, 94; destroy Humberburg (915 A.D.), **7**, 597; renew invasions of England (981 A.D.), **18**, 112; Æthelred pays Danegeld to (991 A.D.), **18**, 113; massacre of, on St. Bruce's Day (1002 A.D.), **18**, 114; similarity of, to Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, **18**, 68; assimilation of, with Anglo-Saxons, **18**, 76, 80, 123; effect of, on England, **18**, 81; see also Denmark and Northmen.

**Danewerk**, see Dannevirke.

**Dangerfield**, Thomas (1650-1685), an Englishman, a witness in Popish Plot; death of (1685), **20**, 363.

**Daniel**, Hebrew prophet (seventh century B.C.), prophecy of, relative to desolation of Temple, **2**, 150.

**Daniel**, Neustrian priest; see Chilperic II.

**Daniel Alexandrovitch** (d. 1303), Russian prince; founds line of Moscow princes, **17**, 144.

**Danilo**, prince of Montenegro 1851-1860; reign of, **24**, 209.

**Danilo Petrovich**, prince of Montenegro; ascends throne (1687), **24**, 208.

**Danilovna**, Matrona, court-fool to Catherine II, **17**, 416.

**Danilovski**, a Polish nobleman; in plot of fifth fraudulent Dmitri (1645), **17**, 244.

**Danish-French Alliance** (1813), **16**, 430-431.

**Dankiones**, see Danes.

**Dannebod**, Thyra, daughter of Harold Klak; marries Gorm the Old, **16**, 43; founds Dannevirke, **16**, 44.

**Dannebrog**, a Danish order of knights; instituted, **16**, 366.

**Dannebrog**, a Danish standard; origin of, **16**, 161.

**Dannenberg**, General, Russian soldier; in battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 573.

**Dannevirke** (Danewerk), The; battle of (April 23rd, 1848), **15**, 448; **16**, 55.

**Dannoura**, Japan; naval battle off (1185), **24**, 587.

**Danrémont**, see Damrémont.

**Danse Macabre** (dance of death) in Franco (fifteenth century), **11**, 183 seq.

**Danskir**, see Danes.

**Dante Alighieri** (1265-1321), an Italian poet; member of seignior of Florence (1300), **9**, 121; banished from Florence (1302), **9**, 123; finds asylum with Can' Grande della Scala (1302), **9**, 156; estimate of, **9**, 178-179, 181, 190, 195.

**Danton**, Georges Jacques (1759-1794), French revolutionist; leader of the populace, **12**, 237, 259, 299; loses support of the republicans, **12**, 258; minister of justice, **12**, 267; wages war of extermination, **12**, 269; devises September massacres, **12**, 270; nominated for the Assembly at Paris, **12**, 273; decree concerning the validity of the constitution, **12**, 282; speech of, against the Girond, **12**, 284; retires from revolutionary movement, **12**, 334; implicated with the moderates, **12**, 334; arrest of, **12**, 336; trial of, **12**, 337; execution of, **12**, 338; Carlyle on, **12**, 338 note.

**Dantzic** (Dantsic), a sea-port and capital of West Prussia; siege of (1734), **15**, 149; (1807), **12**, 559-560; **15**, 296; ceded to Prussia (1793), **24**, 91.

**Dantzic**, Duke of, see Lefebvre.

**Danube**, the largest river in Europe; made free to commerce (1856), **15**, 14; contention between Russia and Austria concerning, **24**, 153.

**Darada** (Dardæ), East Indian tribe, **2**, 490.

**Dardani**, an ancient Illyrian people of the southern highland of Moesia; aid Greeks in defence of Delphi (278 B.C.), **4**, 508; invade Macedonia (239 B.C.), **4**, 522.

**Dardans**, see Dardani.

**Dardanus**, son of Jupiter; legendary founder of Troy, **3**, 78.

**Dare**, Virginia, first child born in America of English parentage (1587), **22**, 561.

**Dargham**, Egyptian soldier; usurps vizirate (1163), **3**, 366.

**Darien**, Isthmus of, see Panama.

**Darimon**, Alfred (1819-), French deputy; member of the bench of the "Five," **13**, 135.

**Darius I**, son of Hystaspes, king of Persia 521-486 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 605-614; rule in Egypt, **1**, 104; **2**, 612; Scythian expedition, **2**, 441, 610-611; **3**, 264; invades Greece, **3**, 268-279, 292, 307; after defeat at Marathon, **3**, 285; death, **3**, 285-286; military ability, **2**, 617; taxation under, **2**, 645; inscriptions of, **2**, 572-589.

**Darius (II) Nothus**, before accession Ochus, king of Persia 423-404 B.C.; life and character of, **2**, 618, 619.

**Darius III**, surnamed Codomannus, the last king of Persia 336-330 B.C.; main treatment of life and times of, **4**, 281-342; accession of, **4**, 281; character of, **4**, 281, 305, 340; extent of empire, **4**, 282; defeated at Issus, **4**, 299-305; defeated at Arbela, **4**, 320-328; pursuit and death of, **4**, 338, 342.

- Darius**, eldest son of Xerxes I; murdered (465 B.C.), **2**, 615.
- Darius**, son of Artaxerxes II, **2**, 626.
- Darling**, Sir Ralph (1775-1858), English colonial statesman; governor of New South Wales 1825-1831, **22**, 238.
- Darnley**, Henry Stuart, Lord (1541?-1567), second husband of Mary Queen of Scots; marries Mary, **19**, 300-302; **21**, 265; Mary confers titles upon, **19**, 302; encourages the assassination of Rizzio, **21**, 266; assassinated, **19**, 305; **21**, 266; evidence as to murderers of, **19**, 307.
- Dartmouth**, Earls of, see Legge.
- Darum**, fortress of Palestine; reduced by Richard I (1192), **8**, 395.
- Darvell Gathern**, an image in Wales, **19**, 181.
- Dashkor**, Ekaterina Romanovna (1743-1810), Russian princess; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364.
- Dashwood**, Sir Francis, later Baron le Despenser, English statesman; efforts on behalf of Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; retires from ministry with Bute (1763), **20**, 601.
- Datames**, Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II (ca. 378 B.C.), **2**, 624.
- Dathen**, Peter, Flemish reformer; preaches Calvinist doctrine in Flanders (1566), **13**, 401; denounces William the Silent, **13** 479 seq.; flees from Ghent with Jan van Hembyze (1579), **13**, 480.
- Datis**, a Mede commanding in army of Darius; defeated at Marathon (490 B.C.), **2**, 611; **3**, 268-277.
- Datus**, bishop of Milan; assists Liguria against Justinian (538 A.D.), **7**, 405; escapes to Byzantine court, **7**, 407.
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- Deodatus I**, pope, see Deuseddit.
- Deodatus II**, pope, see Adeodatus.
- Deorham**, England; battle of (577 A.D.), **18**, 42, 47.
- Depretis**, Agostino (1813-1887), Italian statesman; becomes premier (1876), **9**, 626; Crispi enters cabinet of, **9**, 628; resigns (1878), **9**, 630; becomes premier (1881), **9**, 631; influence and death, **9**, 632.
- Deptford Strand**, England; battle of (1407), **19**, 33.
- Deraë**, Greek town; battle of (seventh century B.C.), **3**, 147.
- Derbent**, Russian sea-port; fortifications of, **17**, 312; surrendered to Russians (1722), **17**, 313; taken by Russians (1806), **17**, 459.
- Derbforgaill**, see Dervorgilla.
- Derbices**, Asiatic tribe; defeat Cyrus (sixth century B.C.), **11**, 596.
- Derby**, earls of, see Stanley.
- Dercyllidas**, Spartan soldier; campaigns of, in Asia (390 B.C.), **4**, 83-86; conveys to

- Greek cities of Asia the tidings of the battle of Corinth, **4**, 105; attaches Abydos to Sparta, **4**, 116.
- Derdas** (fifth century B.C.), Macedonian prince; ally of Athens, **3**, 445.
- Derdas**, prince of Elymia; aids Teledas, **4**, 131; murders Amyntas, **4**, 213; aids Spartans against Olynthus (382-379 B.C.) and is taken prisoner, **4**, 211; family of, **4**, 217-218.
- De Religiosis Statute**, see **Mortmain**, Statute of.
- Derfflinger**, Georg von (1606-1695), Brandenburg general; commands army of the Great Elector, **15**, 133.
- Dering**, Sir Edward (1598-1611), English politician; opposes tyranny of the bishops, **19**, 600; connection of, with Grand Remonstrance, **19**, 611.
- D'Erlon**, see **Drouet D'Erlon**.
- Dermer**, Thomas (seventeenth century), English navigator; voyages of (1615, 1619), **22**, 612-613.
- Dermot**, king of Leinster, Ireland; see **Mac Murrough**.
- Dermot**, king of southern Hui Neull, Ireland, 538-558 A.D., **21**, 312-313.
- Déroutède**, Paul (1846-), French politician and writer; plots insurrection against government (1899), **13**, 198.
- De Ruyter**, see **Ruyter**.
- Dervorgilla** (Derbforgaill), wife of Tigernan O'Rourke; carried off by Dermot Mac Murrough (ca. 1152), **21**, 357, 366.
- Derwentwater**, Earl of, see **Radcliffe**, James.
- Derwish Pasha**, Egyptian statesman; appointed commissioner for Egypt (1882), **24**, 459.
- Desaix de Veygoux**, Louis Charles Antoine (1768-1800), French general; accompanies Napoleon to Egypt, **12**, 463; ordered to France, **12**, 481; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501; death of, **12**, 502.
- Desault**, Pierre Joseph (1744-1795), French surgeon; prescribes for Louis XVII, **12**, 402; death of, **12**, 403.
- Descartes**, René (1596-1650), French philosopher; system of, **11**, 637 seq.
- Desèze**, Raymond (1748-1828), French lawyer; defends Louis XVI before convention of 1792, **12**, 290-291.
- Desiderius** (eighth century), last king of the Lombards 756-774 A.D.; becomes king, **7**, 515-516; Charlemagne conquers, **7**, 523-524, 541-542; relations with Charlemagne, as told by Monk of St. Gall, **7**, 551.
- Desmarets**, Jean (d. 1383), French advocate-general; trial and death of, **11**, 158-159.
- Desmarets**, Nicolas (ca. 1650-1721), French controller-general of finances; succeeds in raising funds for Louis XIV, **11**, 622.
- Desmond**, earls of, see **Fitzgerald**.
- Desmoulins**, Benoît Camille (1760-1794), French revolutionist; induces populace to arm against government, **12**, 169; succeeds Mirabeau (1791), **12**, 237; aims of, **12**, 258; promotes August insurrection (1792), **12**, 259; nominated for the Assembly at Paris (1792), **12**, 273; founds rival journal to that of **Hébert** (1794), **12**, 335; arrested (1794), **12**, 336; executed, **12**, 337.
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- Despenser**, Henry le (d. 1106), bishop of Norwich, grandson of Hugh le Despenser the Younger; in insurrection of Wat Tyler (1381), **13**, 493; at war in Flanders, **18**, 497-498.
- Despenser**, Hugh le, earl of Winchester (ca. 1262-1326), an English court favourite; charges of barons against, **18**, 437; exiled (1321), **18**, 437; exile of, annulled (1322), **18**, 438; executed, **18**, 442.
- Despenser**, Hugh le (d. 1326), an English court favourite, son of Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester; charges of barons against, **18**, 437; exiled (1321), **18**, 437; exile of, annulled (1322), **18**, 438; executed, **18**, 443.
- Dessau**, capital of Anhalt, Germany; battle on the bridge of (1625), **14**, 311.
- D'Este**, see **Este**.
- Des Ursins**, see **Orsini**.
- Detroit**, a city in Michigan, U. S. A.; Jesuits establish mission at (1610), **23**, 70; settled by French (1701), **23**, 82; besieged by Pontiac (1763), **23**, 225; Hull surrenders (1813), **23**, 330.
- Detin**, Clara, of Augsburg (fifteenth century), morganatic wife of Frederick the Victorious, **14**, 233.
- Dettingen**, a town in Bavaria; battle of (also called battle of Broken Staves) (June 27th, 1743), **12**, 38; **14**, 432; **20**, 560.
- Deuntzer**, J. H., premier of Denmark (1901), **16**, 449; resigns (1905), **16**, 450.
- Deusdedit** (Deodatus or Adeodatus I), pope 615-618 A.D.; pontificate of, **3**, 540.
- De Vere**, Robert, see **Vere**, de.
- De Veres**, earls of Oxford, see **Vere**, de.
- Devereux**, Robert, see **Essex**.
- Devereux**, Walter, see **Essex**.
- De Vienne**, John, see **Vienne**, John de.
- Devonshire**, Dukes of, see **Cavendish**.
- Devonshire**, Spencer Compton Cavendish, 8th Duke of (1833-), English statesman; enters Salisbury ministry (1895), **21**, 651; retires from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 662.
- De Vries**, David Pieterszen, Dutch colonist; plants colony in Delaware (1631), **23**, 8.
- De Wet**, Christian (1853-), Boer general; repulsed by British near Colesberg (1900), **22**, 310.
- Dewetsdorp**, town in South Africa; De Wet captures (1900), **22**, 314.
- De Wette**, Wilhelm Martin Leberecht (1780-1849), German theologian; dismissed from office, **15**, 373.
- Dewey**, George (1837-), American naval officer; defeats Spanish at Manila (May 1st, 1898), **23**, 488.
- De Winter**, Jan Willem (1750-1812), Dutch admiral; at battle of the Texel, **16**, 282.
- De Witt**, Cornelius (1623-1672), Dutch politician and naval officer, brother of

- Jan De Witt; assassination of, **11**, 577; **13**, 634; **20**, 277.
- De Witt, Jan (1625-1672), Dutch statesman; chosen pensionary of Holland (1653), **11**, 564; **13**, 622-623; rejects Cromwell's scheme of a total conjunction of government (1654), **13**, 623; in war with England (1665-1667), **11**, 567; **13**, 624-625; **20**, 247; negotiations with England, **13**, 630-634; assassination of, **11**, 577; **13**, 634-635; **20**, 277.
- Deza, Diego de (fifteenth century), Spanish friar; assists Columbus, **22**, 425.
- Dhanananda (Xandrames or Agrames), king of Prachyas in India (ca. 340 B.C.), **2**, 479.
- Dhu Ker, a town in Persia; battle of (ca. 610 A.D.), **8**, 93.
- Dhuleep (Dhulip) Singh (1838-1893), Indian maharajah; tenders his submission to English, **22**, 156.
- Dhu-Nowas (d. 529 A.D.), king of Yemen; persecutes Christians, **8**, 110.
- Diaeus of Megalopolis, general of Achæan League (150 B.C.); villainy of, **4**, 540-541; in war with Rome, **5**, 315-317.
- Diagorids (ca. sixth and seventh centuries B.C.), noble family of Rhodes; celebrated for its Olympic victories, **3**, 148.
- Dialogus de Scaccario, English legal treatise of the twelfth century, **18**, 295.
- Diamond Necklace Affair, The, a scandal involving the royal family of France (1783-1784), **12**, 142-143.
- Diamonds, discovery of, in South Africa (1867), **22**, 269, 279.
- Diana (Pakht), Greek goddess; oracle of, in Egypt, **1**, 213; annual festival of, in Egypt, **1**, 235; temple of, in Elymais, Persia, **2**, 151; saves Agamemnon's daughter, **3**, 80; destruction of temple of, in Ephesus, **4**, 259.
- Diana of Poitiers (1499-1566), countess of Brézé, duchess of Valentinois, mistress of Henry II of France; influence at French court, **11**, 338.
- Diars (Drotners), priests and judges in legendary Scandinavia, **16**, 14.
- Dias, Bartholomeu (1445-1500), Portuguese navigator; discovers Cape of Good Hope (1487), **10**, 475; **22**, 265.
- Diaz, Spanish bishop, killed at Tongking (1857), **24**, 520.
- Diaz, Juan Martin, "the Empecinado," guerrilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.
- Diaz, Porfirio (1830-), Mexican general and statesman; at battle of Cinco de Mayo (1862), **23**, 631; captures Puebla and besieges Mexico City (1867), **23**, 636; in revolution of 1875, **23**, 636; first presidency of (1877-1880), **23**, 637; president (1884-), **23**, 637-638; policy of, **23**, 637; attempted assassination of (1897), **23**, 638; advance of Mexico under his administration, **23**, 638.
- D'Iberville, see Iberville.
- Dicasteries, popular juries in Athens, **3**, 281-282, 461.
- Diceng, according to some authorities king of Bulgaria 815-820 A. D.; ascends throne, **24**, 161.
- Dickinson, John (1732-1808), American statesman; opposes independence of colonies (1776), **23**, 251; advocates adoption of Federal constitution (1788), **23**, 293.
- Didenhofen, see Thionville.
- Diderot, Denis (1713-1784), French philosopher and writer; joins D'Alembert in publication of the Encyclopædia, **12**, 62-63.
- Dido (Elissa), Tyrian princess; legend of, **2**, 308-310, 328, 300.
- Diebitsch Sabalkanski, Count Ivan Ivanovitch (1785-1831), Russian general; crosses the Balkans (1829), **17**, 544; appointed commander-in-chief, **17**, 546; in Polish campaign of 1831, **17**, 547; **24**, 116; death of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
- Diederich, Rear-Admiral von; takes possession of Kiaochau Bay (1898), **15**, 563.
- Dieskau, Ludwig August, Baron (1701-1767), German soldier in French service; in French and Indian war, **12**, 66; reinforces army in Canada, **23**, 204; at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211-212.
- Diessbach, Nicholas von (1431-1475), a Swiss chief magistrate; serves the politics of Louis XI in Switzerland, **16**, 595; concludes treaty with France (1470), **16**, 596; death of, **16**, 597.
- Diessenhofen, a town in Switzerland; capitulates to Swiss (1460), **16**, 593.
- Diethert or Theudebert, king of the Franks; recovers Rhætia (536 A.D.), **16**, 535.
- Dietrich, Dominicus (1620-1692), chief magistrate of Strasburg; held prisoner in France, **14**, 395.
- Digby, Sir Everard (1578-1606), English conspirator; connection of, with Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 479.
- Digby, George (1612-1677), 2nd earl of Bristol; English diplomat, opposes bill of attainder against Strafford, **19**, 588; implicated in attempt to arrest members of parliament, **19**, 617; accused of treason, **19**, 619.
- Digby, John (1580-1653), 1st earl of Bristol; accused of treason by Charles I, **19**, 541.
- Digges, Sir Dudley (1583-1639), English diplomatist and jurist; arrested (1626), **19**, 541; supports Petition of Right, **19**, 551.
- Diggs or Digges, Edward (1620-1675), American colonial statesman, son of Sir Dudley Digges; elected governor of Virginia (1655), **22**, 596.
- Dighton Rock, a rock in Massachusetts with inscription formerly attributed to Northmen, **22**, 398.
- Dijon, a city in France; siege of (1513), **16**, 617; (1870), **13**, 169.
- Dillon, Théobald (1745-1792), French marshal; murdered by his troops, **12**, 252.
- Dinan, a town in France; siege of (1359), **11**, 145.
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- Dingley Act**, a tariff law passed by United States congress (1897), **23**, 487.
- Dingley, Nelson** (1832-1899), American politician and legislator; author of Dingley Tariff Act (1897), **23**, 487.
- Diniz**, king of Portugal 1279-1325; rebels against father, Alfonso III (1277), **10**, 440; in civil war with brother Alfonso, **10**, 441; marries Isabella of Aragon (1281), **10**, 441; in war against Sancho IV of Castile, **10**, 441; in war against Ferdinand IV of Castile, **10**, 441; changes title of order of Templars (1314), **8**, 459; economic conditions under, **10**, 442; literature and education under, **10**, 443.
- Dinocrates**, a Sicilian general; defeated by Agathocles (ca. 300 B.C.), **4**, 582.
- Dinwiddie, Robert** (1690-1770), governor of Virginia; builds fort at junction of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers (1751), **23**, 200; sends George Washington as messenger to Venango (1753), **23**, 201; urges general land and poll tax (1755), **23**, 212.
- Diocles** (ca. 400 B.C.), Greek politician; one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Diocles** (ca. 400 B.C.), lawmaker of Syracuse; draws up code of laws, **4**, 202; legislation of, restored, **4**, 206.
- Diocletian** (Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus), emperor of Rome 284-305 A.D.; early life and character of, **6**, 432; accession of, **6**, 433-434; persecutes Christians (303 A.D.), **6**, 436; **10**, 11; **13**, 23; achievements of, **6**, 620; abdication (305 A.D.) and death of (313 A.D.), **6**, 437.
- Diodotus I** (ca. 256 B.C.), king of Bactria; accession of, **8**, 54.
- Diodotus II** (ca. 240 B.C.) king of Bactria; makes alliance with Parthians, **8**, 55.
- Diodotus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Cleon (427 B.C.), **3**, 568.
- Diogenes**, see Romanus (IV) Diogenes.
- Diomedes**, Greek legendary hero; soldiery of, **3**, 94; in Trojan war, **3**, 97.
- Diomedon** (ca. 412 B.C.), Athenian naval commander; sails with Athenian fleet to Samos, **3**, 634; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 635; execution of, **3**, 637.
- Dion** (ca. 408-354 B.C.), a Syracusan philosopher; relations with Dionysius, **4**, 205; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; assassination of, **4**, 206.
- Dion Cassius** (Cocceianus) (ca. 155-230 A.D.), Greek historian, member of Roman senate; governor of Pergamus and Smyrna, **6**, 395.
- Dione**, Greek goddess; worship of, **3**, 37.
- Dionysian Festivals**, at Athens, **4**, 595.
- Dionysius the Elder** (ca. 431-367 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C.; character of, **4**, 205; usurps government of Syracuse, **4**, 203-205; in alliance with Sparta, **4**, 74, 79; in war against Carthaginians, **2**, 316; **4**, 203, 204; **5**, 217; efforts against Thebans, **4**, 178; death of, **4**, 205.
- Dionysius the Younger**, tyrant of Syracuse 367-343 B.C.; accession and reign of, **4**, 205-207; forced to abandon Syracuse, **4**, 207.
- Dionysius**, Athenian statesman (ca. 450 B.C.), literary prominence of, **3**, 495.
- Dionysius**, Macedonian governor (ca. 308 B.C.), defends Munychia for Cassander, **4**, 446, 494.
- Dionysius**, an Ionian of Phocaea; commands Ionian fleet in revolt against Persians (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 266.
- Dionysius Exiguus**, a Scythian, monk of Roman Church (ca. 526 A.D.); compiles canons of ecclesiastical councils and papal decretals, **8**, 530.
- Dionysus**, Greek deity; identified with Bes, **1**, 108; Greek name for Osiris, **1**, 279; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 285; festival of, **3**, 496; legends of, **4**, 357; influence of, on Greek civilisation, **4**, 593; see also Bacchus.
- Dionysus**, see Antiochus XII, Ptolemy (XI) Auletes, Ptolemy (XII) the Elder.
- Diopetites**, Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); sent to Thrace, **4**, 235.
- Diophanes** (d. 132 B.C.), Mytilenean exile; tutor of Tiberius (Gracchus), **5**, 360; death of, **5**, 367.
- Diophantes** (Diophantus), an Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); gains victory in Egypt over Persians (358 B.C.), **2**, 626; commands Athenian corps at Thermopylae (352 B.C.), **4**, 227.
- Diospolis**, see Thebes.
- Diotimus**, Athenian naval commander (fourth century B.C.); in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 122.
- Dipaea**, Greek town; battle of (ca. 470 B.C.) **4**, 69.
- Diphridas**, Lacedaemonian general (ca. 391 B.C.); sent to Asia to continue war with Struthas, **4**, 120.
- Dircislaus**, king of Croatia (ca. 1000 A.D.); seeks to conciliate Orseolo, doge of Venice, **9**, 31.
- Directory**, The, a body of men holding executive power in France (1795 to 1799); establishment of, **12**, 410-412; election of members, **12**, 419; tyrannies of, **12**, 421 seq.; public opinion averse to, **12**, 444, 446; English policy of, **12**, 457 seq.; colonial policy of, **12**, 458; deposes pope Pius VI, **12**, 459; collapse of, **12**, 468-489.
- Direeyeh**, capital of the Wahhabees in Arabia; siege of (1818), **24**, 450.
- Dirk** (Dietrich, Theoderic, Theodore) (ninth century), count of Friesland; Ludwig the German makes grant to, **13**, 285.
- Dirk I** (d. 923?), count of Holland; Charles the Simple grants territory of Holland to (922 A.D.), **13**, 278; reign of, **13**, 286.
- Dirk II** (d. 988 A.D.), count of Holland; subdues West Friesland, **13**, 286; Emperor Otto III grants Holland as hereditary fief to, **13**, 286.
- Dirk III** (d. 1039), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 287.

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**Dirk V** (d. 1091), count of Holland; guardianship of, **13**, 288; restoration of, **13**, 289.

**Dirk VI** (d. 1157), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 289-290.

**Dirk VII** (d. 1203) count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 290-291.

**Dirk** (thirteenth century), lord of Broderode, assists Floris V of Holland in subjugation of West Friesland, **13**, 301.

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Disraeli, Benjamin, earl of Beaconsfield (1804-1881), English statesman and novelist; opposes Free Trade (1846), **21**, 605; first ministry (1868), **21**, 634-635; second ministry of (1874-1880), **21**, 639; created earl of Beaconsfield (1876), **21**, 640.

District of Columbia, the federal district which contains the national capital of the United States; abolition of slave-trade in (1850), **23**, 383; abolition of slavery in (1862), **23**, 435.

Ditmarsch (Ditmarschen), a territory of Prussia; campaign in (1500), **16**, 226; (1559), **16**, 346.

Dithyrambus (fifth century B.C.), Thespian soldier; at Thermopylae (480 B.C.), **3**, 326.

Diu, town in central India; siege of (ca. 1525), **10**, 491.

Dive, a river in France; battle of (945 A.D.), **11**, 18.

Divernicki, Polish general; in war with Russia (1831), **24**, 116.

Diviko, Helvetian general (ca. 107 B.C.); defeats Romans at Aginnum, **16**, 529.

Divion (d. 1331), mistress of bishop of Arras; forges important documents, **11**, 101.

Dix, John Adams (1798-1879), an American statesman and general; democratic leader (1848), **23**, 378; becomes secretary of treasury (1861), **23**, 412.

Dixwell, John (1608-1689), English regicide; life of, in New Haven, **23**, 140.

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Djouldjeilik, town in India; battle of (1733), **24**, 408.

Dmitri Donskoi, grand prince of Russia 1359-1389; establishes direct succession (1359), **17**, 148-150; war of, with Michael, prince of Tver, **17**, 151; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151; reduced by Tatars to submission (1382), **17**, 153-154; death of (1389), **17**, 155; estimates of, **17**, 154, 155-156.

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Dmitri (Isidore) (d. 1612), Russian impostor; career of, **17**, 236.

**Dmitri** (d. 1615), Russian impostor; career of, **17**, 244.

**Dobhoff-Dier**, **Baron Anton von** (1800–1872), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce and agriculture, **14**, 631.

**Doctrinaires**, political group in French chamber (1815); principal members of, **13**, 19.

**Dodecarchy**, Egyptian federation (664–655 B.C.); formation of, **1**, 181.

**Dodington**, **George Bubb**, **Baron Melcombe** (1691–1762), English politician; relations with Frederick, prince of Wales, **20**, 572.

**Dodona**, a town in Epirus; seat of oldest Greek oracle, **3**, 34; Lysander endeavours to corrupt priestess of the oracle, **4**, 99.

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**Does**, **Peter van der** (seventeenth century), Dutch admiral; commands naval expedition against Spain, **13**, 533; plunders Canary Islands, **13**, 533, 534; arrives at St. Thomas, **13**, 534; death of, **13**, 531.

**Dogali**, a city in eastern Africa; massacre of Italians at (1887), **9**, 632.

**Doges** (dukes), chief magistrates in former republics of Venice and Genoa; origin of, **9**, 27; authority of, **9**, 28, 34; list of doges of Venice, **9**, 34, 269; instituted in Genoa, **9**, 159; list of, for Genoa, **9**, 265.

**Doggerbank**, a sand-bank in North Sea; battle of (1781), **14**, 12.

**Doggerbank Incident**, Russians fire into English fishing fleet (1904), **17**, 625.

**Dolabella**, **Cneius Cornelius** (first century B.C.), Roman consul; elected to consulship (81 B.C.), **5**, 544; charged with extortion by Julius Caesar (77 B.C.), **5**, 462, 477.

**Dolabella**, **Cneius Cornelius**, Roman praetor (81 B.C.); extortions of, in Cilicia, **5**, 454.

**Dolabella Maximus**, **Publius Cornelius**, Roman consul 283 B.C.; conquers Senones, **5**, 200.

**Dolabella**, **Publius Cornelius** (ca. 70–43 B.C.), a Roman patrician, son-in-law of Cicero; extortions of, in Syria, **2**, 164; profligacy of, **5**, 553.

**Dole**, town in France; siege of (1668), **11**, 570.

**Dolgoruki** (**Dolgorouki**), noble Russian family; oppression of, **17**, 329; limit power of Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 331; plot accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 346.

**Dolgoruki**, **Catherine**, Russian princess; marriage of, to Peter II (1729), **17**, 329.

**Dolgoruki**, **Iakov** (1629–1720), Russian prince; brings mathematical instruments to Peter the Great, **17**, 251; in war with Sweden, **17**, 267.

**Dolgoruki**, **Ivan** (d. 1738), Russian prince; seeks to make Catherine Dolgoruki empress of Russia, **17**, 331.

**Dolgoruki**, **Vasili Vladimirovitch** (1667–1746), Russian prince and general; defeats the Cossacks (1707), **17**, 277.

**Dolgoruki**, **Vasili Michailovitch** (1722–1782), conquers the Crimea (1774), **17**, 382; **24**, 418.

**Doloncians**, Thracian tribe; war with Abinthians (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 226.

**Dolopes**, Greek tribe; member of Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; punished for piracy (509 B.C.), **3**, 169; conquered by Athenians (ca. 470 B.C.), **3**, 407, and Athenians (323 B.C.), **4**, 461.

**Donald** (d. 130 A.D.), king of Sweden; sacrificial death of, **16**, 35.

**Dombrowski**, **Jan Henryk** (1755–1818), Polish general; at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471.

**Domesday Book**, early English land record; drawn up by order of William the Conqueror (1086), **18**, 196.

**Dominic**, **Saint** (1170–1221), founder of the order of the Dominicans, **8**, 614; **11**, 52.

**Dominica** (**La Dominique**), an island in the West Indies; reduced by England (1763), **20**, 597; **23**, 223.

**Dominicans**, a religious order; founded by St. Dominic (1215), **11**, 52; favoured by Alexander IV (1260), **8**, 616.

**Domitia**, wife of Domitian; denies intrigues with Titus, **6**, 256; conspires against Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 260.

**Domitian** (**Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus**), Roman emperor 81–96 A.D.; escapes murderers of Sabinus, **6**, 229; proclaimed caesar, **6**, 231; reign of, **6**, 257–260; campaign of, against Dacians (86 A.D.), **24**, 127; murder of, **6**, 260; estimates of, **6**, 261–262.

**Domitian**, oriental prefect of Constantius (335 A.D.), **6**, 475.

**Dömitz**, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; battle of (1635), **14**, 370.

**Domrémy**, a French village; birthplace of Joan of Arc, **18**, 552.

**Don**, battle of, also called battle of Kulikovo (1380), **17**, 151; significance of, **17**, 152, 153.

**Donabaw**, a town of Lower Burma; siege of (1825), **22**, 131.

**Donald I**, king of Scotland 861–863; establishes laws of Aidan, **21**, 15.

**Donald Bain**, king of Scotland 1093–1098; seizes throne, **18**, 220; **21**, 34; fate of, **21**, 35.

**Donald Dhu**, see **Macdonald** (**Donald Dhu**).

**Donald**, **Earl of Mar**, see **Mar**.

**Donatello** (**Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi**) (ca. 1386–1466), Italian sculptor, **9**, 394.

**Donati**, a family of Florence; feud of, with Cerehi (ca. 1300), **9**, 119–123; overthrow (1343), **9**, 169 seq.

**Donatists**, an early Christian sect in Northern Africa, **8**, 527; **24**, 468.

**Donato**, Italian sculptor; see **Donatello**.

**Donauwörth**, a town in Bavaria; battles of (1703), **11**, 616; (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; (1796), **14**, 514.

**Don Carlos**, see **Carlos**, **Don**.

**Donck**, **van der**, see **Van der Donck**.

**Donelson**, **Andrew J.** (1800–1871), American politician; candidate of Know-Nothings and Whigs for vice-president (1856), **23**, 399, 400.

**Dongan**, **Thomas** (1634–1715), colonial governor of New York; administration of,

- 23**, 154–156; treaty with Five Nations (1684), **23**, 156.
- Doniphan, Alexander William** (1808–1887), an American soldier; in the Mexican War, **23**, 372, 373.
- Donnachad**, son of the king of Ireland, Brian Boruma; claims supremacy over the Irish (1015), **21**, 355, 356.
- Donnington Castle**, attack on, by Manchester (1644 A.D.), **20**, 25.
- Dooenick**, Flemish name of Tournay, *q. v.*
- Doppet, François Amédée** (1753–ca. 1800), a French physician and general; commands at siege of Lyons, **12**, 368; takes command against Toulon, **12**, 372.
- Dorchester, Lord**, see Carleton, Guy.
- Dorcis**, a Spartan admiral (387–388); dismissed by Aristides, **3**, 403.
- Dordrecht (Dort)**, a town in Holland; uprising at (June 30th, 1673), **20**, 277; battle of (1018), **13**, 287; form of government of, in middle ages, **13**, 295; synod of (1618–1619), **13**, 562–564.
- Dorescensko**, hetman of Cossacks; resists Poles under Sobieski (1670), **24**, 387; made sandjak bey of Ukraine (1672), **24**, 387.
- Dorfeuille, Antoine** (ca. 1750–1795), a French revolutionary leader; conducts slaughter at Lyons, **12**, 368, 370.
- Doria**, a family of Genoa; growth of in power, **9**, 126, 129.
- Doria, Andrea**, a Genoese naval commander; defeats Venetians (1352), **9**, 266.
- Doria, Andrea** (1468–1560), a Genoese naval commander; expels the French (1528), **9**, 456; blockades Naples (1528), **11**, 324; insulted by France, **11**, 325; captures Tunis (1535), **14**, 274; pitted against the corsair Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 352; expedition of, to Algiers (1541), **14**, 275; **24**, 478; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.
- Doria, Filippino**, a Genoese naval commander; defeats imperialists in gulf of Salerno (1528), **9**, 455.
- Doria, Giovanni**, a Genoese naval commander; assists in the defeat of the Venetians at Sapienza (1352), **9**, 266.
- Doria, Giovanni Andrea**, a Genoese naval commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473–477.
- Doria, Lamba** (d. 1323), a Genoese naval commander; defeats Venetians at Corzuola (1298), **9**, 128.
- Doria, Lusiano**, a Genoese naval commander; killed in victory over Venetians off Chioggia (1379), **9**, 267.
- Doria, Obert**, Genoese naval commander; defeats Pisans at Meloria (1284), **9**, 116.
- Doria, Pietro**, Genoese naval commander; captures Chioggia (1379), **9**, 267.
- Dorians**, an early Greek people; in the Aegean islands, **2**, 275; in Caria, **2**, 417; original home, **3**, 101–103, 108–115; migrations, **3**, 59, 62–63, 115–117; in Messenia, **3**, 117–118; in Laconia, **3**, 118; in Argos, **3**, 118–121; in Arcadia, **3**, 121–124; in Crete, **3**, 124–127; one of the Amphictyonic tribes, **3**, 168; in Sicyon, **3**, 184–185; in Megara, **3**, 185; in Corinth, **3**, 191–192; in Aegina, **3**, 255; in Coryra, **3**, 440; in Chalcidice, **3**, 444; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 524; in Melos, **3**, 589; in Sicily, **3**, 593–594; dialect, **3**, 110, 115; religion, **3**, 114, 120, 489; influence on Greek civilisation, **4**, 591; trade, **4**, 594; see also Sparta.
- Doric architecture**; see Architecture, Greek.
- Dorislaus, Isaac** (1595–1649), Dutch-English diplomat; assassination of, **13**, 613; **20**, 94.
- Dorpat**, a city of Livonia, Russia; battle of (1702), **17**, 268; siege of (1704), **17**, 272.
- Dorr, Thomas Wilson** (1805–1854), an American politician; leader of the suffrage party in Rhode Island, **23**, 369.
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- Dorso, Caius Fabius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier; exploit of, **5**, 161.
- Dort (Dordrecht)**, Synod of, an assembly of the reformed church of the Netherlands with delegates from other countries (1618–1619), **13**, 559, 562–564.
- Dorus**, in Greek legend; ancestor of Dorians, **3**, 188.
- Dorylaeum**, ancient name of Eski-Shehr, a town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1097), **8**, 345–346.
- Dorystolon**, see Drster.
- Dos de Mayo** (2nd of May), a name given to the uprising of the Madrid populace against the French (1808), **10**, 329–333.
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- Douglas, Sir Archibald** (1296–1333), brother of Sir James Douglas; regent of Scotland, **21**, 131; at battle of Halidon Hill, **21**, 132.
- Douglas, Archibald**, 3d Earl of (ca. 1328–1400); a Scottish nobleman; marries daughter to duke of Rothesay, **21**, 162.
- Douglas, Archibald**, 4th Earl of (d. 1424), Scottish nobleman; at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522, **21**, 163; taken prisoner at Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.
- Douglas, Archibald**, 5th earl of Angus, surnamed Bell the Cat (1449–1514), a Scottish nobleman; at Flodden Field, **19**, 67.
- Douglas, Archibald**, 6th earl of Angus (1489?–1557), a Scottish nobleman; feud of, with earl of Arran, **21**, 228; as guardian of James V., **21**, 232; banishment of (1528), **21**, 233; enters Scotland with English (1542), **21**, 238.
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**Douglas, George**, 4th earl of Angus (1412?-1462), a Scottish nobleman; rewarded for services to James II of Scotland, **21**, 187.

**Douglas, James**, 2nd Earl of (1358-1388), a Scottish nobleman; invades England, **21**, 154-155; in battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase, **21**, 155-158.

**Douglas, James**, 9th Earl of (1426-1488), a Scottish nobleman; in rebellion against James II, **21**, 185; fall and death of, **21**, 186.

**Douglas, Sir James**, called the Good (ca. 1286-1330), a Scottish nobleman, the supporter of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; seizes Douglas Castle, **21**, 92; at Etrick forest, **21**, 94-95; seizes Roxburgh Castle, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106; ravages the border counties, **21**, 108; in succession for regency, **21**, 109; at battle of Bilsland Abbey, **21**, 113; repulses invasion of Edward III, **21**, 115; bearer of the heart of Bruce, **21**, 118; death of, **21**, 118-119.

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**Douglas, William**, 1st Earl of (1327-1384), a Scottish nobleman; claim of, to Scottish throne, **21**, 149; made justiciar, **21**, 149.

**Douglas, William**, 6th Earl of (1423?-1440), a Scottish nobleman; power of, **21**, 181; death of, **21**, 182.

**Douglas, William**, 8th Earl of (1425?-1452), a Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James II, **21**, 182-183; victory of, over English, **21**, 184; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **21**, 184-185; assassination of, **21**, 185.

**Douglas, Sir William** (d. 1298), a Scottish nobleman; joins William Wallace, **18**, 409; **21**, 70; goes over to the English, **21**, 71; at assembly of Forest Kirk, **21**, 75.

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- Ducelius** (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592-593.
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- Dudley, Joseph** (1617-1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.
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- Duivenvoorde**, lord of Warmond (sixteenth century), a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.
- Dujardin, Karel** (ca. 1625-1678), a Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Dulcigno**, a seaport of Montenegro, **24**, 211.
- Duma, Russian parliament**, **17**, 630-635.
- Dumas, Matthew (Matthieu)** (1753-1837), a French soldier and statesman; opponent of the Directory, **12**, 421.
- Dumerbion, Pierre** (1734-1797), a French soldier; at the head of the army of Italy, **12**, 382.
- Dumesne, General** (d. 1848), a French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100, 102.

- Dummler, Fort, first settlement in Vermont (1724), **23**, 195.
- Dummer, Jeremiah (1680–1739), opposes parliamentary attacks on colonial charters, **23**, 195.
- Dumouriez, Charles François (1739–1823), a French soldier; offers services to National Assembly, **12**, 246; indecisive policy, **12**, 251; minister of war, **12**, 251; desertion of the Girondists, **12**, 252; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 253; promotion to chief command, **12**, 279; character, **12**, 279–280; victory of, at Valmy, **12**, 280; **14**, 507; popularity of, in Paris, **12**, 287; victory of, at Jemappes and conquest of Belgium, **12**, 288; **14**, 507; defeat of, at Neerwinden, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; desertion of, to Austrians, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; in Poland, **17**, 378.
- Dunant, Henri (1828—), Swiss writer, founder of International Red Cross; awarded Nobel prize in 1901, **16**, 493.
- Dunbar, a town in Scotland; battle of (1296), **18**, 407; siege of (1337), **21**, 136; naval battle of (1490), **21**, 204; battle of (1650), **20**, 101–105; **21**, 295.
- Dunbar, Patrick, Earl of (thirteenth century), Scottish noble; treachery of, to Wallace, **21**, 76–77.
- Dunbar, Thomas (d. 1767), British soldier; in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206, 209.
- Dunbar, William (ca. 1465–ca. 1530), Scottish poet, **21**, 222.
- Duncan (I) the Gracious, king of Scotland 1034–1040; reign of, **21**, 19.
- Duncan II, king of Scotland 1093–1094; reign of, **21**, 35.
- Duncan, Adam, 1st viscount Camperdown (1731–1804), British admiral; defeats Dutch fleet at Camperdown (1797), **21**, 458.
- Dundalk, battle of (1818), **21**, 105, 384.
- Dundas, Henry (1742–1811), 1st viscount Melville, British statesman; promotes expedition to Egypt (1801), **12**, 512.
- Dundee, a city in Scotland; captured by Edward Bruce (1313), **21**, 97; taken by Montrose (1645), **20**, 34; taken by Monk (1651), **20**, 121.
- Dundee Castle, siege of (1297), **18**, 410.
- Dundee, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount (1643–1689); at battle of Killiecrankie, **20**, 424.
- Dundonald, Earl of, see Cochrane, Thomas.
- Dunes (or Dunkirk), battle of the (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174.
- Dungi II, Babylonian king (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 362.
- Dunkirk, a seaport of France on the strait of Dover; siege of (1646), **11**, 495; battle of (battle of the Dunes), (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174; sold to French by English (1662), **20**, 244; siege of (1793), **12**, 364.
- Dunmore, John Murray, Earl (1732–1809), colonial governor of Virginia; dissolves Virginia assembly (1774), **23**, 240.
- Dunmore, Robert, Earl of, see Fitzwalter.
- Dun Nechtain (Dunnichen), battle of (685 A.D.), **18**, 56.
- Dunnichen, see Dun Nechtain.
- Dunning, Richard, English author; influence of his study of the labour question (1685), **20**, 354.
- Dunois, Count of, see John of Orleans.
- Duns Scotus, Joannes, "Doctor Subtilis" (ca. 1265–1308), Scotch scholastic; founds Scotism, **21**, 125.
- Dunstan, Saint (925–988 A.D.), life of, **20**, 100, 101; influence of, in reign of Eadred, **20**, 103; banishment of, **20**, 105; power of, in reign of Eadgar, **20**, 107; crowns Æthelred the Unready, **20**, 111.
- Duperré, Victor Guy (1775–1846), a French admiral; in war with Algiers (1830), **13**, 43.
- Dupes, Day of, the day of Richelieu's unexpected triumph over his enemies (Nov. 11th, 1636), **11**, 462–464.
- Dupetit-Thouars, Abel Aubert (1793–1864), a French rear-admiral; at the battle of the Nile, **12**, 466.
- Duphot, Leonard (ca. 1770–1797), a French general; death of, **12**, 459.
- Dupleix, Joseph François, Marquis de (1697–1764), governor-general of French East Indies, **12**, 33, 46–47; governs Pondicherry, **22**, 45; ambitions, **22**, 47; annuls capitulation of Madras, **22**, 47; gives up Madras to English, **22**, 48; successes in India, **22**, 48; last days of, **22**, 52 seq.; recall of, **12**, 47, 65.
- Duplessis, see Mornay, Philippe de.
- Dupont, Samuel Francis (1803–1865), an American admiral, grandson of Dupont de Nemours; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard and captures Port Royal, **23**, 422.
- Dupont de l'Étang, Count Pierre (1765–1840), a French general; at Baylen, **10**, 339; **12**, 569; at Ulm, **12**, 544; at Friedland, **12**, 561; minister of war under Louis XVIII, **12**, 619; at Stein and Dornstein, **17**, 448.
- Dupont de l'Eure, Charles Jacques (1767–1855), a French politician; elected to chamber of deputies (1817), **13**, 22; in provisional government (1848), **13**, 87–88.
- Dupont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel (1739–1817), a French political economist and politician; as deputy to the states general, **12**, 421.
- Duport, Adrien (1759–1798), a leader in the French national assembly, **12**, 154, 159, 162, 246.
- Düppel, a village of Schleswig, Prussia; battle of the Heights of (1849), **15**, 449; storming of the lines of, by the Prussians (1864), **16**, 447.
- Dupplin Muir, Scotland, battle of (1332), **21**, 130–131.
- Dupuy, Charles Alexandre (1851–), French statesman; premier (1893–1895), **13**, 195; premier (1898–1899), **13**, 196.
- Dupuy, Pierre and Jacques; publish Richelieu's *Liberties of the Gallican Church* (1638), **11**, 476.
- Duquesne, Abraham (1610–1688), a French



- naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), **11**, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), **11**, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), **11**, 598.
- Duquesne de Menneville**, Marquis, grand-nephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, **23**, 200.
- Duquesne, Fort**, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), **23**, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), **23**, 216.
- Duquesnoy, J.** (1748-1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houehard to the tribunal **12**, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, **12**, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), **12**, 397.
- Durando, Giacomo** (1807-1894), Italian soldier, minister of war 1854-1855; surrenders Vicenza to Austrians (1848), **14**, 644.
- Duras, Gui Aldonce de Durfort de**, see Lorges.
- Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, Duke de** (1626-1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), **11**, 599.
- Durazzo**, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), **9**, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), **9**, 74.
- Dure Timur**, ruler of Jagatai 1321-1331, **24**, 294-295.
- Düren**, siege of (1543), **14**, 276.
- Dürer, Albrecht** (1471-1528), German artist, **14**, 278.
- Durham**, a county in northern England; popular uprising in (1080), **18**, 193.
- Durham, Earl of**, see Lambton, John George.
- Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel** (1772-1813), a French general, **12**, 481, 532, 597.
- Dur-Papsukal**, battle of (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 389.
- Durrani (Abdali)**, dynasty in Afghanistan, **24**, 501.
- Durrenstein**, battle of (1805), **14**, 537.
- Dushan**, czar of Servia, see Stephen Dushan.
- Düsseldorf**, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), **15**, 204.
- Dustin, Hannah**, story of escape of, from Indians (1697), **23**, 189.
- Dutch**, see Holland.
- Dutch East India Company**, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, **13**, 550-552; **22**, 40-41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, **23**, 4.
- Dutch Republic**, or Republic of the United Netherlands, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see Netherlands.
- Dutch West India Company**, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, **13**, 574; **23**, 5-8; settles New Netherlands, **23**, 5-6; impoverished, **23**, 13, 23; slave trade of, **23**, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, **23**, 17; opposes popular freedom, **23**, 22.
- Duuzu**, Babylonian deity, see Tammuz.
- Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu** (1767-1842), French dramatist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Duval, Claude** (1643-1670), a notorious highwayman in England; adventures and fate of, **20**, 344.
- Duvivier, Françiadé Fleurus** (1794-1848), a French general; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 102.
- Dwapar Yuga**, Hindu period of time, **2**, 493, 494.
- Dyck, Philip van** (1680-1752), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Dyes**, Indian lacca, **1**, 489.
- Dyggve**, a king of Sweden; the first ruler assuming regal title, **16**, 31; marriage, **16**, 38.
- Dymanes**, an ancient Greek tribe, **3**, 116, 120, 121, 127.
- Dyrrhachium**, modern Durazzo, *q. v.*; battle of, between Cæsar and Pompey (49 B.C.), **5**, 537-539.

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- Ea**, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the ocean, **1**, 526, 534–535.
- Eabani**, Babylonian hero, **1**, 526, 527.
- Eadbald**, king of Kent; succeeds Æthelberht (616 A.D.), **13**, 45; retains nominal independence under Eadwine, **13**, 49.
- Eadbert**, king of Northumbria (737–758), **13**, 56.
- Eadberht Praen**, chosen king of Kent and de-throned by the Mercians, **13**, 61.
- Eadgar** (Edgar), king of England ca. 944–975; succeeds to throne, **13**, 107, character of, **13**, 108, 109.
- Eadgar Ætheling**, an English prince (born before 1057); chosen king after death of Harold (1066), **13**, 170; renounces throne to William, **13**, 171, 173; flees to Scotland (1068), **13**, 178; **21**, 24; revolts against Normans, **13**, 179, 180, 186; submits to William (1073), **13**, 187; mediates between England and Scotland (1091), **13**, 219; protects children of Malcolm III (1093), **13**, 220; **21**, 35; invades Scotland and places Edgar, son of Malcolm III, on throne (1098), **21**, 35; taken prisoner by Henry I at Tinchebray, **13**, 233; last years of, **13**, 233.
- Eadgyth** (Edith), daughter of Godwin, earl of the West Saxons; marries Edward the Confessor (1045), **13**, 129; becomes victim of the king's vengeance, **13**, 134.
- Eadmund** (born about 840), king of East Anglia (855); killed by Northmen (870), **13**, 72.
- Eadmund** (ca. 922–946), son of Eadward the Elder, **13**, 95; king of the West Saxons and Mercians (940), **13**, 101; recovers territory lost and invades Northumbria, **13**, 102; death of, **13**, 102.
- Eadmund Ironside** (ca. 989–ca. 1016), king of the West Saxons; forced to divide his kingdom with Canute, **13**, 118; death of, **13**, 47; **13**, 118.
- Eadmund**, son of Harold; opposes Normans (1068), **13**, 176.
- Eadred** (Edred), son of Eadward the Elder and king of the West Saxons and Mercians 946–955, **13**, 95; succeeds his brother Eadmund on the throne (946), **13**, 103; subjugates Northumbria, **13**, 52; **13**, 103; death of (955), **13**, 104.
- Eadric the Forester**, English nobleman; raises revolt against Norman rule in western England (1067–1068), **13**, 175; submission to William the Conqueror (1070), **13**, 183.
- Eadward the Elder**, king of the West Saxons 901–925, son of Alfred the Great; succeeds to the throne (901), **13**, 93; defeats Æthelwold, **13**, 93; annexes Mercia and subjugates the Danes, **13**, 93, 94; conquests of, **13**, 95; **21**, 17; death, **13**, 94.
- Eadward the Martyr** (ca. 963–978), king of the West Saxons, son of Eadgar; succeeds to the throne in spite of Ælfthryth (975), **13**, 110; difficulties of and intrigues against, **13**, 110; murder of (978), **13**, 111.
- Eadward the Outlaw or Ætheling**, son of Eadmund Ironside; lured by offer of the succession (1064), **13**, 140; death of, ends Saxon dynasty, **13**, 141.
- Eadwig** (Edwy) (ca. 935–959), king of Wessex; coronation of, **13**, 104; rupture of, with the church, **13**, 105; divorce and murder of queen of, **13**, 106; death of, **13**, 107.
- Eadwine** (Edwin), king of Northumbria 617–633; defeats Cwichelm and Cynegils, **13**, 48; embraces Christianity, **13**, 49; security of life and property during reign of, **13**, 49; defeat and death of, at Hatfield Chase, **13**, 50.
- Eadwine**, see Edwin.
- Eadwinsburgh**, see Edinburgh.
- Eagle, Black**, a Prussian order, see Black Eagle.
- Ealdfrith**, see Aldfrith.
- Ealdred or Aldred** (d. 1069), archbishop of York; crowns William the Conqueror, **13**, 172.
- E-anna-tum**, a Babylonian king (4200 B.C.), **1**, 353–355.
- Early**, Jubal Anderson (1816–1894), an American general in the Confederate service; threatens Washington (1864), **23**, 448; defeat of, by Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, **23**, 449.
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- East Africa**, German administration in, **15**, 557–558.
- East Anglia**, kingdom founded by the Angles in England; extent of, in sixth century, **13**, 39; Christianity in, **13**, 46; conquered by the Danes (871 A.D.), **13**, 72.
- East Frankish Kingdom**, becomes Germany (843), **7**, 574–575.
- East Friesland**, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 185–186.
- East India Company, British**; charter of the first (1599), **19**, 491; foundation of (1600), **22**, 42; Charles I sequestrates pepper from (1613), **19**, 580; indemnity paid to (1653), **20**, 149; panic in (1769), **22**, 76; sends out commissioners of inquiry, **22**, 77; investigation of, by

- Parliament and grant of loan to (1772), **22**, 78; bill to remit drawback on teas of (1773), **22**, 79; granted drawback of duty on tea for exportation to America (1773), **20**, 620; **23**, 238; renewal of charter of, proposed (1813), **22**, 125; rule of, **22**, 162-163; termination of (1858), **22**, 163, 200; in China, **24**, 516; see also India, British.
- East India Company, Dutch**; see Dutch East India Company.
- East India Companies, French**; establishment of, to abolishment of (1604-1796), **22**, 45.
- East Indies**, a collective term applied vaguely to Hindustan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 336-337.
- East Jersey**, reunited with New Jersey (1702), **23**, 168; see also New Jersey.
- Easterlings**, a name formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders from parts of Germany and from the Baltic; attack squadron of Edward IV of England (1470), **18**, 591-592.
- Eastern Empire**, also known as The Byzantine, Greek, or Lower Empire, the eastern division of the Roman empire; main treatment, **7**, 25-358; Chapter I, the reign of Arcadius (395-408); 25-42; Chapter II, reign of Theodosius the Younger to the Elevation of Justinian (408-527), 42-66; Chapter III, Justinian and Theodora (525-548), 66-106; Chapter IV, the later years of Justinian's reign (535-565), 106-137; Chapter V, reign of Justin II to Heraclius (565-629), 137-170; Chapter VI, Heraclius and his successors (610-717), 170-197; Chapter VII, Leo the Isaurian to Joannes Zimisces (717-969), 197-235; Chapter VIII, glory and decline of the Empire (969-1204), 235-282; Chapter IX, the Latin Empire (1204-1261), 282-304; Chapter X; the restoration of the Greek Empire (1204-1391), 304-331; Chapter XI, Manuel II to the fall of Constantinople (1391-1453), 331-350; bibliography (Roman History), **6**, 645-672; chronology (later Roman history in the East), **7**, 6-25.
- Eastern Question**, the problem of the international complications arising from relations of Turkey and the Balkan states to other nations and to each other; treaties concerning convention of the Straits (1840), **13**, 73; Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (1774), **17**, 383; Treaty of Jassy (1792), **17**, 410-411; Congress of Erfurt (1808), **17**, 463; Treaty of Bukharest (1811), **17**, 468; Treaty of Adrianople (1829), **17**, 545; Congress of Paris (1856), **17**, 585; Congress of Berlin (1878), **17**, 606. See also **24**, "*Balkan States and Modern Greece*."
- Eastern Question, Far**; see Far Eastern Question.
- Eastern Rumelia**, see Rumelia, Eastern.
- Eaton, Theophilus** (d. 1658), American colonial governor; first governor of New Haven colony, **23**, 109.
- Ebbo** (d. 851 A.D.), archbishop of Rheims; responsibility of, in deposition of Louis the Debonnaire, **7**, 563.
- Ebed Jesu**, bishop of Merv; brings Nestorian Christianity into Gobi (1000 A.D.), **24**, 268.
- Eber (Heber) Find**, legendary Irish chieftain; rules North Munster, **21**, 333.
- Eber**, legendary Irish chieftain (ca. 100 B.C.), son of Ir, son of Galam; rules Ulster, **21**, 333.
- Eberhard**, brother of Emperor Conrad I; defeated by Henry of Saxony (915 A.D.), **7**, 597-598.
- Eberhard I** (1279-1325), count of Wurtemberg; oppressions of, **14**, 166.
- Eberhard II** (1314-1392), count of Wurtemberg; ally of Charles IV of Germany in struggle against growing power of the cities, **14**, 188-189.
- Ebnet Behri**, pasha of Belgrade; tries to stay the Servian insurrection (1787), **24**, 198.
- Eborius**, bishop of York; at council of Arles (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.
- Ebrington, Lord**, see Fortescue, Viscount.
- Ebroin**, major-domus of Clotaire III; plots for control of empire (670 A.D.), **7**, 482-483.
- Eburones**, tribe of Gaul; wars with Romans (54-52 B.C.), **5**, 526.
- Ecbatana** (Agbatana Achmetha, Hangmatana), modern Hamadan, a capital of Media, **2**, 571, 644, 658; construction of (ca. 700 B.C.), **2**, 574; series of Iranian monarchies begins with, **2**, 580, 585.
- Ecclesiastical Reservation**, origin of (1555), **14**, 313.
- Ecgberht**, king of Mercia (794 A.D.); coronation and reign of, **18**, 60-61.
- Echemus the Steadfast**, king of Arcadia (1000 B.C.); prevents the Dorians from entering the peninsula, **3**, 123.
- Echenique, José Rufino** (1808-1879), Peruvian soldier and statesman; elected president of Peru (1851), **23**, 606.
- Eck de Salm, Count**, a German soldier; defeats governor of Buda (1566), **24**, 358.
- Eck, Johann von** (1486-1543), a German theologian, vice-chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt; enters conflict with Luther (1517), **14**, 254; versus Zwingli (1526), **16**, 627; appointed to confute Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 270.
- Eckbert** (d. 1088), markgraf of Thuringia; rebels against Henry IV and is slain, **7**, 654.
- Eckernförde**, battle of (1849), between the Germans and Dutch, **15**, 449; **16**, 440.
- Eckmühl**, defeat of Austrians at battle of (1809), **12**, 571; **14**, 553.
- Eckmühl, Prince of**; see Davout.
- Eclectus, Commodus** chamberlain; dies with Pertinax (193 A.D.), **6**, 381-383.
- Écorcheurs**, Les, bands of armed men who ravaged France in the fifteenth century, **11**, 226.
- Ecthesis**, a treatise by the emperor Heraclius (630 A.D.), **7**, 178.

**Ecuador**, a republic of South America, including the ancient kingdom of Quito; early history of, **23**, 538-539; under governorship of Gonzalo Pizarro, **23**, 552; war of revolution in (1809), **23**, 584; incorporated with Colombia (1822), **23**, 584; forms independent republic (1830), **23**, 614; history of (1830-1904), **23**, 614-615.

**Edehali** (thirteenth century), Mohammedan sheikh; Osman marries daughter of, **24**, 312.

**Edeon**, ambassador of Attila, **7**, 57-59.

**Eden**, George, earl of Auckland, see Auckland.

**Edessa** or Antiochia, the modern Uria, a city of Turkey; foundation of Christian principality of, by Baldwin (1097), **8**, 346-347; taken by atabegs (1114), **8**, 356; effect of fall of in Europe, **8**, 359; **14**, 93.

**Edetani**, a Spanish tribe; defeats Hamilcar (229 or 228 B.C.), **10**, 6.

**Edgar I**, king of Scotland 1067-1107, ascends throne, **21**, 35; sister of, marries Henry I of England (1100), **21**, 35; bequeaths Cumberland to his brother David (1107), **21**, 36.

**Edgar**, see Eadgar.

**Edgecote**, a place in Northamptonshire, England; army of Edward IV routed at battle of (1469), **18**, 587.

**Edgehill**, a ridge twelve miles south of Warwick, England; indecisive battle at, opens the civil war (1642), **20**, 7-8.

**Edgeworth**, Henry Essex, see Firmont, de.

**Edicts** (Decrees, Proclamations, Bulls, etc.): Amboise, Edict of (1563), **11**, 359. *Ausculia Fili* (1302), **11**, 79, 80. Berlin Decrees (1806), **15**, 295; **21**, 472. Brussels, Edict of (1549), **13**, 379. *Clericis Laicos* (1296), **11**, 77. Coucy, Edict of (1535), **11**, 335. Demarcation, Bull of (1493), **22**, 453. *Edictum Perpetuum* (131-132 A.D.), **6**, 285.

**Emancipation**, Edict of (Prussia, 1807), **15**, 304; **23**, 435.

**Emancipation**, Manifesto of (Russia, 1861), **17**, 589-593.

**Emancipation Proclamation** (United States, 1863), **23**, 435.

**Enlightenment**, Edict against (1788), **15**, 262.

**Granada**, Edict of (1492), **10**, 157.

**Gulhane**, Hatti-sherif of (1839), **24**, 431.

**Indulgence**, Declaration of (1687), **20**, 388.

*Ineffabilis Amor* (1296), **11**, 77.

**Mersen**, Edict of (847 A.D.), **11**, 3-4.

**Milan Decrees** (1807), **21**, 472.

**Nantes**, Edict of (1598), **11**, 405-407; revocation of (1685), **11**, 546-547, 660.

**Perpetual Edict** (1577), **13**, 461, 466.

**Pistes**, Edict of (863 A.D.), **11**, 6.

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**Reform Edicts** (China, 1898), **24**, 565.

**Restitution**, Edict of (1529), **14**, 343-344; **16**, 323-324, 650.

*Romana Mater Ecclesia* (1297), **11**, 78.

**Rousillon**, Edict of (1564), **11**, 360.

*Secundum Divina* (1301), **11**, 80.

**Tolerance**, Edict of (Prussia, 1781), **14**, 468.

**Toleration**, Edict of (Prussia, 1846), **15**, 420.

**Toleration**, Edict of (Rome, 311 A.D.), **6**, 439.

**Truxillo**, Decree of (1814), **23**, 583.

*Unam Sanctam* (1302), **8**, 619.

*Unigenitus* (1713), **11**, 629.

**Worms**, Edict of (1521), **14**, 251.

**Edigei**, Tatar prince; attacks Moscow (1408), **17**, 157; territory of, devastated by Withold (1397), **24**, 306; defeats Withold (1399), **24**, 307.

**Edinburgh**, a city of Scotland, two miles south of the Firth of Forth, which succeeded Perth as the capital (1437); named for Eadwin, **21**, 10; castle of, taken from the English by Thomas Randolph (1313), **21**, 97; battle of (1335), **21**, 135; capture of castle of, by Scots (1339), **21**, 137; plundered and burned by English (1385), **21**, 154; sacked by English (1544), **21**, 241; siege of castle of, by English (1573), **21**, 274; created a bishopric, **21**, 292; Porteus tragedy in (1736), **20**, 548-551; occupied by the Young Pretender (1745), **21**, 324-325; riots (1779), **20**, 635.

**Edinburgh**, Treaty of (1560), a treaty whereby France recognized claim of Elizabeth to English crown, **21**, 256.

**Edison**, Thomas Alva (1847-), an American inventor; invention of, in lighting by electricity (1878), **23**, 478.

**Edith**, see Eadgyth.

**Edmonds**, Colonel; Scotch soldier; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535.

**Edmund**, see Eadmund.

**Edmund of Langley**, duke of York, see York.

**Edmund Slemme**, king of Sweden 1050-ca. 1060; death of, **16**, 187.

**Edmundson**, Thomas (seventeenth century), founder of Quakerism in Ireland, **21**, 425.

**Edobic**, ambassador of the usurper Constantine to Franks and Alamanni (411 A.D.), **6**, 567, 568.

**Edom** or Idumaea, district of Arabia, south of the Dead Sea; geography of, **2**, 46; ethnology of inhabitants, **2**, 52-55, 66-67, 70; Saul makes war on, **2**, 79; the Edomites secure independence from kingdom of Judah, **2**, 110; beaten by Amaziah, **2**, 112; people of, settled in Judea, **2**, 129, 160.

**Edoni** (Edones), nation of Thrace, **3**, 112, 316, 412.

**Edred**, see Eadred.

**Edris ben Edris**, ruler of Fez, receives exiles from Cordova (815 A.D.), **8**, 204.

**Edrisi** or Idrisi (twelfth century), Arabian geographer; the *Seven Climates* of, **8**, 279.

**Edrisites**, dynasty of in Mauretania (ca. 900 A.D.), **8**, 222; end of dynasty of, **8**, 234.

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Edward, see Eadward.

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Edwin (Eadwine) (d. 1071), Anglo-Saxon nobleman, son of Ælfgar, earl of East Anglia, and brother of Morcar; divides father's inheritance with Morcar, **18**, 139; commands at Hastings, **18**, 170; submits to William the Conqueror, **18**, 171; makes unsuccessful revolt against William (1068), **18**, 177; estates of, ravaged, **18**, 181; estates of, restored, **18**, 182; flight and death (1071), **18**, 184.

Edwin, see Eadwine.

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Edzard, count of East Friesland (sixteenth century); adopts Reformation, **13**, 368.

Beekeren, a town of Belgium, near Antwerp; Dutch defeated at, by French (1703), **11**, 615.

Effiat, Henry d', see Cinq Mars.

Effingham, Lord, see Howard.

Égalité, Philippe, the name assumed during the French revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orléans; see Orléans.

Egbert (ca. 775-839 A.D.), king of Wessex 802-839; driven from England by Beorhtic, **18**, 66; recalled to England (802), **18**, 66; improves condition of people, **18**, 66; extends power over Britain, **18**, 67; defeats allied Britons and Northmen at Hengests' Down (836), **18**, 68; death of, **18**, 68.

Egbert, archbishop of Treves (ca. 983), **13**, 286.

Egbert's Stone, a place of rendezvous in the time of Alfred the Great, **18**, 79.

Egeria or Ægeria, one of the prophetic nymphs of Roman mythology; counsels Numa Pompilius, **5**, 75-76.

Egeric (d. 635 A.D.), king of East Anglia; death of, **18**, 50.

Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley (1540-1617), lord chancellor of England; bears Elizabeth's message to parliament, **19**, 417; tries to reconcile Essex with queen, **19**, 419; given custody of Essex, **19**, 425.

Egtrith (d. 685 A.D.), son of Oswin, king of Northumbria; sent as a hostage, **18**, 52; becomes king (670 A.D.), **18**, 55; defeats Picts, **18**, 55; quarrels with Wil-

frid, bishop of York, **18**, 55; death of, **18**, 56.

Egil-Ragnarsen (Blod-Egil) (eleventh century), a Danish pirate; death of, **16**, 139.

Egin, Bishop (eleventh century); converts pagans of Bornholm, **16**, 138.

Egmond, Adolphus van, duke of Gelderland; dethrones his father and is imprisoned by Charles the Bold (1472), **13**, 359; death of, **13**, 366.

Egmond, Arnold van (d. 1473), duke of Gelderland; dethroned by his son Adolphus (1472), **13**, 359; compensated by Charles the Bold, **13**, 359.

Egmond, Charles van (d. 1538), duke of Gelderland; exploits and reign of, **13**, 366; protector of Utrecht and stadholder of Groningen, **13**, 367; war with Emperor Charles V, **13**, 369; death of, **13**, 369.

Egmont, Anne of, wife of William of Orange, **13**, 501.

Egmont or Egmond, Lamoral, count of Egmont and prince of Gávre (1522-1568), a Flemish general and popular hero; defeats French at San Quentin (1557), and at Gravelines (1558), **13**, 382; character of, **13**, 386-387; member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388-389; opposes Cardinal Granvella, **13**, 390; **10**, 241; envoy to Philip II, **13**, 391; opposes the compromise, **13**, 397; summoned to secret conference at Dendermonde, **13**, 408; his fatal confidence in the king, **13**, 411; arrest of, **13**, 415-416; trial and fate of, **13**, 421-423.

Egmont, Philip, Count of (1558-1590), son of the preceding; in the disaster at Gembloux (1578), **13**, 470; makes terms with Parma, **13**, 481; capture and release of (1585), **13**, 482; in conspiracy against Orange and Anjou (1582), **13**, 495; slain at the battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.

Egnatius, Gellius (d. 295 B.C.), a Samnite leader; in wars with Rome (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; slain, **5**, 197.

Egnatius, Marius, Samnite commander; in the Social War, **5**, 413-414; defeated by Cosconius, **5**, 417; avails himself of the privileges of the *lex Plantia-Papiria* (88 B.C.), **5**, 418.

Egremont, Earl of, see Wyndham.

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**Egyptology**, see *Archæology*, *Egyptian*.

**Ehrenbreitstein**, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), 14, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), 15, 283.

**Ehrensward**, Carl August (1745-1800), a Swedish admiral; commands flotilla in attack on Russians (1789), 17, 402.

**Eichhorn**, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779-1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), 15, 419.

**Eickstedt**, General von, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), 16, 418.

**Eight Men**, Board of, appointed at New Amsterdam (1643), 23, 12.

**Eight of War**, The, a military commission at Florence (1375), 9, 248, 333-337.

**Einar Tambaraskelver**, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, 16, 69.

**Einsiedeln**, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), 16, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), 16, 562-563.

**El**, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see *Al*—.

**El**, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, 2, 266.

**El**, Sabæan divinity; see *Ilu*.

**Elagabalus** or **Heliogabalus**, originally **Varius Avitus Bassianus** (205-222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus, 6, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), 6, 394; character and achievements of, 6, 396-399.

**Elam** or **Elymais**, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, 2, 589; two districts of, 2, 631; language of, 1, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, 1, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, 1, 357, 362-363, 389, 397, 401, 411-414, 420, 428-430, 432, 434-435, 437; Mithridates conquers, 8, 51, 58.

**Elandslaagte**, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), 22, 305.

**Elba**, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), 12, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, 12, 621-622.

**Elbée**, **Gigot d'** (1752-1794), a French general; leads the Vendéans (1793), 12, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, 12, 376.

**El Caney**, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), 23, 489.

**Elders**, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see *Suffets*.

**Eldon**, John Scott, Earl of (1751-1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, 21, 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), 21, 545; opposes Municipal Reform Bill, 21, 575.

**El Dorado**, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594-1595), 19, 413.

**Eleanor of Aquitaine** (1122?-1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), 11, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), 11, 34; 18, 257-259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), 8, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, 11, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), 18, 333.

**Eleanor**, sister of Arthur of Brittany; imprisoned by King John of England (1202), 18, 33.

**Eleanor of Provence** (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), 18, 372.

**Eleanor**, see *Leonora*.

**Eleans**, people of Elis, *q. v.*

**Eleatic School**, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, 3, 416-417.

**Eleazar**, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C., 2, 136.

**Eleazar**, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), 2, 144.

**Eleazar**, Jewish priest; precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), 2, 177, 178.

**Eleazer**, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), 6, 284.

**Eleazar**, Jewish watchword in the Macabæan War, 2, 148.



Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.

Electoral Reform, see Suffrage.

Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carolingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.

Electryon, in Greek legend, grandfather of Hercules, **3**, 70.

Elephants in war; with Pyrrhus in Italy, **5**, 201-202, 201; in the First Punic War, **5**, 223-224, 227; in the Second Punic War, **5**, 247-248; in the Macedonian War, **5**, 299.

Elesboas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.

Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), **3**, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), **3**, 453; an object of sacrilege, **3** 598; procession of, restored by Alcibiades, **3**, 631-632; initiation of Demetrius into, **4**, 498; initiation of Julian into, **C**, 499.

Eleutheria (Greek word meaning freedom), a name given to a projected colony in the Bahamas (1650), **23**, 53.

Elfrida, see Ælfthryth.

Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of (1811-1863), British diplomat and statesman; appointed governor-general of Canada (1847), **22**, 341; assents to Rebellion Losses Bill (Canada), **22**, 341; sent with military force to China (1857), **21**, 619; diverts forces to India, **21**, 619; obtains reparation from China (1858), **21**, 626; compels ratification of Treaty of Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of (1766-1841), English diplomatist; removes "Elgin Marbles" from Athens to England, **3**, 479.

Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849-), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894-1899), **22**, 222, 224.

El Golea, a town and caravan station in southern Algeria; Arabs defeated at, by French, **24**, 485.

Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, **2**, 75, 101.

Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546-1551; accepts Islam, **24**, 137.

Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, **2**, 131-133.

Eliberis, see Iliberis.

Eliakim, see Jehoiakim.

Elijah, Hebrew prophet; legend of, **2**, 108.

Elimea, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.

Eliot, John (1592-1632), an English patriot; arrested by order of Charles I (1630), **19**, 511; comment of, on the king's answer to the Petition of Right, **19**, 531; arrest and death of, **19**, 539.

Eliot, John (1604-1690), the "Apostle of the Indians," a missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts; arrives in the colony (1663), **22**, 646; labours of, **23**, 146; translates the Bible (1683), **23**, 149.

Elis or Eleia, an ancient state of western Greece; subdued by Hercules, **3**, 71; immigrations into, **3**, 100, 108, 121, 123; early authority in Peloponnesus, **3**, 172-173; political changes in, **3**, 182; place in Peloponnesian confederacy, **4**, 66; war of, with Lacedæmon (420 B.C.), **4**, 86-90; claims sovereignty of Triphylia, **4**, 179-180; indemnity imposed on, **4**, 413; declares against Achaia (227 B.C.), **4**, 523-524; plundered by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 527.

Elisha, legend of, **2**, 108; predicts Israelite victories, **2**, 112.

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**Epidaurus**, a town in Peloponnesus; captured by Dorians (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 119; relations of, with Ægina, **3**, 183, 185; ally of Corinth (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 423, 424; hostility of, toward Athens (ca. 448 B.C.), **3**, 432; attacked by Athenians (430 B.C.), **3**, 543; ally of Lacedæmon (394 B.C.), **4**, 105; ally of Thebes (365 B.C.), **4**, 188; joins Achæan league, **4**, 522.

**Epigoni**, mythological Greek heroes; war of, **3**, 85.

**Epimenides** (seventh century B.C.), a Cretan poet and prophet; influence of, on Greek morals, **3**, 208.

**Epiphanes**, see **Antiochus IV**, **Antiochus XI**, **Ptolemy V**, and **Seleucus V**.

**Epiphanius**, Saint (ca. 315-403 A.D.), father of the Eastern Church; pleads cause of the people to Theodoric the Great of Italy, **7**, 390.

**Epiphanius** (fifth century A.D.), bishop of Ticinum (Pavia); negotiations of, with Ricimer (ca. 471), **6**, 614.

**Epirus** (Epeiros), ancient province in Greece; oracle of Dodona in, **3**, 37; wars with Ætolia (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 71; early home of Greeks, **3**, 112, 152; wars with Macedonia (346 B.C.), **4**, 233; (216 B.C.), **4**, 528; under Pyrrhus (295-272

B.C.), **4**, 452; early history of, **4**, 502; conquers Macedonia (ca. 264 B.C.), **4**, 461.

**Episcopate of Utrecht**, see **Utrecht**, **Episcopate** of.

**Episthenes of Amphipolis** (fifth and fourth centuries B.C.), Greek soldier; commands targeteers at Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 58.

**Epitadeus** (fourth century B.C.), Spartan ephor; law of, **4**, 78.

**Eppenstein, Gerhard von** (thirteenth century), archbishop of Mainz; favours election of Adolphus of Nassau (1292), **14**, 158.

**Epponina** (first century B.C.), wife of Sabinus Julius; story of, **6**, 241-242.

**Era of Good Feeling**, term applied in American history to period from 1817 to 1824; significance of, **23**, 354.

**Erasistratus** (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

**Erasmus, Desiderius** (1465-1536), a Dutch classical and theological scholar; discredits abuses of Catholicism, **13**, 368, 377; character of, **13**, 597; supports Martin Luther (1520), **14**, 257.

**Eratosthenes** (ca. 400 B.C.), Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants, 404 B.C., **4**, 2.

**Eratosthenes** (ca. 276-196 B.C.), an Alexandrian scientist; learning and map-making of, **4**, 606-607.

**Erba-Adad** (ca. 1050 B.C.), king of Assyria; reign of, in Dark Ages, **1**, 378.

**Erech, Babylonian kingdom**; E-anna-tum, king of Shurpurla, wages war against (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 324, 355; kingdom of (ca. 3100 B.C.), **1**, 326.

**Erechtheis or Erechthidæ**, Attic tribe; origin of (507 B.C.), **3**, 161, 238; inscription to, **3**, 423.

**Erechtheum**, an Ionic temple of Athena Polias; restoration of, begun (ca. 431 B.C.), **3**, 453; situation of, **3**, 479; dimensions of, **3**, 482.

**Erechtheus (Erichthonius)**, a legendary hero of Athens; legends of, **3**, 78, 156, 340.

**Erechthid**, see **Erechtheis**.

**Eretria**, city of Eubœa, Greece; government and power of, **3**, 188, 189; at war with Chalcis, **3**, 189; invaded by Persians (490 B.C.), **3**, 268-271.

**Erfurt**, city in Saxony, Prussia; assembly of (1808), **12**, 570; **17**, 463 seq.; besieged (1375), **14**, 190; German imperial diet at (1850), **15**, 457.

**Ergica** (d. ca. 702 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign of, **10**, 28-29; persecution of the Jews under, **10**, 29.

**Erginus**, mythological king of Orchomenos; imposes tribute on Thebans, **3**, 70; death of, **3**, 70.

**Eri-Aku**, see **Rim-Sin**.

**Eric I "the Usurper," king of Denmark** 850-854 A.D.; destroys Hamburg, **16**, 43.

**Eric II**, king of Denmark 854-883 A.D.; opposition of, to Christianity, **16**, 43.

**Eric (I or III) "the Good," king of Denmark** 1095-1103; condition of church under,

- 16**, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, **16**, 145; death of, **16**, 146.
- Eric (II or IV) Emun**, king of Denmark 1135-1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.
- Eric (III or V) "the Lamb"**, king of Denmark 1137-1147; reign of, **16**, 148.
- Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning"**, king of Denmark 1241-1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.
- Eric (V or VII) "Glipping"**, king of Denmark 1259-1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.
- Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved"**, king of Denmark 1286-1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.
- Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden)**, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397-1440; reigns with Margaret (1397-1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.
- Eric (I) "Blodæxe"**, king of Norway ca. 898-940; reign and character of, **16**, 51 seq.
- Eric (II) "Priesthater"**, king of Norway 1280-1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.
- Eric (I or IX) Saint**, king of Sweden 1155-ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.
- Eric (II or X) "Knutsson"**, king of Sweden 1210-1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer"**, king of Sweden 1222-1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (IV or XII)**, king of Sweden 1350-1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
- Eric XIII of Sweden**, see **Eric VII of Pomerania**, king of Denmark.
- Eric XIV**, king of Sweden 1560-1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298-300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
- Ericson, Leif** (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405-407.
- Ericsson, John** (1803-1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
- Eric the Red (Eric Jarl)**, Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
- Erichthonius**, see **Erechtheus**.
- Eridu**, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.
- Erie, Lake**, one of the Great Lakes (U.S.A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
- Erie Canal**, completion of (1825), **23**, 500.
- Erigena, Johannes Scotus** (ca. 800-ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
- Erimon (Heremon)**, an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
- Erizzo, Paul** (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Fubora, **24**, 331.
- Erlach, Charles Louis** (1726-1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
- Erlach, Rudolf von** (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
- Erlau**, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
- Ermenigild** (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21-22; death of, **10**, 22.
- Ernest (1553-1595)**, archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
- Ernest (1554-1612)**, duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
- Ernest**, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281-282.
- Ernest Augustus (1629-1698)**, duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
- Ernest Augustus (1771-1851)**, duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404-407; **21**, 588.
- Ernestine Line**, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319-320.
- Erpingham, Thomas of** (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
- Errazuriz, Federico** (1825-1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
- Erskine, John** (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
- Erskine, John** (1675-1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509-510.
- Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine** (1750-1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), **21**, 470.
- Ertoghul** (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
- Ervigius**, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
- Erzerum** (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

**Esarhaddon** (Assur-akhe-iddin), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the throne of Assyria 680-668 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 415-425; invades Egypt, **1**, 162; campaigns of, **1**, 178.

**Escalade**, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), **16**, 642.

**Eschenbach**, Baron Walter von, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert I of Germany (1308), **14**, 163.

**Escorial**, or less properly **Escorial**, a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563-1584) by Philip II of Spain, **10**, 258.

**Escovedo**, Juan de, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), **10**, 253.

**Esdra**s, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 127, 132.

**Eshbaal**, see **Ishbosheth**.

**Esonian**s, a Pelasgian tribe, **2**, 401, 425.

**Eskil**, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkona, **16**, 152-153.

**Esmun**, see **Æsculapius**.

**Esopus**, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians attack, **23**, 23.

**España**, J. M., martyr to Colombian liberty (1797), **23**, 578.

**Espartero**, Baldomero (1797-1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), **10**, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), **10**, 398; regent of Spain (1841-1843), **10**, 399.

**Espejo**, Antonio, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582-1583), **22**, 552.

**Espejo**, Eugenio, Ecuadorian revolutionist; founds political society, **23**, 584.

**Espinosa**, battle of (1808), **10**, 342.

**Esprámesnil**, Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746-1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), **12**, 146.

**Esquivel** or **Esquibel**, Juan (John) de (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), **22**, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higüey, **22**, 538.

**Essedones**, a Scythian tribe, **2**, 442; funeral customs of, **2**, 443.

**Essen**, Count Hans Hendrick von (1755-1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of Norway, **16**, 472.

**Essenes**, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, **2**, 161, 174.

**Essex**, kingdom of, founded, **13**, 38.

**Essex**, Arthur Capel, Earl of, see **Capel**.

**Essex**, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of (1567-1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), **10**, 246; **13**, 530; **19**, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, **19**, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, **19**, 418-419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), **19**, 424; conspiracy of, **19**, 424-426; trial and execution of (1601), **19**, 426-427.

**Essex**, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of (1591-

1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, **19**, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against the king, **20**, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), **20**, 8; irresolution of, at Turnham Green, **20**, 9; captures Reading (1643), **20**, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, **20**, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, **20**, 16; reception in London, **20**, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), **20**, 25; death, **20**, 45.

**Essex**, Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of (1541-1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, **21**, 409; death of, **21**, 409.

**Essling**, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st-22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, **12**, 572-573; **14**, 553-555.

**Essling**, Prince of, see **Massena**.

**Estaing**, Charles Hector, Count d' (1729-1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, **12**, 132; **23**, 269; conflict with English admiral, **23**, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, **23**, 271.

**Este**, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, **9**, 62; leaders of Guelph party in Modena, **9**, 108; cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, **9**, 252; their rule in Modena in the fifteenth century, **9**, 498.

**Este**, Alfonso I d', duke of Ferrara (1486-1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), **9**, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, **9**, 435.

**Este**, Anne d', see **Nemours**, Duchess of.

**Este**, Cesare d' (1562-1628), duke of Modena and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara to Pope Clement VII, **9**, 481; beautifies Modena, **9**, 498.

**Estella**, town in northern Spain; battle of (June 25th, 1874), **10**, 415.

**Esther**, Book of, circumstances of composition of, **2**, 137.

**Estonia**, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of (1219), **16**, 160.

**Estrade**, Don Gutierrez de, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), **23**, 627-628.

**Estrades**, Godefroy, Count d' (1607-1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), **11**, 564; ambassador to Holland, **11**, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589.

**Estrées**, Gabrielle d' (1571-1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, **11**, 409-410.

**Estrées**, Jean, Count d' (1628-1707), a French admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676-1678), **11**, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), **11**, 601 seq.

**Estrées**, Louis Letellier, Count d' (1697-1771), French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 72-73; **15**, 200.

**Estremadura**, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, **10**, 431.



**Estremadura**, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.  
**Estridsen**, see **Svend II**.  
**Estrup**, Jacob Bronnum Scavenius (1825-), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.  
**Étampes**, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508-1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.  
**Etana**, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531-532.  
**Étapes**, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.  
**Et Cætera Oath** (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.  
**Etchmiadzin**, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 513.  
**Eteocretans**, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 61.  
**Eteonicus** (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.  
**Ethandune**, the modern Eddington or Hedington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.  
**Ethbaal**, see **Ithobaal**.  
**Ethelbert**, king of Kent, see **Æthelberht**.  
**Ethelfleda**, see **Æthelflæd**.  
**Ethelfrid**, see **Æthelfrith**.  
**Ethelred**, see **Æthelred**.  
**Ethelwulf**, see **Æthelwulf**.  
**Ethiopia** (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86-87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110-111, 129-131, 137, 177-179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174-177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602-603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.  
**Ethiopia** (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.  
**Ethiopian**, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.  
**Ethnike Hæteria**, see **Hætæria**.  
**Étienne d'Albert**, bishop of Ostia; see **Innocent VI**.  
**Etioles**, Mme. d', see **Pompadour**.  
**Etruria**, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49-50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome,

**5**, 62, 74, 89-95, 106, 143, 175, 191-200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155-156.  
**Etruria**, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; France annexes (1808), **10**, 325.  
**Etruscans**, see **Etruria**.  
**Eu**, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.  
**Euaenetus**, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.  
**Euarchus**, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.  
**Eubœa** or **Negropont**, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104-105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 251, 255, 433, 431, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330-334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.  
**Eucærus**, see **Demetrius III**.  
**Eucharist**, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.  
**Euclidas**, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.  
**Euclides**, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18-19, 21, 22.  
**Eucratides** (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.  
**Eudes** (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888-898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.  
**Eudes** (Eudo) (665-735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494-496.  
**Eudes** (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.  
**Eudocia** or **Athenais** (393-460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43-44; **6**, 575.  
**Eudocia**, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.  
**Eudocia** (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.  
**Eudemone**, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.  
**Eudoxia** (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.  
**Eudoxia** (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601-602.

**Eudoxia Lopukhin**, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, **17**, 253; divorced (1696), **17**, 257; imprisoned, **17**, 265.

**Euergetes I**, see **Ptolemy III**.

**Euergetes II**, see **Ptolemy VII**.

**Eugène, François**, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general; leads Austrian troops against Turkey, **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta (1697), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 402; Italian campaigns of, **9**, 528; **11**, 614–615; **13**, 615, 650; **20**, 475; reinforces Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, **11**, 604; joins Marlborough in war against France, **11**, 614; **13**, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733–1735), **12**, 29; **20**, 545; breaks power of Turks in Hungary, **14**, 398; character of, **14**, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), **14**, 410; reorganises army in Italy, **14**, 411; at battle of Turin, **14**, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), **14**, 414; captures Lille, **14**, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, **14**, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), **14**, 414–415; **20**, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), **14**, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), **14**, 418; begins a new campaign against the Turks, **14**, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), **14**, 421; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423; in London (1713), **20**, 487.

**Eugénie (Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman)** (1826–), countess of Teba, afterwards empress of France; marries Napoleon III (1853), **13**, 128; made regent of France (1870), **13**, 149; urges war with Germany, **15**, 518; attitude of, toward Mexican refugees, **23**, 631.

**Eugenius**, secretary of Theodosius; proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A.D.), **6**, 527.

**Eugenius I**, pope 654–657; favoured by imperial court, **8**, 541.

**Eugenius II**, pope 824–827; pontificate of, **8**, 566.

**Eugenius III (Bernard)**, pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.

**Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmieri)**, pope 1431–1447; pontificate of, **8**, 637–638; deposed by council of Bale, **8**, 638; urges peace between the Visconti and Florence, **9**, 286; supported by Emperor Sigismund, **14**, 212; death of, **8**, 639.

**Euhemerus the Hyrcanian** (second century B.C.); favourite of Phraates II, **8**, 61–62.

**Eulæus**, Egyptian administrator (170 B.C.); co-ruler with Leneus, **4**, 573.

**Eulenburg, Botho**, Count of (1831–), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), **15**, 549.

**Euljaitu** (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), **24**, 295.

**Eumæus**, the swineherd of Ulysses, in the *Odyssey*, **3**, 96, 97, 98.

**Eumathes**, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

**Eumenes I**, king of Pergamum 263–ca. 241 B.C., nephew and successor of Philotærus; defeats Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; aids Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, **4**, 559.

**Eumenes II**, king of Pergamum 197–159 B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.), **5**, 302; relations of, to Perseus, **5**, 303.

**Eumenes of Cardia** (ca. 361–316 B.C.), secretary of Alexander the Great; nationality of, **4**, 274; marriage of, **4**, 377; character of, **4**, 422, 425–426; governor of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, **4**, 428; Leonnatus and, **4**, 467; friend of Perdicas, **4**, 433, 475; abilities of, as a soldier, **4**, 433; commands in Asia Minor, **4**, 435; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 436–437, 476; Olympias and, **4**, 478–479; Antipater and, **4**, 553.

**Eumenides or Erinyes**, see *Furies*.

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- Fauchet**, Claude (1744-1793), French bishop, journalist, and revolutionist; imprisonment and execution of, **12**, 326.
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- Fausta**, Flavia Maximiana (d. 326 A.D.), Roman empress; marries Constantine the Great (307 A.D.), **6**, 438; supports Christianity, **6**, 440; death of, **6**, 460.
- Faustina**, Annia Galeria, surnamed Senior (104-141 A.D.), Roman empress; charitable deeds of, **6**, 290; doubtful implication of, in death of Verus, **6**, 296; called Mother of the Camp, **6**, 299; death of, **6**, 301.
- Fava** (Feletheus) (fifth century A.D.), king of the Rugians; Odoacer defeats, **7**, 379.
- Faventia**, ancient Italian city; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 436.
- Favila**, king of Spain, 737-739 A.D.; reign and death of, **10**, 40.
- Favorita**, La, Italian town; battle of (1797), **12**, 439.
- Favre**, Gabriel Claude Jules (1809-1880), French statesman and orator; leader of Republican party (1851), **13**, 115; counsel of anarchist Orsini (1858), **13**, 133; member of bench of "Five" (1858), **13**, 135; negotiates with Bismarck for peace with Prussia (1870), **13**, 172, 179.
- Fawkes**, Guy (Guido) (1570-1606), English conspirator; early life, **19**, 478; in the Gunpowder Plot (1605), **19**, 478-479; arrest and torture of, **19**, 479.
- Fay**, Sir Godemar du (fourteenth century), Norman baron; defeated by English at the Blanquetaque (1346), **13**, 461.
- Fayal**, one of the Azores; capture of, by Sir Walter Raleigh (1597), **19**, 416.
- Fayette**, La, see La Fayette.
- Fazio de' Uberti** (d. 1367), Italian poet, **9**, 191, 203.
- Feckenham** (Fecknam), John de (ca. 1518-1585), English Roman-Catholic prelate; attempts to convert Lady Jane Grey to Romanism (1554), **19**, 239.
- Federalist**, The, essays on the United States Constitution; composition of, **23**, 293.
- Federalists**, The, American political party; origin of (1787), **23**, 291, 292, 295; oppose license of French Revolution, **23**, 304; relation of, to Jay's treaty, **23**, 306; nominate John Adams for president (1798), **23**, 312; support policy of President Adams, **23**, 313; oppose Adams, **23**, 315; power of, weakened, **23**, 316; against the so-called peace measures of Jefferson and Madison, **23**, 325; charged with designs against the Union, **23**, 325; oppose war of 1812, **23**, 328, 329, 337, 338; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338; decline of, **23**, 341.
- Fedlimid**, king of Munster and archbishop of Cashel; attempts to enforce claims for throne of Ireland (845 A.D.), **21**, 346.
- Fehmi**, Mustapha Pasha (nineteenth century), Egyptian statesman; becomes prime minister (1891), **24**, 464.
- Fehrbellin**, town in Prussia; battle of (1675), **14**, 393; **15**, 141.
- Feijo** (Feijoo), Diogo Antonio (1784-1843), a Brazilian priest and statesman; regency of (1835-1837), **23**, 658.
- Fejervary**, Baron, Hungarian premier, **15**, 62.
- Feldkirch**, Hungarian town; Maximilian I establishes himself at (1499), **16**, 613.
- Feletheus**, see Fava.
- Felix**, Antonius, a Roman procurator of Judea 55-60 A.D.; procures assassination of the high priest, **2**, 174; charged with extortion, **2**, 174.
- Felix I**, bishop of Rome 269-274 A.D., **8**, 503.
- Felix III** (d. 492 A.D.), pope 483-492 A.D.; excommunicates Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople (483 A.D.), **8**, 528.
- Felix IV**, pope 526-530, **8**, 504.
- Felix V**, pope; see Amadeus VIII (of Savoy).
- Felix** (eighth century A.D.), archbishop of Ravenna; degradation and punishment of, **8**, 543.
- Felton**, John (d. 1628), English soldier; assassinates duke of Buckingham, **19**, 556.
- Fendall**, Josias (seventeenth century), colonial governor of Maryland; appointed lieutenant-governor by Lord Baltimore (1656), **22**, 608.
- Fénelon**, Bertrand de Salignac de la Mothe (d. 1579), French ambassador to England; describes English privateers, **19**, 337; explains St. Bartholomew Massacre to Elizabeth, **19**, 350.
- Fénelon**, François de Salignac de la Mothe (1651-1715), French prelate and author; tutors the duke of Burgundy (1689), **11**, 625.
- Fenians** (Fiann), a legendary militia of Ireland; founded by Tuathal, **21**, 334.
- Fenians**, an association of Irishmen, formed to secure the independence of Ireland; movement of, in Ireland (1858-1879),



- 21**, 448-449, 634; invade Canada (1866), **21**, 634; **23**, 467.
- Fenni**, people of Finland, *q. v.*
- Fen-shiu-ling Pass**, Manchuria; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.
- Fenwick**, Sir John (d. 1697), an English conspirator; plots against William III (1696), **20**, 454; arrest of (1696), **20**, 454; trial and execution of, **20**, 455.
- Fenwick (Fenwicke)**, John (1618-1683), English Quaker colonist; founds Quaker settlement at Salem on the Delaware (1675), **23**, 30.
- Feodor (I) Ivanovitch** (1557-1598), czar of Russia 1584-1598; ascension of, **17**, 213; appoints Boris Godunov regent, **17**, 213; in war with Sweden, **17**, 215-218; death of, **17**, 221; characterisation of, **17**, 213.
- Feodor (II) Borisovitch** (1589-1605), czar of Russia April 5th-June 10th, 1605; accession of, **17**, 226; death of, **17**, 227.
- Feodor (III) Alexievitch** (1656-1682), czar of Russia, 1676-1682; accession of, **17**, 247; terminates war with Turkey (1679), **17**, 247; abolishes hereditary pretensions, **17**, 247-248; death of, **17**, 248.
- Feramuz Zade Khosru Muhammed** (fifteenth century), Turkish statesman; succeeds Kadir Bey (1459), **24**, 335.
- Ferdinand I** (1503-1564), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1556-1561; becomes king of the Romans (1531), **14**, 270; ally of Charles V in Smalkaldic War (1547), **14**, 298 seq.; concludes treaty with Turkey (1547), **24**, 351; becomes director of German affairs (1554), **14**, 312; becomes emperor (1556), **11**, 346; **14**, 315; rivalry of, with John Sigismund, **14**, 316; **24**, 137, 349; relations of, with Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 316-317; characterisation of, **14**, 318.
- Ferdinand II** (1578-1637), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1619-1637; proclaimed successor of Matthias in Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 328; at war with Venice (1617), **9**, 515; concludes Treaty of Gratz with Philip III of Spain (1617), **14**, 328; condition of empire at accession, **14**, 329-332; elected emperor (1619), **14**, 333; purchases support of Maximilian of Bavaria, **14**, 333; reprisals of, in Bohemia, **14**, 334-335; outlaws the elector palatinate, **14**, 335; concludes peace with Christian IV of Denmark, **14**, 343; issues edict of restitution (1629), **14**, 343-344; attempts to seize Mantua and Montferrat (1630), **9**, 499; dismisses Wallenstein (1630), **14**, 345; Gustavus Adolphus declares war upon, **14**, 346; harassed by Gustavus, **14**, 354; attempts to end Thirty Years' War, **14**, 370-371; death of (1637), **14**, 371; characterisation of, **14**, 326, 371-372.
- Ferdinand III** (1608-1657), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1637-1657; elected king of the Romans (1637), **14**, 371; accession of, **14**, 372-373; aids Denmark against Sweden (1643), **14**, 381; desperate situation of (1645), **14**, 381; Treaty of Westphalia curtails power of, **14**, 384; death of (1657), **14**, 390.
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- Ferdinand I** (1861-), prince of Bulgaria 1887-; elected ruler, **24**, 185; marries Princess Marie Louise of Parma (1893), **24**, 185; reconciliation of, with Russia, **17**, 618; **24**, 186.
- Ferdinand I** (1424-1494), king of Naples 1458-1494; ascends throne, **9**, 237; opposition to, among his barons, **9**, 238; at war with Florence, **9**, 239, 371; receives Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 239, 376; at war with Pope Innocent VIII (1485), **9**, 388; makes alliance with Piero de' Medici (1492), **9**, 239; death of (1494), **9**, 239, 411; characterisation of, **9**, 238.
- Ferdinand II** (1469-1496), king of Naples 1495-1496; flees from Charles VIII of France, **9**, 420; recalled to throne, **9**, 421.
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- Ferdinand IV**, king of Naples; see Ferdinand I, king of The Two Sicilies.
- Ferdinand I** (1345-1383), king of Portugal 1367-1383; claims crown of Castile, **10**, 114, 448; marries Leonora da Cunha, **10**, 448; influence of Leonora over, **10**, 449; in war with Castile, **10**, 449; defeated by Juan I of Castile (1381), **10**, 117; death of (1383), **10**, 451.
- Ferdinand II** (1816-1885), titular king of Portugal; marries Maria II of Portugal (1836), **10**, 551; regency of (1853-1855), **10**, 556.
- Ferdinand I**, surnamed "The Just" (1379-1416), king of Aragon 1412-1416; becomes regent of Castile (1406), **10**, 121; subduces the Moors (1411), **10**, 121; Count of Urgel rebels against, **10**, 107; death of (1416), **10**, 108.
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- Ferdinand I**, surnamed "The Great" (d. 1065), king of Castile 1033-1065, and Leon 1037-1065; at battle of the Carrion (1037), **10**, 47; unites Leon to Castile, **10**, 48; conquests of, in Portugal, **10**, 48; conquers Viseu (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Lamego (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Coimbra (1058), **10**, 48, 428; plans succession and division of kingdom, **10**, 49; death of (1065), **10**, 49.
- Ferdinand II** (d. 1188), king of Leon 1157-1188; in war with Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431; victorious at Badajoz (1167), **10**, 431.

**Ferdinand III**, surnamed "The Saint" (1199–1252), king of Castile 1217–1252, and Leon 1230–1252; becomes king of Castile, **10**, 64; conquests of, over Moors, **8**, 253; **10**, 64; becomes king of Leon, **10**, 65; conquests of, **10**, 66–67; captures Seville (1247), **10**, 66; death of, **10**, 68.

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**Ferdinand V** (II of Aragon and Sicily, III of Naples), surnamed "The Catholic" (1452–1516), king of Castile 1474–1516; marries Isabella I of Castile (1469), **10**, 130; becomes joint sovereign of Castile and Leon with Isabella, **10**, 132; becomes king of Aragon (1479), **10**, 133; reforms under, **10**, 134 seq.; relations of, with Rome, **10**, 139; conquests of, over Moors, **10**, 141 seq.; defeated at Loja (1482), **10**, 143; victories of, in Granada, **10**, 147; captures Velez (1487), **10**, 149; captures Malaga (1487), **8**, 257; **10**, 149–151; successfully besieges Granada (1489–1492), **8**, 257; **10**, 151–154; explorations under, **10**, 155–157; expulsion of Jews by (1492), **10**, 157–161; treaties of, with Henry VII of England (1492, 1496), **19**, 38; joins league against Charles VIII of France (1495), **10**, 164; divides Naples with Louis XII of France (1500), **9**, 427; **10**, 164; **11**, 298; quarrels with Louis XII of France over Naples, **11**, 298; persecutes unbaptised Moors (1499–1502), **10**, 161–163; banishes unbaptised Moors (1502), **10**, 162; treatment of Columbus and Bobadilla by (1502), **22**, 449–450; conquers Naples (1503), **11**, 399; resigns crown of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; assumes title of governor of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; marries Germaine de Foix (1505), **10**, 180; concludes treaty with Louis XII of France (1506), **14**, 242; appoints Don Raymond de Cordona viceroy of Naples (1506), **10**, 165; surrenders sovereignty of Castile (1506), **10**, 182; returns to Castile (1507), **10**, 188; second regency of (1507–1516), **10**, 192; sells claims on Pisa to Florence (1509), **9**, 431; campaign of, in Africa (1509–1510), **10**, 192; invasion and conquest of Navarre (1512), **10**, 192; establishes Council of the Indies (1511), **23**, 568; treatment of Balboa (1513), **22**, 472–473; signs alliance with Emperor Maximilian and the Thirteen Cantons (1515), **11**, 309; death of (1516), **10**, 193; characterisation of, **10**, 194–196; review of reign of, **10**, 202–204.

**Ferdinand VI**, surnamed "The Sage" (1712–1759), king of Spain 1746–1759; succeeds Philip V (1746), **10**, 301; relations of, with Carlo Broschi, **10**, 301–302; abolishes papal patronage, **10**, 303; observes neutrality in Seven Years'

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**Ferdinand I** (IV of Naples) (1751–1825), king of the Two Sicilies 1759–1825; youth of, **9**, 538; concludes Treaty of Peace with Napoleon I (1796), **9**, 551; flees from Naples before General Championnet (1798), **9**, 558; flees from Naples a second time (1806), **9**, 570; restored to throne of Naples and Sicily (1815), **14**, 580, 581; unites kingdoms of Naples and Sicily (1816), **9**, 579; insurrection under (1820), **9**, 584.

**Ferdinand II**, surnamed "King Bomba" (1810–1859), king of the Two Sicilies 1830–1859; succession of (1830), **9**, 586; Palermo and Naples rise against (1848), **9**, 592; puts down insurrection of 1848, **9**, 594–595; oppresses people, **9**, 602.

**Ferdinand I** (de' Medici) (1549–1609), grand duke of Tuscany 1587–1609; succeeds his brother (1587), **9**, 480; favours commerce and public works, **9**, 480, 501; war of, with Turks, **9**, 482; relations of, with Henry IV of France, **9**, 482; increases wealth of his country, **9**, 501.

**Ferdinand II** (de' Medici) (1610–1670), grand duke of Tuscany 1621–1670; reign of, **9**, 501.

**Ferdinand III** (1769–1824), grand duke of Tuscany 1790–1799, 1814–1824, and archduke of Austria; becomes grand duke, **9**, 547; attitude of, toward French revolution, **9**, 548–549.

**Ferdinand**, Don (d. 1802), duke of Parma and Piacenza; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 537.

**Ferdinand**, Victor Albert Meinrad (1865–), prince of Rumania; declared heir to the throne (1889), **24**, 154.

**Ferdinand**, duke of Brunswick; see Brunswick.

**Ferdinand** (1609–1641), Cardinal, archbishop of Toledo, third son of King Philip III of Spain; becomes governor-general of

the Netherlands (1634), **13**, 579; ravages Picardy, **13**, 580; death of (1611), **13**, 581.

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**Fergus Mor**, son of Ere or Eric, early Irish chieftain; founds Argyll, Scotland (ca. 503 A.D.), **21**, 337; said to have brought coronation stone to Scotland, **21**, 67.

**Ferguson, Patrick** (1744-1780), English soldier and inventor; killed at King's Mountain, **23**, 277.

**Ferguson, Robert**, surnamed The Plotter (d. 1714), a Scottish conspirator and political pamphleteer; instigates Monmouth to usurp the English crown (1685), **20**, 378.

**Fernley, John** (d. 1685), English barber; protects Burton, conspirator in Rye House plot, **20**, 381; Burton gives information against, **20**, 381; hanged, **20**, 381.

**Ferrand** (thirteenth century), count of Flanders; deserts Philip II of France for John of England (1213), **18**, 342; at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 54; **18**, 345.

**Ferrar, Robert**, bishop of St. Davids (d. 1555), English Protestant prelate; persecuted (1555), **19**, 246.

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**Ferrara**, capital of province of Ferrara, Italy; Venice at war against (1480), **9**, 379 seq.; **Clement VIII** acquires (1598), **9**, 481.

**Ferrara-Florence**, Council of, a church council opened at Ferrara in 1438 and transferred to Florence in 1439; proceedings of, **7**, 337; **8**, 638.

**Ferrers, Hugh** (thirteenth century), French merchant; betrays and sells Children Crusaders to Saracens (1212), **8**, 421; execution of, **8**, 422.

**Ferrol, El**, Spanish seaport; taken by the French (1809), **10**, 349.

**Ferrucci, Francesco** (sixteenth century), Italian soldier; defends Florence (1530), **9**, 459.

**Ferrukhzadh (Khorrezadh) Chosroes**, king of Persia ca. 632 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 96.

**Ferry, Jules François Camille** (1832-1893), French statesman; minister of public instruction (1879-1880), **13**, 192; introduces bill against Jesuits as teachers, **13**, 192; first premiership of (1880-1881), **13**, 193; second premiership of (1883-1885), **13**, 193.

**Fersen, Hans Axel, Count** (1755-1810), Swedish soldier; serves in American revolution, **16**, 461 note; favourite of French court, **12**, 239; **16**, 461 note; aids the escape of royal family of France to Varennes (1791), **12**, 239-241; murder of, **16**, 461.

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**Ficquelmont**, Count Karl Ludwig von (1777-1857), Austrian soldier and diplomatist; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1848), **14**, 630; president of ministry, **14**, 635; forced to resign, **14**, 638.

**Field of the Cloth of Gold**, a plain near Ardres, France, the scene of a meeting between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England (1520), **11**, 311; **19**, 79.

**Fielding**, Commodore, English naval officer; captures Dutch fleet under Bylandt (1780), **14**, 9.

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**Fieschi**, an Italian family, prominent in Genoa during the fourteenth century, **9**, 129.

**Fieschi**, Giuseppe Maria (1790-1836), a Corsican adventurer; attempt of, to assassinate Louis Philippe (1835), **13**, 65.

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**Fiesco** (Fieschi), Giovanni Luigi, count of Lavagna (ca. 1523-1547), Genoese noble; conspiracy of (1547), **9**, 464.

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**Florent**, count of Holland; see Floris.

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**Florus**, Julius, leader of an insurrection in Gaul (24 A.D.), **6**, 137.

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- Foix, Gaston de (1489-1512), duke de Nemours, a French soldier; wins battle of Ravenna (1512), **9**, 435-436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243; character of, **9**, 436; death of, **9**, 437.
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- Fraser, Sir Simon (d. 1306), Scottish soldier; at Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78; executed as a rebel, **18**, 424; **21**, 91.
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Frederick I (1057-1713), king of Prussia 1709-1713, and, as Frederick III, elector of Brandenburg; as elector, **15**, 144-145; becomes king, **14**, 405; **15**, 145; conquers Pomerania, **16**, 388-389.

**Frederick II, "the Great"** (1712-1786), king of Prussia 1740-1786; main treatment, **15**, 155-256; early years of, **15**, 155-188; in the Seven Years' War, **15**, 189-233; later years of, **15**, 232-256; incurs wrath of his father, Frederick William I, **15**, 151-153; married to Christina of Brunswick, **15**, 154; as a patron of literature and science, **15**, 156, 157, 183; religious toleration of, **15**, 157-158; press reforms of, **15**, 158-159; in the first Silesian War (1740-1742), **12**, 36-40; **14**, 427-431; **15**, 160-174; reasons of, for beginning war, **15**, 161-162, 175; **17**, 342; defeats Austrians at Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162-165; concludes alliance with France (1742), **15**, 169; wins victory at Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 170-174; Treaty of Breslau gives Silesia to (1742), **15**, 174; concludes secret alliance with France (1744), **15**, 178; in second Silesian War (1744-1745), **12**, 40-43; **15**, 178-183; defeats Austrians and Saxons at Hohenfriedberg (1745), **15**, 178-179; defeats Austrians at Soor (1745), **15**, 179-180; wins victories at Hennersdorf and Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 180-182; Peace of Dresden confirms his possession of Silesia (1745), **15**, 182; hostility of, toward Russia, **15**, 184; administration of, in East Friesland, **15**, 185-187; growing unpopularity of, in England, **15**, 187; concludes alliance with England (1756), **15**, 188; in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), **15**, 189-231; defeats Austrians and Saxons at Lobositz and Pirna (1756), **15**, 190-193; **14**, 441; defeats Austrians at Prague (1757), **15**, 193-196; **14**, 442; defeated at Kolin (1757), **15**, 196; **14**, 442; **12**, 73; Andrew Mitchell's letters about, **15**, 197-200; army of, defeated by Russians at Grossjägerndorf (1757), **15**, 201; great victories of, at Rossbach and Leuthen (1757), **15**, 202-203; **12**, 74; **14**, 442; **16**, 402; aided by William Pitt, **15**, 204; victory of, over Russians at Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 205-208; defeated by the Austrians at Hochkirch (1758), **15**, 208-210; victory of, over the French at Minden (1759), **15**, 212-213; crushing defeat of, at Kunersdorf (1759), **15**, 213-216; victories of, at Liegnitz and Torgau (1760), **15**, 218-220; makes Treaty of Amity with Porte (1761), **24**, 413; concludes truce with Russia (1762), **15**, 222; **17**, 361; cultivates Joseph II of Austria, **15**, 234-236; forms alliance with Russia (1764), **15**, 236-239; **24**, 414; joins Russia and Austria in partition of Poland (1772), **14**, 452-455; **15**, 239-240; acquires West Prussia (1772), **15**, 240-242; Silesia under administration of, **15**, 242-244; wages War of Bavarian Succession (1777-1779), **15**, 245; attitude of, toward American republic, **23**, 285; character and influence of, **15**, 232, 246-247, 255-256; compared to Napoleon, **15**, 222, 227-231; relations

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**Frederick III** (1831-1888), emperor of Germany and king of Prussia 1888; reign, **15**, 542-543; as crown-prince in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 488, 489; at battle of Weissenburg, **13**, 150; at battle of Worth, **13**, 151; at battle of Sedan, **13**, 158; ill at San Remo, **15**, 540; proclaimed emperor, **15**, 541; death, **15**, 543.

**Frederick I**, of Aragon, sometimes called **Frederick II**, king of Sicily 1296-1337; aids Catalan Grand Company, **7**, 320; restores Sicilian independence, **9**, 232.

**Frederick I** (1676-1751), king of Sweden 1720-1751, son of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; raises siege of Friederiksbald (1718), **16**, 396; accession of, **16**, 397; reign of, **16**, 398-400.

**Frederick I**, king of Württemberg 1754-1816; made king, **14**, 538; rule of, **15**, 367.

**Frederick I** (1372-1440), elector of Brandenburg 1415-1440, originally **Frederick VI**, burgrave of Nuremberg; made first elector of Brandenburg (1415), **14**, 214; **11**, 186; **15**, 108; resigns claim to imperial crown, **14**, 215-216.

**Frederick II, "the Iron Tooth"** (1413-1471); elector of Brandenburg, reign of, **15**, 108.

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**Frederick I, "the Victorious"** (1425-1476), Elector Palatine 1451-1476; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; rise of, to power, **14**, 231; character of, **14**, 233; rivalry of, with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 233.

**Frederick II** (1482-1556), surnamed "**the Wise**," Elector Palatine 1544-1556; proposes convocation of a national assembly, **14**, 282; furnishes troops to the Smalkaldic League, **14**, 298; sanctions the Augsburg Interim, **14**, 299.

**Frederick III** (1515-1576), surnamed "**the Pious**," Elector Palatine 1559-1576; conversion of the Palatinate to Calvinism, **14**, 319.

**Frederick IV** (1574-1610), surnamed "**the Upright**," Elector Palatine 1583-1610; policy of Palatinate under, **14**, 322-323; becomes director of the Protestant League, **14**, 324.

**Frederick V** (1596-1632), Elector Palatine; made king of Bohemia, the "**Winter King**," **13**, 570; **14**, 333; defeated at battle of Prague or White Hill (1620), **13**, 570; **14**, 334; **19**, 504; outlawed by Ferdinand II of the Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 335 seq.; death of, **14**, 354.

**Frederick I, "the Warlike"** (1369-1428), elector and duke of Saxony; founds University of Leipsic (1409), **8**, 635.

**Frederick III, "the Wise"** (1463-1525), elector of Saxony; refuses imperial crown,



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- Frederick II (1720-1785)**, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel 1760-1785; sells troops to England, **23**, 254.
- Frederick**, prince of Hesse, brother-in-law of Frederick VI of Denmark; at battle of Sehested (1813), **16**, 431-432.
- Frederick "with the Empty Pocket" (1382-1439)**, archduke of Austria, son of the Archduke Leopold; assembles a force in the Tyrol (1405), **16**, 582-583; repulsed by Appenzellers, **16**, 583; excommunicated by the Council of Constance and put under the ban of the empire (1415), **16**, 584; renounces rights over Swiss bailiwicks, **16**, 585; makes submission to Emperor Sigismund, **16**, 585.
- Frederick "the Warlike" (b. 1211)**, archduke of Austria; estates declared forfeit (1237), **14**, 115.
- Frederick I (1826-)**, grand duke of Baden 1856-; regency of (1852-1856), **15**, 466.
- Frederick, Christian August (1829-1880)**, duke of Augustenburg; claims Danish throne (1863), **16**, 444.
- Frederick**, duke of Upper Lorraine 1046 A.D., **7**, 610.
- Frederick III (1597-1659)**, duke of Schleswig-Holstein; gives asylum to Arminians, **13**, 569.
- Frederick I, of Hohenstaufen (d. 1105)**, duke of Swabia; supports Henry IV, **7**, 653.
- Frederick II (1090-1147)**, duke of Swabia; proposed as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 89; at war with Conrad of Franconia, **14**, 90.
- Frederick V (1168-1191)**, duke of Swabia, son of Barbarossa; in war with Saladin, **14**, 108.
- Frederick "with the Bitten Cheek" (1237-1324)**, markgraf of Meissen and landgraf of Thuringia; acknowledged sovereign of Meissen and Thuringia, **14**, 166; in conflict with Waldemar, **14**, 168; offered crown of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 180.
- Frederick (1249-1268)**, son of markgraf of Baden, favourite of Conradin, **14**, 128; death, **14**, 129.
- Frederick Augustus I, "the Just," (1750-1827)**, king of Saxony, ally of Prussia in Potato War, **14**, 459; ally of Napoleon, **14**, 568, 573; becomes king (1807), **15**, 297.
- Frederick Augustus II (1707-1854)**, king of Saxony; as co-ruler of Saxony (1830), **15**, 403.
- Frederick Augustus I, elector of Saxony; see Augustus II, king of Poland.**
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- Frederick Charles, (1828-1885)**, prince of Prussia, the "Red Prince"; a Prussian soldier, nephew of William I of Prussia; in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark (1864), **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488, 489, 490, 493; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 152, 155, 167, 168, 174.
- Frederick Henry, (1584-1647)**, prince of Orange, a Dutch soldier and statesman, the youngest son of William I, stadholder of Netherlands 1625-1647; birth, **13**, 499; given command of the "New Gueux" (1599), **13**, 534; at the battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535-536; in the campaigns of 1605-1606, **13**, 540-541; invades Brabant, **13**, 571; marriage of (1625), **13**, 573; becomes stadholder, **13**, 576-577; defeats Spaniards, **13**, 578; title given to, by king of France, **13**, 581; takes Breda (1638), **14**, 374; assumes care of the Great Elector (1640), **15**, 132; death of, **13**, 582-583.
- Frederick Louis (1707-1751)**, prince of Wales, son of George II of England; character of, **20**, 551; marries Augusta of Saxo-Gotha (1736), **20**, 552; rupture with his father, **20**, 552; leads opposition to government, **20**, 571; death of, **20**, 571.
- Frederick William I (1688-1740)**, king of Prussia 1713-1740; reforms of (1723), **15**, 146; at war with Charles XII of Sweden (1711), **15**, 148; **16**, 388; condemns Katte to death (1730), **15**, 152-153; in War of Polish Succession (1733-1735), **15**, 149-150; hostility of, to his son (1736), **15**, 150-152; reconciled to Frederick, **15**, 151; death of, **14**, 426; **15**, 154; characterisation of, **15**, 146-148; progress of Prussia under, **15**, 149.
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**Frederick William IV** (1795-1861), king of Prussia 1840-1861; accession of (1840), **15**, 410; refuses to grant a constitution (1840), **15**, 413-414; relation of, to the press, **15**, 414-415; ecclesiastical entanglements of, **15**, 416-420; issues Edict of Toleration (1847), **15**, 420; issues Patent of February, 1847, **15**, 422; convokes United Diet (1847), **15**, 423; refuses to abandon unlimited power (1848), **15**, 425; in the Berlin revolution of 1848, **15**, 433-436; in the revolt of Leipsic (1848), **15**, 440-441; pronounces in favour of Schleswig-Holstein (1848), **15**, 448; grants liberal constitution (1848), **15**, 460; failure of German liberalism under (1848), **15**, 461 seq.; offered imperial crown of Germany (1849), **15**, 453; declines imperial crown (1849), **15**, 454-455; attempts to assert Prussian hegemony (1849), **15**, 456-458; constitution of, rejected (1850), **15**, 457; founds new German navy (1851), **15**, 460; Bismarck gains confidence of, **15**, 467; resigns claim to Neuchâtel (1857), **15**, 469; William, prince of Prussia, becomes regent for (1858), **15**, 469; death of (1861), **15**, 481; characterisation of, **15**, 410-412, 469-473.

**Frederick William** (1620-1688), the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg; main treatment, **15**, 132-144; accession of (1640), **15**, 132; ally of Sweden against Poland (1654), **15**, 133-135; concludes Treaty of Labiau (1656), **15**, 135; **16**, 336; at-

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**Frederick William**, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.

**Frederick William** (1802-1875), last elector of Hesse; forced to grant reforms, **15**, 438-439; taken prisoner (1866), **15**, 488.

**Frederick William**, crown prince of Germany and Prussia, see Frederick III.

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**Frederickshald**, a seaport in Norway; besieged by Charles XII of Sweden (1718), **16**, 392.

**Fredrikshamn (Hamina)**, a seaport in Finland; Sweden cedes Finland to Russia by Treaty of, (1809), **17**, 459.

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**Freeman's Oath** (in Massachusetts, 1634), marks opposition to England, **23**, 93.

**Freemasonry**; in Sweden in the eighteenth century, **16**, 407; persecution of, in England (1581), **19**, 354 seq.; lodges closed in Russia (1822), **17**, 513-514.

**Free Soil Party**, a party in United States politics (1848-1854); opposes extension of slavery into the territories, **23**, 378, 389; gives programme to republican party, **23**, 396.

**Free-State War in Kansas**, **23**, 394, 397.

**Fregosi**, ruling Ghibelline family of Genoa; sets up rulers (1363-1393), **9**, 264.

**Fregoso**, Pietro, Genoese admiral (fourteenth century); takes Cyprus, **9**, 267.

**Freia**, in German mythology, Woden's wife, goddess of marriage, **6**, 59; see also Freya and Frigg.

**Freiburg**, a city in Baden, Germany; the French under Condé and Turenne defeat the Bavarians under Mercy at (1644), **11**, 494; taken by the French under Créqui (1677), **11**, 587; taken by the French under Villars (1714), **11**, 626.

**Freiburg**, in Switzerland, see Fribourg.

**Freiligrath**, Ferdinand (1810-1876), a German poet; influence of, on public opinion, **15**, 415.

**Freire**, Ramon (1787-1851), a Chilean general

- and dictator; drives the last Spaniards from Chiloe, and resigns from presidency (1826), **23**, 610.
- Fréjus**, bishop of, see **Fleury**.
- Frelinghuysen**, Frederick Theodore (1817-1885), American statesman, secretary of state 1881-1885; negotiates treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of an Isthmian canal (1884), **23**, 651.
- Frémont**, John Charles (1813-1890), an American explorer, general and politician; takes part in the conquest of California (1846-1847), **23**, 373; republican candidate for president (1856), **23**, 400; in command in Missouri (1861), **23**, 422; emancipation proclamation of (1861), **23**, 422; radical republican nominee for president (1861), **23**, 450.
- French**, John Denton Pinkstone (1852-), British soldier; relieves Kimberley (1900), **22**, 275, 312; repulses Boers near Colesberg (1900), **22**, 310.
- French Academy** (*Académie Française*), a body of forty men of letters, the object of which is to supervise the use of the French language and regulate the literary taste of the people; foundation of, by Richelieu (1635), **11**, 474, 632-633; defends liberty of press (1827), **13**, 37.
- French and Indian War**, or **Old French War** (1754-1763), the last in a series of wars between France and England in America (the American phase of the Seven Years' War); main treatment, **23**, 203-230; expulsion of the Acadians (1755), **23**, 204-206; Braddock's project and defeat, **23**, 206-211; the battle of Lake George, **23**, 211-213; the disastrous campaign of 1756-1757, **23**, 213-214; the successes of 1758-1759; **23**, 214-217; Quebec taken by the English under Wolfe (1759), **23**, 217-222; peace with France (1763), **23**, 222-223; Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 223-225; the Indian War, **23**, 225-226; the death of Pontiac and the end of Indian power, **23**, 226-229. For other French and Indian wars see **King William's War**, **Queen Anne's War**, **King George's War**.
- French Congo**, a French-African colony; foundation of, **13**, 191.
- French Dynasties**, in Athens (thirteenth century), **7**, 303, 322.
- French Fury** (1583), a treacherous attack on Antwerp by the French under the duke of Anjou, **13**, 496-498.
- French Indo-China**, general name for French possessions in southeastern Asia; main treatment of, **24**, 517-521; physical features of, **24**, 517; early history of, **24**, 518; foreign relations of, **24**, 519; comes under French control (1861-1874), **24**, 520; government of, **24**, 520; Chronology, **24**, 686; see also **Cochin China**.
- French Revolution**, The, a revolution which overthrew the Bourbon monarchy and the old feudal régime in France at the close of the eighteenth century; causes of, **12**, 181-190.
- Under Mirabeau (1789-1791), **12**, 206-231; National Assembly, **12**, 207; the *émigrés*, **12**, 208.
- Fall of monarchy (1791-1792), **12**, 235-266; flight of king, **12**, 239; legislative assembly, **12**, 248; rise of Commune, **12**, 259.
- The Commune (1792-1793), **12**, 267-296; September massacres, **12**, 270; Republic proclaimed, **12**, 281; Girondists vs. Jacobins, **12**, 283; battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; trial and execution of Louis XVI, **12**, 288-296.
- The Counter-Revolution (1793), **12**, 297-324; fall of Girondists, **12**, 299; death of Marat, **12**, 302; Constitution of year III, **12**, 308, 662-666; organisation of the Terror, **12**, 312; trial and execution of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 316-324.
- Reign of Terror (1793-1794), **12**, 325-351; execution of Girondists, **12**, 326; worship of Reason, **12**, 331; fall of Hébertists, **12**, 332; coalition against Robespierre, **12**, 339; fall of Robespierre, **12**, 341; see also **Consulate**, **Convention**, **Directory**, **Girondists**, **Jacobins**, **Napoleon**, and **Napoleonic Wars**.
- French Spoilation Claims**, Conclusion of (July, 1831), negotiations between United States and France concerning, **23**, 361-362.
- Frenchtown** (now **Monroe**), a town in Michigan; battle of (September 22nd, 1813), **23**, 330.
- Frentanians**, an early Italian people; origin of, **5**, 49.
- Frere**, Sir Henry Bartle Edward (1815-1884), British Colonial official; administration of, in Cape Colony, **21**, 642; **22**, 270.
- Fréron**, Louis Stanislas (1765-1802), a French revolutionist; incendiary writings of (1792), **12**, 259; joins Thermidorian reaction (1794), **12**, 389; unpopularity of, in Paris (1795), **12**, 394.
- Frescobaldi**, Tommaso (fifteenth century), Florentine patriot; character and heroic death of, **9**, 284.
- Frey**, Scandinavian deity; sent as hostage to Asaland, **16**, 14; position of, in Scandinavian hierarchy, **16**, 21; builds temple and palace in Upsala, **16**, 34.
- Freyja**, Scandinavian deity, sister of Frey, **16**, 15, 21; see also **Freia**.
- Freycinet**, Charles Louis de Saulces de (1828-), French politician; minister of public works, **13**, 191; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 193; minister of war, and premier, **13**, 195.
- Freyr**, see **Frey**.
- Fribourg** (Freiburg), canton of Switzerland; defeat of, by Bernese (1340), **16**, 570; opens campaign in the canton Vaud (1475), **16**, 597 seq.; independence of, recognised (1476-1477), **16**, 603, 607; admitted to Swiss Confederation (1481), **16**, 610; treaty of, with Geneva (1519), **16**, 635; strife between burghers and aristocracy (1781), **17**, 3; liberal constitution adopted in (1831), **17**, 37;

- capitulation of, in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 42.
- Fribourg**, capital of Canton Fribourg, Switzerland; congress at (1476), **16**, 603; treaty of (1516), **11**, 309; **16**, 619; siege of (1781), **17**, 3.
- Friederike**, princess of Mecklenburg, sister of Queen Louise of Germany; marriage of (1793), **15**, 298.
- Friedland**, a town in East Prussia; Napoleon defeats Russians and Prussians at (June 14th, 1807), **12**, 558-562; **15**, 296; **17**, 454; **21**, 472.
- Friedland**, duke of; see Wallenstein.
- Friedlingen**, a town in Germany; battle of (1702), **11**, 616.
- Friedrichsham**, see Fredrikshamn.
- Friedrichstadt**, a town in Prussia; siege of, by the Danes (1850), **15**, 450.
- Friesians**, see Frisians.
- Friesland** or **Vriesland**, a province of the Netherlands; early history of, **13**, 276-277; incorporated with the Netherlands, **10**, 243; **13**, 279, 283; see also Netherlands.
- Frigg**, in Norse mythology the wife of Odin, and queen of the gods; legend of, **16**, 13.
- Frimont**, Johann Maria Philipp, Count of (1759-1831), an Austrian soldier; quells insurrection at Naples (1821), **14**, 588.
- Frisians** or **Friesians**, the inhabitants of Friesland, *q. v.*
- Friso**, John William (d. 1711), prince of Nassau and stadholder of Friesland, cousin and heir of William of Orange, **13**, 648-649; death of, **13**, 653.
- Friso**, William Charles Henry; see William IV, of Holland.
- Fritigern** (d. 381 A.D.), a king of the West Goths; defeats Valens at Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 323-324.
- Friuli**, a district in Italy, north of the Adriatic Sea; incursions of the Turks into (fifteenth century), **9**, 295-296.
- Froben**, Emanuel (d. 1675), master of horse of Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg; death of, **15**, 141.
- Frobisher**, Sir Martin (d. 1594), an English navigator; in command against the Spanish armada (1588), **19**, 393; continues war against Spain, **19**, 410; explorations of, **19**, 457; **22**, 453, 493.
- Frode I**, king of Denmark ca. 35 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 12; death of, **16**, 32.
- Froissart**, Jean (1337-1410), French poet and historian, **13**, 497.
- Fronde**, The, in French history, a political party which waged war against the court party during the minority of Louis XIV; origin of name, **11**, 499; leaders of, arrested (1648), **11**, 499-500; "Day of the Barricades," **11**, 500-501; begins the war with an attack on the Bastille, **11**, 503; second act of, **11**, 505; Mazarin leagues with, **11**, 505; last phase of, **11**, 511; characterisation of, **11**, 515.
- Fronsac**, Duke of, before Hanover (1757), **12**, 73.
- Frontenac**, Count Louis de Buade de (1621-1698), a French governor of Canada; succeeds De Courcelles (1672), **22**, 323; expedition of 1696, **23**, 86-89; sends Indian expedition against New York, **23**, 162; in King William's War, **23**, 185-186, 187, 189.
- Frontinus**, Sextus Julius (d. ca. 103 A.D.), a Roman soldier; subdues Britain, **6**, 244.
- Fronto**, Marcus Cornelius (d. ca. 175 A.D.), a Roman orator; instructor of the young Commodus, **6**, 303.
- Fröschweiler**, village in Alsace; battles of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (1870), **13**, 151.
- Frossard**, Charles Auguste (1807-1875), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
- Froude**, James Anthony (1818-1894), English historian; as government representative in South Africa, **22**, 270.
- Froude**, Richard Hurrell (1803-1836), English clergyman; in Tractarian movement, **21**, 611.
- Fructidor**, The 18th, in French history, Sept. 5th, 1797, when the reactionary party in the Council of Five Hundred was overthrown by a coup d'état, **12**, 446-449.
- Fruela I**, king of Asturias 757-768 A.D.; succeeds Alfonso I (the Catholic), **10**, 42.
- Fruela II**, king of Asturias 923-925 A.D.; succeeds Ordoño, **10**, 44.
- Frundsberg**, Georg von (1473-1528), German soldier; besieges Venice, **14**, 243; in Lombardy (1526), **9**, 451; **19**, 93.
- Fry**, Colonel, English soldier; commands expedition to the Ohio (1754), **20**, 577.
- Fuad Pasha**, see Fuhad Pasha.
- Fuca**, John de (Apostolos Valerianos) (d. ca. 1602), a Greek navigator; voyage of, to America, **22**, 495.
- Fuenterabia** or **Fontarabia**, a town in Spain; taken by French (1522), **10**, 223; Wellington crosses Bidassoa at (1813), **21**, 479.
- Fuentes**, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count of (1560-1643), a Spanish soldier; viceroy of Netherlands, **13**, 528; invades France, **13**, 529; killed at battle of Rocroi, **11**, 490.
- Fuentes d'Onoro**, a village in Spain; Wellington checks Masséna at battle of (1811), **10**, 357; **21**, 477.
- Fugger**, a rich family of Augsburg; rise of, **14**, 278.
- Fugitive Slave Law**, in United States history, a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves (1850); **23**, 383, 387, 388.
- Fuhad (Fuad) Pasha** (1814-1869), Turkish statesman, **23**, 428, 432.
- Fujiwara**, Japanese clan; power of, **24**, 583, 588.
- Fulbert** (ca. 960-1029), French bishop and scholar; influence of, on philosophical thought of his day, **11**, 40.
- Fulcaris (Phulcaris)**, Roman general; defeated by the Franks (ca. 533 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Fulda**, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Metternich and the kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg (1813), **11**, 583.

- Fulk (Foulques) III**, surnamed **The Black** (972-1040), count of Anjou 987-1040; pilgrimages of, to Holy Land, **11**, 27; crimes of, **11**, 27; begins erection of cathedral of Angers, **11**, 27.
- Fulk IV**, surnamed **The Quarreler** (1013-1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, **18**, 187.
- Fulk (Foulques)** (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), **8**, 413-414.
- Fulrad**, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), **7**, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), **7**, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), **7**, 515-516.
- Fulton, Robert** (1765-1815), American inventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat *Clermont* (1807), **23**, 500.
- Fulvia**, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), **5**, 481.
- Fulvia** (d. 40 B.C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), **5**, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), **5**, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), **5**, 625-626.
- Fulvius, Cn. Maximus Centumalus**, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, **5**, 194, 196.
- Fulvius**, see **Flaccus**.
- Fundamental Articles**, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the question of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), **15**, 38-40.
- Fundamental Law, The (Grondwet)**, a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, **14**, 65.
- Fundamental Orders, The**, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), **23**, 107.
- Fundanius, Caius**, Roman consul 243 B.C.; and Hamilcar, **5**, 232.
- Funeral Customs**; embalming in Egypt, **1**, 197, 237-239; Babylonian, **1**, 478; Scythian customs, **2**, 408-409; Lycian, **2**, 418; Gothic, **6**, 590; Hun, **6**, 594; Bulgarian, **24**, 158; Tibetan, **24**, 507; Persian, **2**, 569; Greek, **3**, 35, 41, 60, 64, 65, 171, 172; **6**, 392; early Italian, **3**, 60.
- Fung-taow**, Chinese inventor; invents printing (921 A.D.), **24**, 544.
- Furies, The**, Roman goddesses of vengeance; the Greek Eumenides, **3**, 166, 375.
- Furnes (Veurne)**, town in Belgium; battle of (1297), **11**, 75; **18**, 415.
- Fürstenberg, Henry, Count of** (1464-1499), (German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), **14**, 242.
- Fürstenberg, Wilhelm Egon von** (1629-1704), (German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, **11**, 599.
- Fuscus, Cornelius**, Roman governor of Illyrium (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
- Futteth Ali**, see **Fath Ali**.
- Futtigarh**, see **Fathigarh**.
- Fyt, Jan** (1611-1661), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

## G

Gabinian Law, one of the *Leges Tabellariae*, or ballot laws of Rome, passed in 139 B.C.; introduces the ballot in elections, **5**, 320 note.

Gabinus, Aulus (d. ca. 47 B.C.), Roman statesman; as tribune (67 B.C.), **5**, 465; as consul (58 B.C.), 502-504, 506, 508; as proconsul in Syria (57 B.C.), **4**, 576; **5**, 538.

Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von (1814-1874), Austrian general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 23, 489, 490.

Gabor, Bethlen (d. 1629), prince of Transylvania, **14**, 332, 341.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, see Estrées.

Gabrin, Nicola, see Renzi.

Gabrovo or Gabrova, a town in Bulgaria; first Bulgarian school founded at (1835), **24**, 176.

Gad, a Jewish tribe, **2**, 67, 70, 81.

Gadd, Hemming (d. 1520), Swedish noble, carried prisoner to Denmark, **16**, 229; brings about surrender of Stockholm, **16**, 230.

Gaddas, see Kandish.

Gades, see Cadiz.

Gadiatch, a town in the government of Pultowa, Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.

Gaditanians, people of Gades (Cadiz); obtain tin from Britain, **2**, 277.

Gadsden, Christopher (1724-1805), American Revolutionary officer; influence of, in South Carolina, **23**, 232.

Gadsden, James (1788-1858), American statesman; as American minister to Mexico, **23**, 392.

Gadsden Purchase, territory acquired by the United States from Mexico (1853), **23**, 392.

Gaël, Rudolph de (eleventh century), a Norman; conspires against William the Conqueror, **18**, 188; outlawed by William, **18**, 189.

Gaeta, a seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy; an independent republic at time of Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24, 35; surrenders to Gonsalvo de Cordova (1504), **9**, 428; **11**, 300; Francis II of the Two Sicilies besieged in (1860), **9**, 610.

Gaetano, Giovanni, see Nicholas III.

Gætulians, an African tribe, **5**, 389, 561.

Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch (d. 1721), governor of Siberia; extortions, **17**, 311.

Gage, Thomas (1721-1787), British soldier; with Braddock in expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755), **23**, 208; succeeds Amherst as commander-in-chief in America, **23**, 226; Boston refuses quarters to (1768), **23**, 235; supersedes Hutchinson

as governor of Massachusetts (1774), **20**, 622; **23**, 239; fortifies Boston Neck, **23**, 240; sends troops to Concord, **20**, 624; **23**, 241; prepares defenses, **23**, 240; recalled, **23**, 250.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von (1799-1880), German statesman; appointed "March Minister" (1848), **15**, 438.

Gaias ad-din, ruler of Khorasan; conquered by Timur (1381), **24**, 300-301.

Gaidel, see Goidel.

Gaillard, Château, a celebrated French castle; siege of (1204), **18**, 334-335.

Gainas (d. 400 A.D.), a West-Gothic general, **6**, 540, 545; **7**, 36-38.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton (1777-1849), American soldier; commands at Fort Erie (1814), **23**, 334.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, England; church of, **22**, 617-618.

Gaines' Mill, a locality in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 431.

Gaiseric, see Genseric.

Gala (third century B.C.), a Numidian chief, **5**, 281.

Gala-Lama (ca. 3100 B.C.), patesi of Shimpura, **1**, 352.

Galatæ, see Gauls.

Galatia, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; settled by Gauls, **2**, 411; conquered by Attalus I, **4**, 557.

Galatians, a name given the Gauls in Asia Minor, **5**, 155.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (3 B.C.-69 A.D.), Roman emperor 68-69 A.D., **6**, 219-222, 225-226.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (second century B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as commander in Spain, **5**, 314, 317.

Galba, Servilius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Galba, Sulpicius (first century B.C.), Roman tribune 88 B.C.; aids Marius, **5**, 422, 423.

Galen, Claudius Galenus (ca. 130-200 A.D.), Greek physician and philosophical writer, **4**, 611; **6**, 303, 368.

Galen, Christoph Bernhard von (1600-1678), German prelate and commander; invades Frisia, **13**, 625.

Galerius (Galerius Valerius Maximinus) (d. 311 A.D.), Roman emperor 286-305 A.D.; character and achievements of, **6**, 436-439.

Galeswintha (Galesvinda) (sixth century A.D.), sister of Brunehild, wife of Chilperic, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.

Galgacus (first century A.D.), British chief-

- tain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
- Galicia**, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phœnicians from, **2**, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), **10**, 15.
- Galicia**, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), **14**, 601 seq.; **24**, 119; secured to Austria, **14**, 638; ancient inhabitants of, **17**, 119.
- Galigai, Leonora** (seventeenth century), favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 433.
- Galilæans**, followers of Judas the Gaulonite, likewise the early name for Christians, **6**, 323-321.
- Galileo** (1564-1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, **9**, 493.
- Galitzin, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch** (1718-1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.
- Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch** (1774-1841), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), **17**, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, **17**, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), **17**, 466.
- Galitzin, Prince Dmitri** (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, **17**, 328; urges circumscription of imperial power, **17**, 331.
- Galitzin, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch** (1738-1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), **17**, 380; in pursuit of Pugatshev, "the pretender," **17**, 387.
- Galitzin, Prince Mikhail** (1674-1730), Russian general; occupies Finland (1711), **17**, 288.
- Galitzin, Prince Vasili**, "the Great" (1633-1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolishment of hereditary pretension, **17**, 248; as prime minister (1684), **17**, 250; banished (1689), **17**, 253-254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), **24**, 396.
- Galla** (fourth century A.D.), daughter of Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theodosius the Great, **6**, 526.
- Galla, Sosia**, wife of C. Silius; banished by Tiberius (24 A.D.), **6**, 144, 145.
- Gallas**, ancient Egyptian tribe, **1**, 86.
- Gallas, Matthias von** (1584-1647), Austrian soldier; in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; defeated by the Swedes at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381.
- Gallatin, Albert** (1761-1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, **23**, 328.
- Gallic War**, see Gauls.
- Gallienus, Publius Licinius** (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 417-420; Roman losses under, **6**, 418, 419; **24**, 127.
- Gallissonière, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la** (1693-1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorca, (1756), **12**, 67-69; **20**, 580.
- Gallo-Brythonic (Cymric)**, one of the two main branches of the Celtic family, **18**, 2.
- Gallus**, see Cestius Gallus.
- Gallus, Ælius**, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B. C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, **6**, 30; **8**, 110.
- Gallus, Lucius Anicius**, Roman prætor 168 B. C.; reduces Illyricum, **5**, 304.
- Gallus, Constantius**, see Constantius II, emperor.
- Gallus, Caius Cornelius** (ca. 69-26 B.C.), Roman poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, **6**, 46, 121.
- Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus** (d. 253 A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), **6**, 413; reign of, **6**, 114.
- Galt, Sir Alexander Tillock** (1817-1893), Canadian statesman; champions cause of Canadian confederation, **22**, 312.
- Galvez, José** (1729-1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 574-575.
- Galway**, earl of; see Ruvigny.
- Galway**, capital of County (Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Godert de Ginkel (1691), **20**, 421.
- Gama, Saldanha da**, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, **23**, 665.
- Gama, Vasco da** (ca. 1469-1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475-476; **22**, 265; discovers Natal (1497), **22**, 318; reaches India (1498), **10**, 477; **22**, 40; second expedition to India (1502), **10**, 480-481.
- Gamarra, Agustín** (1785-1841), Peruvian soldier; revolts, **23**, 612.
- Gambacorta, Pietro** (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369-1392; assassination of, **9**, 254.
- Gambetta, Léon** (1838-1882), French statesman; organises army of the Loire, **13**, 167; assumes dictatorship (1870), **13**, 171; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174, 178, 179; protests against Peace of Versailles, **13**, 179; **15**, 529; resignation of (1871), **13**, 179; re-enters Chamber of Deputies, **13**, 189; political ascendancy of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.
- Gambuli**, Aramean tribe, **1**, 401, 422, 430.
- Games and Recreations**, see Sports.
- Gammelsdorf**, place in Bavaria; battle of (1315), **14**, 169.
- Gandamak**, a village in Afghanistan; Treaty of (1879), **21**, 641; **22**, 208.
- Gandish**, see Kandish.
- Ganesa or Ganesha**, Hindu divinity of wisdom, **2**, 540, 541.
- Ganganelli**, see Clement XIV.
- Gangarides**, East Indian tribe, **2**, 479; **4**, 360.
- Ganilh, Charles** (1760-1836), French economist; retired from senate (1802), **12**, 523.
- Ganjak**, Persian fire temple; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **8**, 94.
- Gannys**, a eunuch, general of Elagabalus, **6**, 395, 397.
- Ganteaume, Honoré** (1755-1818), French admiral, **12**, 513.

- Ganymede, in Greek mythology, cup-bearer to the gods, **3**, 485.
- Ganymedes, a minister of Queen Arsinoë of Egypt (48 B.C.), **5**, 549–550.
- Gaorra, Paraguayan statesman; president (1904), **23**, 620.
- Gapon, Father, Russian popular leader, **17**, 625a.
- Garakhot, town in India; captured by Sir Hugh Rose (1858), **22**, 197.
- Garat, Dominique Joseph (1749–1833), French politician; communicates sentence to Louis XVI, **12**, 292.
- Garay, Francisco de (d. 1524), Spanish governor of Jamaica; explores Gulf of Mexico, **22**, 474.
- Garcia, king of Navarre 910–914; succeeds Alfonso III (The Great), **10**, 43.
- Garcia, king of Navarre 1035–1054, son of Sancho III; election of, **10**, 59.
- Garcia, Lizardo, president of Ecuador, **23**, 615.
- Garde, Antoine Escalin des Aimars, Baron de la (1498–1578), French soldier and diplomat; sacks Elba and invades Corsica, **11**, 346.
- Gardie, Count James de la (1583–1652), Swedish general; campaign in Muscovy, **16**, 311; **17**, 234.
- Gardie, Pont (Pontus) de la (ca. 1530–1585), Swedish general; in Swedish service, **16**, 300; goes on mission to Rome, **16**, 302.
- Gardiner, Stephen (1483?–1555), English politician and prelate, bishop of Winchester; secretary of state under Henry VIII, **19**, 122; imprisonment of, under Edward VI, **19**, 209, 222; persecutions of, under Mary, **19**, 253–254.
- Gardner, Allen Francis (1794–1851), British sailor and pioneer in South Africa; founds Durban in Natal (1835), **22**, 318.
- Garfield, James Abram (1831–1881), twentieth president of the United States; wins battle of Prestonburg (1862), **23**, 425; president (1880), **23**, 478; administration of, **23**, 479; assassination of, **23**, 479.
- Garibald I (553–590 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; marriage of, **7**, 431, 447; father of Theudelinde, **7**, 442, 443.
- Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807–1882), Italian patriot; wanders in America, **9**, 597; defeats Neapolitans at Velletri, **9**, 597; serves against Austria, **9**, 599, 604; heads military league of Italian states, **9**, 606; drives Bourbons from Two Sicilies (1860), **9**, 607–609; **21**, 628; retirement of, **9**, 610; heads revolt against new monarchy and is defeated at Aspromonte, **9**, 612–613, 613 note; second revolt, **9**, 617; invades Tyrol (1866), **15**, 27; at battles of Monterotondo and Mentana (1867), **9**, 618–619; ally of France in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169, 170; leader of Irredentists, **15**, 55; death, **9**, 631.
- Garlien (d. 1793), a French Girondist leader; execution of, **12**, 326 note.
- Garnett, Henry (1555–1606), Jesuit priest; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 479; execution and canonisation of, **19**, 480.
- Garnier-Pagès, Louis Antoine (1803–1878), a French lawyer and politician; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
- Garrison, William Lloyd (1804–1879), American abolition leader, **23**, 394.
- Garter, Order of the, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; Edward III institutes (1350), **18**, 471–473.
- Garuda, in Hindu mythology; a bird on which Vishnu rides, **2**, 541.
- Gasca, Pedro de la (1485–1561), Spanish statesman and prelate; defeats and executes Pizarro, **23**, 560, 561; retires from governorship of Peru and returns to Spain, **23**, 561.
- Gascoigne, Sir William (ca. 1350–1419), lord chief-justice of England; refuses to sanction execution of Scrope, archbishop of York (1405), **18**, 524.
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- Gaselee, Sir Alfred (1846–), British soldier; commands British forces in China during Boxer uprising (1900), **24**, 569.
- Gaspee, British revenue schooner; burned by colonials (1770), **23**, 237.
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- Gatacre, Sir William Forbes (1843–), English soldier; defeated by Boers in Cape Colony, **22**, 275, 308.
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- Gaudot, Swiss lawyer; mobbed and killed at Neuchâtel (1767), **17**, 8.
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- Gaunt**, Elizabeth (d. 1685), last woman executed for a political offence in England; burned at stake for harbouring Rye House plotter, **20**, 380, 381.
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- Geary**, John White (1819-1873), American soldier; governor of Kansas (1856), **23**, 398.
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- Geberic** (fourth century A.D.), king of Goths, **6**, 464, 598.
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**Gregory, Saint, of Nazianzus**, surnamed Theologus (ca. 329 A.D.–ca. 390 A.D.), one of the four great fathers of the Eastern Church; made patriarch of Constantinople (380 A.D.), **6**, 526.

**Gregory V** (1739–1821), Greek patriarch of Constantinople; murder of (1821), **24**, 231.

**Gregory, apostolic nuncio to Denmark** (1222); introduces celibacy of clergy in Denmark, **16**, 145.

**Gregř (1828–)**, leader of Young Czechs, **15**, 54.

**Greifensee**, place in Switzerland; castle taken by storm (1444), **16**, 591.

**Greiner**, Austrian vice-chancellor; favours reform (1781), **14**, 467.

**Grillet de Mabilier, Étienne de** (1773–1855), Quaker philanthropist, **17**, 506 note; propaganda of, **17**, 506–507; on reception of Quakers by Alexander I of Russia, **17**, 508; on Alexander's analysis of himself, **17**, 509–510.

**Grenier, Eustace de**, viceroy of kingdom of Jerusalem (1123), **2**, 304.

**Grenville, George, "The Gentle Shepherd"** (1712–1770), English statesman; dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; succeeds Bute as premier, **20**, 601; administration, **20**, 601; introduces Stamp Act, **20**, 603; opposes its repeal, **20**, 606–608.

**Grenville, George Temple Nugent**, (1753–

- 1813), Earl Temple and marquis of Buckingham, English politician; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1783), **20**, 612; opposes Pitt's plan for dissolution of parliament, **20**, 613.
- Grenville, Sir John**, earl of Bath (1628-1701), cousin of General Monk; intermediary between Monk and Charles II of England (1660), and Charles and the parliament, **20**, 209, 210.
- Grenville, Sir Richard** (1541-1591), English sailor, cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh; commands Raleigh's fleet, **22**, 538; hunts for lost colony of Roanoke, **22**, 560.
- Grenville, Richard Temple**, Earl Temple (1711-1779), English politician, brother-in-law of Pitt; moves amendment in house of lords (1755), **20**, 578; lord of the admiralty (1756), **20**, 582; relations with king and resignation (1757), **20**, 587; resigns with Pitt (1761), **20**, 597; persuades Pitt against pruning new ministry (1765), **20**, 605; disinclination to enter cabinet (1766), **20**, 609; reconciliation with Pitt, **20**, 613.
- Grenville, William Wyndham**, Baron Grenville (1759-1834); in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), **21**, 470; replies of, to Napoleon, **12**, 496.
- Gresham, Sir Thomas** (1519?-1579), British banker and financier; founds the Royal Exchange (1569), **19**, 456.
- Gretch, Nicholas Ivanovitch de** (b. 1787), Russian publicist; edits *Son of the Soil* (1818), **17**, 516.
- Grétry, André Ernest Modeste** (1741-1813), Belgian composer; music of, **12**, 119.
- Greville or Grevile, Sir Fulke**, Lord Brooke (1554-1628), English poet and politician; purchases chancellorship of the exchequer (1615), **19**, 499.
- Grévy, Jules** (1807-1891), French statesman; elected president of France (1879), **13**, 192; re-elected president (1885), **13**, 193; resignation (1887), **13**, 194.
- Grey, Catherine** (sister to Lady Jane Grey); marriages of; death of, **19**, 293.
- Grey, Charles**, second Earl Grey, Viscount Howick and Baron Grey (1764-1845), English statesman; opposes suspension of habeas corpus, **21**, 507; foris ministry, **21**, 549; parliamentary reform, **21**, 550; speech on reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; reply to Lord Lyndhurst, **21**, 561; resigns and returns to office, **21**, 562; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; retires from government, **21**, 569; eulogy on William IV, **21**, 581; refuses to join new cabinet (1845), **21**, 604.
- Grey, Sir Edward**, British statesman; secy. of state for foreign affairs (1905), **21**, 663.
- Grey, Sir George** (1812-1898), British colonial statesman; governor of South Australia, **22**, 246; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261; governor of Cape, **22**, 277.
- Grey, Henry**, duke of Suffolk and marquis of Dorset (d. 1554), English nobleman; committed to the Tower, **19**, 237.
- Grey, Henry**, see Stamford.
- Grey, Lady Jane** (1537-1554), right of, to the throne after Edward VI, **19**, 227; acquisitions and character of, **19**, 229; reluctance of, to take crown, **19**, 229; proclamation of, as queen (1553), **19**, 230; indifference of public as to, **19**, 230; resigns throne, **19**, 231; attainder of, **19**, 236; character of, **19**, 239, 240; execution of, **19**, 239, 240.
- Grey, Lord Leonard** (d. 1541), Viscount Crane in the Irish peerage, English statesman; subdues rebellion in Ireland (1535), **21**, 399; made lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 399; executed, **21**, 400.
- Grey, Ralph** (d. 1464), Yorkist; becomes Lancastrian, **18**, 582; capture and death of, **18**, 583.
- Grey, Lord Richard** (d. 1483), half-brother of Edward V; sent to Wales, **18**, 606; Richard, duke of Gloucester, arrests, **18**, 607; death, **18**, 609.
- Grey de Ruthyn, Lord**, see Ruthyn, Lord Grey de.
- Grey, Sir Thomas** (d. 1415), English nobleman; executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
- Grey de Wilton, Lord**, see Wilton, Lord Grey de.
- Gridley, Richard** (1711-1796), American soldier; commands artillery at siege of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 197.
- Grieg, Samuel** (1735-1788), Russian admiral of Scottish birth; commands Russian fleet in war with Sweden, **17**, 401.
- Griffin**, first vessel on the Great Lakes; built and launched by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76.
- Grifo**, son of Charles Martel; conspires against Pepin (ca. 740 A.D.), **7**, 502, 505-506, 509.
- Grijalva, Juan de** (ca. 1489-1527), a Spanish soldier; explorations of, **22**, 474.
- Grillparzer, Franz** (1791-1872), Austrian poet; apostle of soldier worship, **14**, 640.
- Grimaldi**, a great family of Genoa in the Middle Ages; Guelph partisans, **9**, 129.
- Grimaldi, Antonio** (fourteenth century), Genese admiral; defeated off Cagliari by Venetians (1353), **9**, 266.
- Grimani, Antonio** (1436-1523), Venetian naval commander, defeated by the Turks, **9**, 431.
- Grimm, Jacob** (1785-1863), German philologist and writer; as professor at Göttingen protests against abolition of constitution, **15**, 406.
- Grimm, William** (1786-1859), German philologist, collector of the fairy tales known by his name; protests with his brother against abolition of the constitution, **15**, 406.
- Grimwald, king of Lombards** 602-671 A.D., **7**, 445-446, 448.
- Grimwald, king of Bavaria** 724 A.D., **7**, 447-448.
- Grimwald, son of Pepin**, mayor of Austrasia, (654 A.D.), **7**, 480-481, 485-487.
- Grindal, Edmund** (1519-1583), archbishop of Canterbury; relations of, to Puritanism, **19**, 451; death of, **19**, 452.

- Gripenberg**, Swedish soldier; defeated in West Bothnia (1809), **17**, 458.
- Gripenwald**, Swedish soldier; in dethronement of Gustav IV, **16**, 454-455.
- Griqualand**, West, a part of Cape Colony, South Africa; annexation of, to British crown (1867), **22**, 269; incorporation of, as a portion of Cape Colony, **22**, 270.
- Griguas**, South African tribe of half-breeds, the offspring of Boers and native women, **22**, 286.
- Grisons**, the largest and easternmost canton of Switzerland; contracts perpetual alliance with Swiss cantons (1497), **16**, 589; attack Germans, **16**, 612; Fontana commands, **16**, 613; Italian possessions, **16**, 617; disorders in the, **16**, 643 seq.; Venice makes treaty with, **16**, 644; massacres, **16**, 645; evacuate the Valtellina, **16**, 645; oppressed, **16**, 647; recover independence, **16**, 647; famine in, **16**, 648; Spain makes perpetual peace with, **16**, 648; Austrian jurisdiction over, ceases, **16**, 649; abuses in, **17**, 12; Napoleon's offer to, **17**, 19; Napoleon confiscates property of, **17**, 19.
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- Grivitz**, Turkish stronghold; taken by Rumanians (1877), **24**, 152.
- Grochow**, village in Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
- Grodno**, a city of western Russia; siege of (1707), **17**, 276; (1793), confederation at, **17**, 417; **24**, 88.
- Groenevald**, Reinier, son of the Dutch statesman Barneveld; plot against Prince Maurice (1623), **13**, 571-572.
- Grolman**, Carl Wilhelm Georg von (1777-1843), Prussian soldier; part in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 302; resignation of (1819), **15**, 373.
- Groningen**, seaport of Holland; siege raised, **13**, 482; taken by Maurice of Nassau (1594), **13**, 529.
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- Groseilliers**, Medard Chouart, Sieur de (b. 1621), French explorer and fur trader; explores Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region (1658-1659), **23**, 66.
- Grosmont**, place in Monmouthshire, England; battle of (1405), **18**, 524.
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- Gross-Jägerndorf**, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 201.
- Gross-Scheuren**, battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Grotius**, Hugo (latinized from Huig de Groot) (1583-1645), celebrated Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, the founder of the science of international law; sent as emissary to Utrecht, his arrest (1618), **13**, 561; condemned to perpetual imprisonment, **13**, 568; the escape of, **13**, 569-570; opinion on antiquity of Batavian republic, **13**, 282; ambassador to Sweden, **14**, 367.
- Grouchy**, Marquis Emmanuel de (1766-1847), a French marshal under Napoleon; at Bantry Bay, **21**, 458; with Moreau in Germany, **12**, 505; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507; battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; victory after Waterloo, **12**, 641-642; at Paris, **12**, 642-643.
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- Grüber**, Jesuit priest; passes through Tibet (1661), **24**, 504.
- Gruffydd** (eleventh century), Welsh king, **18**, 140.
- Grumbach**, William von (1503-1566), German adventurer; seizes Wurzburg, **14**, 319.
- Gruner**, Justus von (1777-1820), Prussian statesman; at Congress of Paris (1815), **15**, 331.
- Gruner**, Doctor, German coloniser; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 558-559.
- Grunewald**, place in Poland; battle of (1410), **24**, 42.
- Grünne**, Prince von, Austrian soldier; at battle of Hengersdorf (1745), **15**, 180, 181.
- Gruthuyse**, Louis of Bruges, Lord of, stadholder of the Netherlands; rescues Edward IV of England from the Easterlings (1470), **18**, 592.
- Gryllus**, son of Xenophon, killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 64, 193.
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- Guadalupe-Hidalgo**, a town in Mexico; treaty of (1849), **23**, 626.
- Guadeloupe**, an island of the West Indies; lost by France and restored, **12**, 79.
- Guadet**, Marguerite Élie (1758-1794), French Girondist; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; capture of, **12**, 391.
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- Guam**, or Guahan, or San Juan, an island in the Pacific; ceded to United States by Spain (1898), **23**, 489.
- Guanacanagari**, prince of Haiti; receives Columbus (1492), **22**, 440.
- Guatemala**, a republic of Central America; extent of, **23**, 639; discovery of, **23**, 641 seq.; early history of, **23**, 644; conquest of, **23**, 645; formation of republican constitution in, **23**, 650.
- Guatemotzin** or **Guatemoc** (ca. 1497-1525), last Aztec ruler of Mexico; ascends throne, **23**, 523; surrenders to Cortes, **23**, 530; executed, **23**, 535.
- Gudala**, Moslem tribe of North Africa, **8**, 241.
- Gudin**, Charles Étienne César (1768-1812), French soldier; at battle of Zurich (1799), **12**, 475, 476.
- Gudea** (ca. 3000 B.C.), patesi of Shirpurla; acts of, **1**, 325, 362-363; inscription of, **1**, 342, 566.
- Gudeoc**, king of the Lombards 490 A.D., **7**, 427, 429.

- Gudlangson, Gudleif, merchant of Iceland; finds Asbrandson (1029), **22**, 402.
- Gudrod, king of Skåne; murders Halfdan III of Denmark (324 A.D.), **16**, 35.
- Gudrod (son of Eric Blodæxe), ravages Viken (995), **16**, 65.
- Gudovitch, Russian general; defeats seraskier of Erzerum (1807), **17**, 461.
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- Guerrero, Vicente (1782-1831), Mexican soldier; displaces Pedraza as president (1828), **23**, 624; overthrown and executed, **23**, 624.
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- Guesclin, Bertrand du (ca. 1320-1380), French soldier; aids Henry of Trastámara (1369), **10**, 90; captures Pedro I of Castile (1369), **10**, 91; exploits of, **11**, 144 seq.; at battle of Auray, **11**, 146; leads Free Companies, **11**, 147; constable of France, **11**, 150; at battle of Pont-Valain, **11**, 151; Le Fevre's estimate of, **11**, 153; further exploits of, **18**, 482; relieves St. Malo, **18**, 486.
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- Guglielmo, Fra, of Pisa (ca. 1238-ca. 1313); Italian sculptor, **9**, 206.
- Guhasena (ca. 534 A.D.), East Indian king, **2**, 500.
- Guiana, British, a British colony in South America; boundary question with Venezuela, **23**, 598.
- Guibert or Wibert (1020-1100), archbishop of Ravenna; made antipope as Clement III by Henry IV of Germany (1080), **8**, 601; **9**, 75.
- Guido Guerra of Modigliana, Ghibelline chief; fights against Florence (1144), **9**, 41 seq.
- Guido de Montefeltro, member of Ghibelline party, made leader of Pisans (1290); victorious over Florentines (1792), **9**, 118.
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- Guilleminot, Charles (1774-1840), French general; negotiates truce between Turks and Russians (1807), **17**, 461.
- Guilleragues, Lavergne de (d. 1684), French ambassador; appeases sultan, **11**, 598.
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**Habelschwerdt**, a town in Prussia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432, 460.

**Habstinek, Karl** (1830-), Austrian statesman; in Austrian cabinet, **15**, 38.

**Habib Ullah**, amir of Afghanistan; accession of, to throne (1901), **24**, 504.

**Habsburg** or **Hapsburg**, House of, German princely family, including dukes of Swabia and present Austrian emperor; origin of, **14**, 544; acquires Austria (1273), **14**, 150; relations of, with Hungary (1278-1547), **14**, 550; acquires archduchy of Austria, **16**, 552; power of, decreases (1291), **16**, 552; loses Bohemia, **14**, 162; importance of, during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148; rivalry of, with House of Wittelsbach, **14**, 169; renounces feudal rights within Swiss confederacy, **16**, 579; rivalry of Hohenzollerns begins (1437), **14**, 215; acquires Netherlands (1479), **14**, 222; acquires Spain (1496), **14**, 237; Stephen Bocksay rises against, **14**, 326; recognises Matthias as emperor, **14**, 327; death-blow of, plotted in Spain, **15**, 165; customary irresolution of, **14**, 517; importance of, in Austrian history, **14**, 544.

**Habsburg, Rudolf** of, see **Rudolf**.

**Hachette**, Joan or Jeanne (b. ca. 1454), French heroine; at siege of Beauvais, **11**, 40.

**Hackensacks**, North American Indian tribe; troubles of, with Dutch at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 11.

**Hadad** (Hadod), Babylonian divinity; identified with Adad, **1**, 313, 314.

**Haddington**, a town in Scotland; capture of, by English (1548), **19**, 221.

**Haddon**, Walter (1516-1572), English classical scholar; assists in preparation of code of ecclesiastical law in reign of Edward VI, **19**, 226.

**Hadik von Futak, Andreas**, Count (1710-1790), Austrian soldier; becomes president of council of war, **14**, 451.

**Hadith**, Arabian name for tradition; character and importance of, **8**, 301.

**Hadji Beytasch** (fourteenth century), Turkish dervish; gives name to janissaries, **24**, 316.

**Hadramaut**, kingdom of Yemen, **1**, 109, 315.

**Hadrian** (popes), see **Adrian**.

**Hadrian** (Publius Ælius Hadrianus) (76-138 A.D.), Roman emperor 117-138 A.D.; appointed governor of Syria, **6**, 276; wars of, in Judea, **2**, 201-202, 344; builds Pantheon at Athens, **3**, 480; beautifies Athens, **4**, 549; reign of, **6**, 280-289; tours of, **6**, 282-284; visits Britain (120 A.D.), **18**, 19; builds fortifications across Britain, **18**, 19; **21**, 4; as builder and administrative reformer, **6**, 284-286; as a financier, **6**, 285; death of, **6**, 288; characterisation of, **6**, 286-289.

**Hadrianus, Marcus Fabius**, Roman commander; defeats Mithridates (72 B.C.), **5**, 468.

**Hadrianopolis** (Adrianople), battle of (378 A.D.), **6**, 522-524.

**Hadwisa** (Johanna) (twelfth century A.D.), first wife of King John of England, **18**, 332.

**Hæmon**, a character in Greek legend, **3**, 474.

**Hafidh** (twelfth century), Fatimite caliph, **8**, 228.

**Hafiz Pasha** (seventeenth century), grand vizir under Murad IV, **24**, 375, 376.

**Hafiz Pasha**, Turkish commander; sent against Ibrahim Pasha (1839), **24**, 453.

**Hafsa** (seventh century A.D.), daughter of Omar, caliph of Medina, **8**, 118.

**Hafsites**, dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.

**Hafurs Fjord** (Stavanger Fjord), a seaport in Norway; battle of (875 A.D.), **16**, 50.

**Haganon** (tenth century A.D.), favourite of Charles the Simple, **11**, 15.

**Hagar**, wife of Abraham, **2**, 66, 129.

**Hagen**, Stephen van der, Dutch navigator; makes commercial treaty with king of Calicut (1603), **13**, 550-551.

**Hagenau**, a town in Alsace-Lorraine; religious conference at, **14**, 281; trial of Richard I at, **18**, 317.

**Hagenbach**, Peter von (d. 1474), Swiss favourite of Charles the Bold; governs part of Switzerland for Charles the Bold, **16**, 594; death, **16**, 596.

**Hagerup**, G. F., Norwegian statesman; premiership 1895-1898, **16**, 486-487.

**Hagnon** (fifth century B.C.), a colleague of Pericles of Athens, **3**, 543.

**Hague**, The, capital city of the Netherlands; conference of (1608), **13**, 545; Treaty of Partition at (1699), **11**, 611; grand league of (1701), **11**, 613; convention of (1718), **14**, 419; Peace of (1795), **14**, 22.



- Hague, Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 644-650; **23**, 490; (1907), **21**, 676-678.
- Hai-Cheng, a place in China; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Haider, shah of Persia 1576, **24**, 371.
- Haiduks, Servian rebels at end of eighteenth century, **24**, 198.
- Haiduti, outlaws in Bulgaria, **24**, 176.
- Haik, founder of Armenia, **2**, 420.
- Hainault, merged into Flanders, **13**, 311.
- Haines Bluff, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 440.
- Haiti or Hayti or Santo Domingo, formerly called Hispaniola, an island of the Greater Antilles; discovered by Columbus (1493), **22**, 439; later visits of Columbus to, **22**, 446-450.
- Haiti, Republic of, buys independence from France (1825), **13**, 71.
- Haji Girai, see Girai.
- Haj Mukhtar, grand vizir of Morocco; imprisoned (1901), **24**, 475.
- Hajjaj ben Yusuf (seventh century), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca, **8**, 180 seq.; confirmed by Caliph Walid as governor of Irak, **8**, 184; family of, persecuted by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Hake, General von, German soldier; invades Holstein in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484.
- Haker, king of Egypt 393-380 B.C., king of twenty-ninth dynasty, **1**, 194; obtains mercenaries in Greece in struggle with Artaxerxes, **2**, 621-622.
- Hakhamani, see Achæmenes.
- Ha-kha-Ptah, see Memphis.
- Hakim, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 996-1020; reign of, **8**, 222; enormities of, **8**, 222, 223; vacillating attitude of, towards Christians, **8**, 326.
- Hakluyt, Richard (1552-1616), English geographer; interested in Raleigh's colonization schemes, **22**, 562; encourages Bristol merchants to undertake voyages of exploration to America (1603), **22**, 565; one of the founders of the London Company (1607), **22**, 568.
- Hakodate, Japanese port; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
- Hakon I (Hako), "the Good" (ca. 920-ca. 961), king of Norway, illegitimate son of Harold Harfagr; education of, **16**, 51; called to throne and expels his brother Eric I, "Bloody Axe," **16**, 52; unsuccessful attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway, **16**, 52, 53; death, **16**, 54.
- Hakon, Jarl (Earl), king of Norway 977-995; elected to earldom of Trondhjem; forced to submit to baptism, **16**, 55; victorious over Danes, **16**, 55; restores paganism in Norway, **16**, 56; excesses of, **16**, 56; Olaf Trygvason and, **16**, 57, 58; assassination of, **16**, 57, 58.
- Hakon III, king of Norway, son of Sigurd II; proclaimed king (1157), **16**, 109; defeats Inge I, **16**, 109; slain in battle with Magnus V (1162), **16**, 110.
- Hakon IV, king of Norway 1202-1204; reign and death of, **16**, 114.
- Hakon V, "the Old," king of Norway 1217-ca. 1263; suppresses civil war, **16**, 115; expedition of, against Scotland, **16**, 116, 117, **21**, 54; death of, **16**, 117; his favours to Hanseatic League, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VI, king of Norway 1299-1319, son of Magnus VI; reign of, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VII, king of Norway 1343-1380, son of Magnus VII; marries Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark, **16**, 120, 183, 184, 195; defeated by Albert of Mecklenburg, **16**, 195; excluded from Swedish succession, **16**, 184, 195; invades Sweden, **16**, 196.
- Hakon VII, king of Norway (1905-), **16**, 493.
- Halberstadt, battle of (1810); Westphalians defeated by Frederick William of Brunswick at, **15**, 307.
- Haldimand, Sir Frederick (1718-1791), British general; administration as governor-general in Canada (1778-1784), **22**, 327.
- Haldane, Richard B., British statesman; secretary of state for war (1905), **21**, 663; army reforms, **21**, 672.
- Hale, John Parker (1806-1873), an American statesman; Free-soil candidate for presidency of the U. S. A. (1852), **23**, 389.
- Hale, Nathan (1756-1776), American patriot; execution of (Sept. 22nd), **23**, 258.
- Halen, Don Juan van, count of Peracampos (1790-1864), Spanish soldier of Belgian descent; commands Belgian forces in revolt against Holland (1830), **14**, 52.
- Halersfeld, Henry "the Lion" victorious in battle of (1180), **14**, 105.
- Hales, Sir Robert (d. 1381), lord treasurer of England; killed by followers of Wat Tyler, **13**, 492.
- Half-breeds, faction of Republican party in United States, **23**, 479.
- Half Moon or Crescent, ship of Henry Hudson; sails for the "Northwest Passage" (1609), **22**, 499 and note.
- Halfdan I (d. 321 A.D.), an ancient king of Denmark; subduces Sweden, **16**, 38.
- Halfdan, Danish leader (ninth century), devastates Northumberland and Gallogway, **21**, 15.
- Halfdan Svart (d. 863 A.D.), ancient king of Norway, **16**, 50.
- Halfred Ottarson, Scandinavian skald, **16**, 62 seq.
- Halidon Hill, near Berwick, England; Edward III defeats Scots at (1333), **13**, 454 seq.; **21**, 132.
- Halifax, Earl of, see Montague, Charles.
- Halifax, Marquis of, see Savile, George.
- Halizonians, most ancient people known to history, probably identified with Chaldeans, **3**, 87.
- Hall, Floris Adrian van (1791-1866), Dutch statesman; ministry of (1860-1861), **14**, 62.
- Halleck, Henry Wager (1815-1872), American soldier; commands Union armies (1861), **23**, 425; made commander-in-chief of United States land forces, **23**, 432; urges McClellan to advance after

Antietam, **23**, 434; occupies Corinth, **23**, 434.

Halley, Edmund (1656-1742), English astronomer; discoveries and observations of, **20**, 353.

Hals, Frans (1580-1666), Dutch painter; Fromentin's estimate of, **13**, 605 seq.

Halstan, king of Sweden 1066-1090; reign of, **16**, 188.

Hamadan, see Ecbatana.

Hamath, city and ancient kingdom of Syria; joins Ahab of Israel against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; revolts against Sargon II, **1**, 393; subjugation of, by Asshur-dan III of Assyria (ca. 750 B.C.), **1**, 390; Tiglathpileser adds to Assyrian Empire (738 B.C.), **1**, 393; Neku II of Egypt penetrates into, **1**, 449.

Hamathites, people of kingdom of Hamath closely related to Hittites; inscriptions of, **2**, 397, 398.

Hambach Festival (1832), granting of constitution to Bavaria celebrated by, **15**, 403, 404.

Hamburg, city of Germany; erected into free imperial city, **16**, 350; raided by French (1813), **15**, 311; attempt of Danes to seize, **14**, 394.

Hamburg, Treaty of (1638), **14**, 373 seq.

Hamdan, Mussulman warrior; founds principality in Jezira (930), **8**, 219.

Hamilcar (d. 480 B.C.), Carthaginian commander; slain during brilliant expedition into Sicily, **3**, 352, 591.

Hamilcar Barca (d. ca. 229 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, father of Hannibal; influence of his hatred of Rome in Punic wars, **5**, 216; commands in Sicily during First Punic War, **5**, 218, 231-233; suppresses revolt of Carthaginian mercenaries, **2**, 324; operations of, in interim between First and Second Punic Wars, **5**, 233-234; power of, in Spain, **5**, 237, 238; **10**, 5-6; builds Barcelona, **10**, 5; slain in battle with Spanish tribes, **5**, 238; **10**, 6.

Hamilton, Alexander (1757-1804), American statesman; conceives plan for constitutional convention, **23**, 290; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, **23**, 291; chief author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; secretary of the treasury (1789-1795), **23**, 300; plans for funding the national debt, **23**, 300, 301-302; enmity of, to Jefferson, **23**, 302; duel of, with Aaron Burr, **23**, 319; death of, **23**, 319; characterisation of, **23**, 301, 354.

Hamilton, Bruce Meade, British officer; campaign of, in the eastern Transvaal (1901), **22**, 316.

Hamilton, Lord George Francis (1845-), English politician; retires as secretary of state for India (1903), **21**, 661b.

Hamilton, Ian Standish Monteith (1853-), British soldier; commands division in Roberts' advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.

Hamilton, James (ca. 1477-ca. 1529), second Lord Hamilton and first earl of Arran, Scottish politician; commands fleet sent

to aid France, **21**, 213; feud of, with earl of Angus, **21**, 228.

Hamilton, James (d. 1575), second earl of Arran and duke of Châtellerauld, Scottish statesman; chosen regent for Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 241; suitor of Elizabeth, **19**, 295; assumes government in Scotland, **19**, 341.

Hamilton, James, 1st duke of Hamilton (1606-1649), Scottish politician; leader of parliamentary party, **21**, 294; made prisoner at battle of Preston, **20**, 65-67; execution of, **21**, 295.

Hamilton, Sir James, of Cadzow (fifteenth century), Scottish chieftain; deserts the earl of Douglas, **21**, 185; gains favour of James II of Scotland, **21**, 186.

Hamilton, James (1786-1857), American politician, governor of South Carolina; president of the South Carolina Nullification Convention (1832), **23**, 357.

Hamilton, Patrick (1504-1528), Scottish reformer; execution of, **21**, 236.

Hamilton, Richard (seventeenth century), English soldier, son of James, earl of Abercorn; sent to Ireland by William and deserts to James, **20**, 424; at battle of the Boyne (1690), **20**, 426; **21**, 429-431.

Hamilton, Sir William (1730-1803), British diplomat; arrives at Naples, **9**, 563.

Hamilton, William Gerard (1729-1796), English politician; acquires sobriquet of "Single-Speech" Hamilton, **20**, 578.

Hamlet or Amleth, prince of Denmark in legendary history; story of, as told by Saxo-Grammaticus, **16**, 29-31.

Hamlin, Hannibal (1809-1891), American statesman; elected vice-president (1861), **23**, 407-408.

Hammelburg, town in Bavaria; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.

Hammond, John Hays (1855-), American mining engineer; implicated in Jameson raid in the Transvaal, **22**, 298.

Hammond, Robert (1621-1654), English officer; receives Charles I in the Isle of Wight, **20**, 60.

Hammurabi, see Khammurabi.

Hampden, Lord, see Brand, Henry Robert.

Hampden, John (1594-1643), English statesman; resists payment of ship-money, **19**, 569; attempted arrest of, for treason, **19**, 614; at battle of Brentford, **20**, 9; urges Essex to attack Oxford, **20**, 11; attacks Prince Rupert at Chalgrove Hill, **20**, 12; death of, **20**, 12; Macaulay's estimate of, **20**, 12-13.

Hampton Court Conference, ecclesiastical conference at Hampton Court (1604), **19**, 474-476.

Hampton, Wade (1755-1835), American soldier; in war of 1812, **23**, 333.

Hampton, Wade (1818-1902), American soldier and politician; opposes Sherman in South Carolina (1865), **23**, 446.

Hampton Roads, Virginia; battle of, between *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.

Hamstede, Witte van, natural son of Floris

V, count of Holland; initiates revolt against Flemish rule in Holland (1304), **13**, 332-333.

**Hamuda**, bey of Tunis 1782-1814; reign of, **24**, 485.

**Hamza Mirza**, Persian prince; defeats Turks in Persian War (1581), **24**, 372.

**Han**, Chinese dynasty (202 B.C.-220 A.D.); rule of, **24**, 263, 543.

**Hanau**, town in Prussia; battle of (1813), **14**, 576; **15**, 318; resistance of, to the elector Frederick William IV (1848), **15**, 438-439.

**Hancock**, John (1737-1793), American statesman; connection of, with repeal of the Stamp Act, **23**, 235; British attempt to capture (1775), **23**, 241.

**Hancock**, Winfield Scott (1824-1886), American general; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438; in the Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446; at battle of Spottsylvania, **23**, 447; democratic presidential nominee (1880), **23**, 478.

**Handzabek**, town in Hungary; battle of (1684), **14**, 398.

**Hanging Gardens of Babylon**, description of, **1**, 479.

**Hangmatana**, see **Ecbatana**.

**Hankow** (Han-kau), river port in China; France and Russia obtain concessions at (1895), **24**, 559.

**Hannibal**, grandson of Hamilcar; campaign of, in Sicily (409 B.C.), **4**, 202.

**Hannibal** (247-183 B.C.), Carthaginian general; conquers of, in Spain, **2**, 324; **5**, 238-240; **10**, 6; takes Saguntum, **5**, 238; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241-295; at battle of Zama, **5**, 288-292; relations of, with Philip V of Macedon, **4**, 528; **5**, 296; at war with Antiochus III, **4**, 532; **5**, 297-299; death of, **5**, 300.

**Hanno** (eighth century B.C.), king of Gaza; flees from the Assyrians (732 B.C.), **1**, 393; supports uprising in Syria, **1**, 397.

**Hanno** (fifth century B.C.), Carthaginian navigator; voyage of, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, **2**, 277, 356-358.

**Hanno** (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, **4**, 580.

**Hanno**, Carthaginian commander; defeated at Messana (264 B.C.), **5**, 218; execution of, **5**, 219.

**Hanno** (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Egates (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.

**Hanno** (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, **5**, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 262-263; defeat of, in Italy, **5**, 266.

**Hanno**, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, **5**, 234, 239, 258.

**Hanno**, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056-1075; assumes government of the empire, **7**, 646.

**Hannu**, Egyptian voyager; in voyage to Punt, **1**, 108.

**Hanover**, province of Prussia; abandoned

to the French (1757), **12**, 73; occupied by the French (1803), **12**, 531; revolt of (1831), **15**, 403; constitutional crisis in (1837), **15**, 404-406.

**Hanover**, Treaty of; a treaty between Holland and the emperor Charles VI (1726), **14**, 1.

**Hans** (Hensius) (d. 1271) called king of Sardinia; commands the Lombard Ghibellines, **9**, 96; at battle of Fossalta, **9**, 98; imprisonment of, **9**, 98.

**Hans**, see **John**.

**Hansa**, see **Hanseatic League**.

**Hanse Towns**, see **Hanseatic League**.

**Hanseatic League** (Hanse or Hansa), a confederation of cities of northern Germany in the thirteenth century; foundation of (1241), **8**, 473, 496; **14**, 138; **16**, 166-168; affiliation of Paris with, **11**, 95; in war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, **14**, 187; **16**, 185; declares war against Eric of Pomerania, **16**, 206; begins struggle to control Baltic (1561), **14**, 519; quarrel of, with Queen Elizabeth of England, **13**, 549; joins the imperial party, **14**, 340; meeting of, held in Lübeck, **14**, 387; fate of, on dissolution of German Empire, **14**, 539; cities of, annexed to France, **14**, 568; loan forced from, by French, **15**, 283; treaties of (1363), **16**, 185, 202; (1441), **13**, 354.

**Hansford**, Thomas (d. 1676), Virginian colonist; executed after Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 131.

**Hapi**, Egyptian deity, adopted by Phœnicia, **2**, 353.

**Hapsburg**, see **Habsburg**.

**Harald**, see **Harold**.

**Harbin** or **Kharbin**, town in Manchuria; becomes Russian, **17**, 622.

**Harcourt**, François, 2nd Duke of (1680-1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, **14**, 431.

**Harcourt**, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.

**Harcourt** (Henri de Lorraine) (1601-1666), Count d', takes Balaguer, and defeats Spaniards (1646), **11**, 495.

**Harcourt**, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661-1727), English statesman; attorney-general, **20**, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), **20**, 484.

**Harcourt**, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon (1827-1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, **21**, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892-1895), **21**, 651.

**Hardee**, William J. (1815-1873), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; evacuates Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.

**Harde-Knud** (d. 850 A.D.), king of Denmark, **16**, 41-43.

**Hardenberg**, Karl August von (1750-1822), Prussian statesman; negotiates Treaty of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 279; negotiates treaty between Russia and Prussia, **17**, 453; plans of, for united Germany, **14**,

- 583; **15**, 286, 378; becomes chancellor, **15**, 305; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 372; death of, **15**, 394.
- Hardicanute**, king of England, see **Harthacnut**.
- Hardinge**, Sir Henry (1785–1856), English soldier; governor-general of India, **22**, 149.
- Hardwicke**, Philip Yorke, 1st Earl (1690–1764), English statesman; introduces Marriage Act-Bill, **20**, 572; resignation of, **20**, 582.
- Harek** of Thiotto, Scandinavian viking (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 58 seq.
- Haren**, Willem van (1626–1708), Dutch diplomatist; negotiates Treaty of Nimwegen, **11**, 589.
- Harfleur**, sea-port of northern France; siege of (1415), **11**, 169, 174, 232; **18**, 531; recapture of, by the French, **18**, 557; recapture of, by the English, **18**, 557.
- Hargraves**, Edward Hammond (b. 1816), English farmer, discovers gold in Australia, **22**, 238.
- Harith** of Kinda (early sixth century A.D.), prince of Hira; rival of Mundhir, **8**, 87 seq.
- Harlaw**, a place in Scotland; battle of (1411), **21**, 165.
- Harley**, Robert (1661–1724), first earl of Oxford; as secretary, **20**, 480–482; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 484; decline of influence, **20**, 490 seq.; impeachment of, **20**, 508.
- Harmensen**, Jacob van, see **Arminius**.
- Harmodius** (sixth century B. C.), Athenian; slays the tyrant Hipparchus (514 B.C.), **3**, 231–232.
- Haro**, Don Luis de, marquis of Carpio (1599–1661), Spanish statesman; prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 269; **11**, 517.
- Harald**, king of Norway, see **Harold**.
- Harold Hildetand** (d. 735), king of Denmark; reign of, **16**, 36, 38.
- Harold Bluetooth**, king of Denmark 941–991 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 44 seq.
- Harold**, king of Denmark 1014–1018, brother of Canute the Great; reign of, **16**, 47.
- Harold**, king of Denmark 1076–1080, son of Svend II; reign of, **16**, 138.
- Harold**, prince of Denmark, brother of Eric II; deserts Eric (1135), **16**, 147.
- Harold I**, surnamed Harefoot, king of England 1037–1040; reign of, **16**, 133; **18**, 123–126; death of, **18**, 126.
- Harold II** (ca. 1022–1066), last Saxon king of England, Jan. 5th–Oct. 14th, 1066; succeeds to power of Godwin, **18**, 138 seq.; characterisation of, **18**, 146; defeats Harold Hardrada and Tostig at Stamford Bridge (1066), **18**, 150; defeated by William the Norman at Hastings, (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; after Hastings, **18**, 156 seq.
- Harold (I) Harfagr**, "The Fairhaired" (ca. 850–933 A.D.), king of Norway 860–ca. 930; legends of, **16**, 18, 35; reign of, **16**, 50–51; leads expedition against the vikings, **21**, 14.
- Harold (II) "Graafeld"** (930–977), king of Norway ca. 963–977; reign of, **16**, 54 seq.
- Harold (III) Hardrada**, "the Stern" (ca. 1015–1066), king of Norway 1047–1066; leads armanent against Harold of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 149; romantic exploits of, **16**, 135; death of (1066), **16**, 104; **18**, 150.
- Harold (IV) Gilchrist**, king of Norway 1130–1136; reign of, **16**, 107 seq.
- Harold Klak** (ninth century), king of Schleswig; converted to Christianity (826 A.D.), **16**, 41, 42.
- Harpagus** (sixth century B.C.), Persian general; in Lycia, **2**, 418; in Lydia, **2**, 459; saves life of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576–579.
- Harpalus** (d. 324 B.C.), kinsman of Alexander the Great; at court of Philip of Macedonia, **4**, 218; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 373; death of, **4**, 374, 416–419.
- Harper's Ferry**, West Virginia, John Brown seizes arsenal of (1859), **23**, 404; captured by Confederates (1862), **23**, 433.
- Harrach**, Aloys, Count von (1669–1742), Austrian diplomatist; at Madrid, **14**, 405.
- Harrach**, Ferdinand, Count von (1637–1706), minister of Emperor Leopold I of Germany; at court of Madrid, **11**, 610 seq.
- Harrach**, Ferdinand, Count von (1708–1778), Austrian diplomatist, ambassador of Maria Theresa; negotiates Peace of Dresden, **15**, 182.
- Harris**, Lord George (1746–1829), English soldier; enters Mysore territory (1799), **22**, 114.
- Harris**, James (1746–1820), 1st earl of Malmesbury, English diplomatist; attempts to negotiate a peace with France (1796–1797), **12**, 440, 447.
- Harris**, Townsend (1804–1878), American diplomatist; negotiates commercial treaty with Japan, **24**, 621, 670.
- Harrison**, Benjamin (1833–1901), the twenty-third president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 481.
- Harrison**, William Henry (1773–1841), American soldier and ninth president of the United States; victorious at Tippecanoe, **23**, 326; at Fort Meigs, **23**, 330; elected president (1840), **23**, 367.
- Harsha Vikramaditya**, traditional Indian king, **2**, 500 seq.
- Harshavardhara**, traditional Indian king, **2**, 506.
- Hart**, Sir Robert (1835–), British financier and administrator, superintendent of Chinese customs service; in siege of Peking (1900), **20**, 570.
- Hartford Convention**, an assembly of delegates from New England states which met at Hartford, Conn., 1814–1815, to protest the war with England and the administration's war policy, **23**, 338.
- Harthacnut** (**Hardicanute**) (1019–1042), king of Denmark and of England; claims crown of Norway, **16**, 103; succeeds to throne of Denmark (1035), **16**, 133; reign of, in England, **18**, 123–127.

**Hartmann**, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddeia in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.

**Hartmann**, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.

**Hartog**, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.

**Harun ar-Rashid** (766–809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786–809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.

**Harvard**, John (1607–1638), a Puritan minister of Massachusetts; bequest of, to Harvard College (1638), **22**, 648.

**Harvard College**, founded 1638 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, **22**, 648.

**Harvey**, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.

**Harvey**, Sir John (1778–1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 311.

**Harvey**, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.

**Harvey**, William (1578–1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.

**Hasbain**, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.

**Hasdrubal** (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225–228.

**Hasdrubal** (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.

**Hasdrubal** (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Bæcula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274–275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.

**Hasdrubal**, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 255–256.

**Hasdrubal**, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204–203 B.C.), **5**, 284–286.

**Hasdrubal**, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309–312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.

**Hasdrubal**, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.

**Haselrig**, see Haslerig.

**Hasenbühl**, battle at, see Gölheim.

**Hashim**, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.

**Haslerig** (Haselrig), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.

**Haspinger**, Capuchin monk; Tyrolese leader in insurrection against French (1809), **14**, 562, 564.

**Hassan** (d. 669 A.D.), fifth caliph, son of Ali and Fatima; chosen to the caliphate, **8**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **8**, 176; regarded as imam in Persia, **24**, 490.

**Hassan**, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697–698 A.D.), **2**, 327–328; **8**, 181–182.

**Hassan** (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **3**, 251–252; **14**, 273–274; **24**, 485.

**Hassan Bey** (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787–1792), **24**, 420.

**Hassan Pasha**, Turkish general, defeated at Grubovo (1858), **24**, 210.

**Hassan Sabba** (The Old Man of the Mountain) (end of eleventh century), founder sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420–422.

**Hassan**, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.

**Hassanians**, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.

**Hasselt**, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.

**Hassenpflug**, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794–1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 439.

**Hassib Pasha** (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429–430.

**Hastenbeck**, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.

**Hasting** (Hastings), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843–850), **11**, 4; invades England (893–897), **13**, 85–89.

**Hastings**, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **13**, 152 seq.; results of, **13**, 156.

**Hastings**, Sir Edward, English politician; assists Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 230.

**Hastings**, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754–1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813–1823), **22**, 126–127.

**Hastings**, Warren (1732–1818), English statesman; appointed governor-general of

- India, **22**, 79; administration of, **22** 82-109; acts of, in Bengal, **22**, 83; campaign against the Rohillas, **22**, 85-87; resignation of, tendered by his agent and refused, **22**, 88-89; dealings of, with the Mahrattas, **22**, 92-93; duel of, with Sir Philip Francis, **22**, 94-95; dissensions of, with the supreme court, **22**, 95-96; acts of, during revolt of Hyder Ali, **22**, 97-98; exactions of, **22**, 99 note; oppresses rajah of Benares, **22**, 99; oppresses begums of Oudh, **22**, 99; impeachment, **22**, 102-103; Macaulay's picture of the trial, **22**, 104-107; acquittal of, **22**, 107; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 107; Sir A. Lyall on, **22**, 109.
- Hastings, William, Lord (ca. 1430-1483), personal friend of Edward IV, **18**, 605; death of, by command of Richard, duke of Gloucester, **18**, 609.
- Hately Field, battle of, see Shrewsbury.
- Hatfield (Heathfelth) Chase, tract of fernland in Yorkshire, England; battle of (633 A.D.), **18**, 50.
- Hathor, Egyptian deity, **1**, 108.
- Hathuey (d. 1512), a Haitian Indian chief; persecuted by the Spaniards, **22**, 543; comment of, on Spanish heaven, **22**, 544.
- Hats and Caps, opposing political parties in Sweden; origin of, **16**, 401-402; strife between, **16**, 404-405; overthrow of, **16**, 405-406.
- Hatshepsu (Hatshepsitu, Khnem Amen, Maatka-Ra) (sixteenth century B.C.), queen of Egypt; expeditions of, **1**, 72, 133-136, 259.
- Hatsuse, Japanese battleship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Hatto, archbishop of Mainz 891-913 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 593-594.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher (1540-1591), lord chancellor of England; influence of, upon Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 364; made scapegoat for execution of Mary, **19**, 376; favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 387; generosity of Elizabeth to, **19**, 388; death of, **19**, 411.
- Hatunta, place in Ecuador; battle of (1475), **23**, 539.
- Hatzfeldt, François Louis (1756-1827), Austrian statesman; pardoned by Napoleon at the intercession of his wife, **12**, 553.
- Haugwitz, Christian August Heinrich Kurt, Count von (1752-1831), Prussian statesman; confirms Prussia's alliance with France, **14**, 537; negotiates Treaty of Presburg, **12**, 548; **15**, 292; political plans of, **15**, 288.
- Hauk, a native of Halogaland; voyage of (tenth century), **16**, 58-59.
- Haura, town in Arabia; crusaders defeated near (1182), **8**, 372.
- Hausen, town in Austria, battle of (1809), **14**, 553.
- Hausschein, see Æcolampadius.
- Hautain (William de Zoete), admiral of Zealand; defeats Spanish off Dover (1605), **13**, 541; surprised by Spaniards, **13**, 542.
- Hautefort, Marie de (1616-1691), wins favour of Louis XIII, **11**, 470.
- Havana, the capital of Cuba, situated on the northern coast; taken by the English 1762, **23**, 223; **20**, 600; destruction of the *Maine* in harbour of, **23**, 487.
- Havelock, Sir Henry (1759-1857), an English soldier; regains Cawnpore in the Indian Mutiny, **22**, 183, 184; leads expedition for relief of Lucknow, **22**, 184-186, 191; crosses the Ganges, **22**, 191; death of, **22**, 194.
- Haverhill, a city in Massachusetts; Indian raid on (1697), **23**, 189; attacked by French and Indians (1708), **23**, 192.
- Havre, Le, formerly Havre-de-Grâce, a seaport of France situated at the mouth of the Seine; made over to the English (1562), **19**, 330; retaken by the French (1563), **19**, 333.
- Hawaii or Hawaiian Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean; becomes a republic (1894), **23**, 483; annexed to the United States (1898), **23**, 484.
- Hawazin, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107; lead alliance against Islam (630 A.D.), **8**, 128-129.
- Hawke, Sir Edward, first Baron Hawke (1705-1781), an English admiral; defeats French fleet off Belle Île (1747), **12**, 46; **20**, 568; captures French merchantmen in the channel (1755), **20**, 577; supersedes Byng, **20**, 580; expedition of, against Rochefort, **20**, 588; defeats French fleet under Conflans (1759), **12**, 77-78; **20**, 590-591.
- Hawhill, Scotland; battle of (1560), **21**, 255.
- Hawkins, Sir John (1532-1595), an English naval hero; aids French colonists, **22**, 548; opens the slave trade, **19**, 383; defeated by the Spaniards, **19**, 384; encounters the Armada, **19**, 393; last expedition and death of, **19**, 413, 414.
- Hawwood, Sir John (ca. 1320-1394), English adventurer in the service of Pisa, **9**, 245; sent against Florence, **9**, 248; extricates Florentine force in Lombardy, **9**, 253.
- Hawse, Sir Richard, put to death by Ratcliffe (1483), **18**, 609.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864), American author; writes campaign life of Franklin Pierce, **23**, 389.
- Hay, John (1838-1905), American statesman and diplomat, **23**, 490; Chinese policy of, **23**, xxvi; negotiations relative to construction of Isthmian canal, **23**, 490, 605; death, **23**, 502.
- Hayashi, Viscount Tadasu, Japanese statesman, **24**, 664.
- Hayden, Count de, Russian naval officer; at battle of Navarino (1827), **21**, 536.
- Haydn, Joseph (1732-1809), an Austrian musical composer, **15**, 361.
- Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822-1893), the nineteenth president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 474-478.
- Hay-Herran Treaty, between Colombia and

- United States, concluded in 1903; terms of, **23**, 605.
- Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von** (1786-1853), an Austrian soldier; recalled from Italy, **14**, 656; storms Brescia, **14**, 660; military head in Hungary, **15**, 4; taxes the Jews as war-penalty, **15**, 5; feud with Bach, **15**, 5; discharged from post in Hungary, **15**, 6.
- Hayne, Robert Young** (1791-1840), American politician; debates with Webster, **23**, 357.
- Haynes, John** (d. 1654), American colonial statesman and governor of Connecticut; part in creating Fundamental Orders, **23**, 107.
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** (1901), a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a Panama canal, **23**, 490.
- Hayti**, see **Haiti**.
- Hazael** (Khazailu), king of Damascus ca. 886-842 B.C.; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 415, 616; **2**, 111-112, 284; petitions Esarhaddon, **1**, 423.
- Hazat**, town in Arabia; battle of (500 A.D.), **8**, 107, 108.
- Heath, Nicholas** (ca. 1501-1579), English prelate and jurist; attempts to make accession of Elizabeth peaceful, **19**, 267.
- Heath, Sir Robert** (1575-1649), English jurist; Charles I grants Carolina to, **23**, 47; Georgia included in patent of, **23**, 60.
- Heath, William** (1737-1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minutemen (1774), **23**, 241.
- Heathfelth**, see **Hatfield**.
- Heavens Field**, battle of, see **Hexham**.
- Hebenstreit, Franz von** (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.
- Heber Find**, see **Eber Find**.
- Hébert, Jacques René** (1755-1794), French revolutionist; elected president of tribunal (1792), **12**, 271; accuses Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 320; opposes religious worship, **12**, 331; recants, **12**, 334; arrest and execution of (1794), **12**, 335-336.
- Hébertists**, The, French revolutionary party, followers of Jacques René Hébert; fall of, **12**, 332-336.
- Hebrews**, members of that branch of the Semitic family descended through Heber; religion and poetry of, affected by Egypt, **1**, 61, 151; pervert Egyptian chronology, **1**, 67; descend into Egypt, **1**, 71; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 74, 123, 177, 183, 449; writings of, concerning Egypt, **1**, 142, 173, 208, 263; exodus of, **1**, 165; divided in two kingdoms, **1**, 173; "Jew" offensive sobriquet of, **1**, 309; a world influence, **1**, 316; scriptures of, **1**, 317, 320; captivity, **1**, 319, 451, 459; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 332-333, 336, 390, 393, 395, 403, 405, 407-410; origin and characteristics of, **1**, 345-347; related to Assyrians and Babylonians, **1**, 461; forbidden to cut certain trees, **1**, 465; treatment of cap-
- tives by, **1**, 468; accounts of Babylonia by, **1**, 485; see also **Jews**.
- Hebrides**, islands of the western coast of Scotland; lords of, annoy coasts of Scotland, **21**, 45-46.
- Hecataeus** (fourth century B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great, **4**, 268.
- Hector**, legendary Greek hero; combat with Ajax, **3**, 93, 94; corpse of, mutilated, **3**, 95.
- Hedin, Sven Anders** (1865-), Scandinavian explorer; in Tibet, **24**, 505.
- Hedwig** (Jadwiga) (1371-1399), queen of Poland 1382-1386; reign of, **24**, 40-41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, **24**, 41.
- Heerah**, Arabian kingdom, see **Hira**.
- Hegelochus**, soldier of Alexander the Great, ordered to equip fleet, **4**, 295; defeats Persians in Aegean Sea, **4**, 316-317.
- Hegesilaus**, officer of Athenian cavalry, **4**, 193.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek, governor of Sigeum (540 B.C.), **3**, 225, 233.
- Hegesistratus**, ambassador from Samos (479 B.C.), **3**, 375.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek soothsayer, **3**, 364-365.
- Hegira** (Hejira), the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, beginning the Mohammedan era (622 A.D.), **2**, 327; **8**, 117-120.
- Heidelberg**, a city in Germany; union of, formed, **14**, 192; fall of, **14**, 368; castle of, destroyed by the French, **14**, 402.
- Heijn, Pieter Pietersen**, or **Piet Heijn** (1578-1629), Dutch admiral; exploits of, **13**, 577-578.
- Heilbronn**, a town in Wurtemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.
- Heilbronn, Treaty of** (1633), **14**, 362.
- Heiligerlee**, a place in Friesland; battle of (1568), **13**, 422, 424.
- Heilsberg**, a town in Prussia; battle of (1807), **17**, 454.
- Heine, Heinrich** (1797-1856), German poet and critic; as a reformer, **15**, 357-358.
- Heinsius, Antonius** (1641-1720), Dutch statesman; makes complaint at Paris, **11**, 597; league with Marlborough and Prince Eugene against Louis XIV, **11**, 614, 615; **13**, 650, 653.
- Heintzelman, Samuel Peter** (1805-1880), Union general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.
- Heister, Leopold Philip de** (1707-1777), Hessian soldier in American war of revolution; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.
- Hejira**, see **Hegira**.
- Helding, Michael** (sixteenth century), grand vicar of Mainz; plan of, for uniting Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
- Helen** (d. 1513), daughter of Ivan the Great; marriage of, to grand prince of Lithuania (1495), **17**, 179-180; death, **17**, 186.
- Helen of Mecklenburg** (1814-1858), German

- princess; marries duke of Orleans (1837), **13**, 70.
- Helen of Troy**, in Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, celebrated for her beauty, **3**, 79 seq.
- Helena** (tenth century), wife of Constantine VII, reveals conspiracy to assassinate Constantine (944 A.D.), **7**, 230.
- Helena**, princess of Montenegro; marriage to Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1896), **9**, 633.
- Helena, Flavia Julia** (d. 328 A.D.), mother of Constantine the Great; influence of, on church, **6**, 440; **3**, 552; pilgrimage of, to Jerusalem, **8**, 323.
- Helena** (thirteenth century), daughter of Michael of Etolia and Cyprus; marries Manfred, king of Sicily, **14**, 125; death of, **14**, 126.
- Helena Palæologa** (fifteenth century), Serbian princess; offers Serbia as fief to see of Rome, **24**, 195.
- Helfenstein, Ludwig** of (d. 1525), German count; death of, in the Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 262.
- Helge** (fifth century A.D.), king of Scandinavia; acquires Danish provinces in Northumberland, **16**, 38.
- Helgebrook**, a place in Skåne; battle of (1027), **16**, 49.
- Helgoland**, an island in the North Sea; Charles II at, **20**, 95.
- Heligoland, Treaty** of, **20**, 95.
- Heliogorus**, servant of Seleucus IV; attempts to plunder temple, **2**, 139; poisons Seleucus, **4**, 559; seizes crown of Syria, **4**, 559.
- Heliogabalus**, see **Elagabalus**.
- Heliopolis**, a city in Egypt; Napoleon's army defeats Turks at (1800), **24**, 448; Kieber's tactics at, compared with Alexander's at Arbela, **4**, 325 note.
- Helius** (d. 68 A.D.), Roman court favourite; governor of Italy under Nero, **6**, 218, 221.
- Hellas, Hellenes**, see **Greece**.
- Helle**, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele; tomb of, **3**, 301.
- Hellebicus**, Roman general at Antioch (387 A.D.), **6**, 530, 531.
- Hellenotamia**, officers of the Athenian treasury, **3**, 449; **4**, 22.
- Helmichis**, paramour of Rosamund, kills Alboin, **7**, 438-439.
- Héloise** (1101-1164), French abbess; as mistress of Abélard, **11**, 43-44.
- Helots**, a class of inhabitants of Sparta; social position of, **3**, 128; ambuscaded, **3**, 139; revolt of, **3**, 413; **4**, 69; compared with Penestæ, **4**, 162.
- Helvetia**, portion of Gaul corresponding in the main with boundaries of modern Switzerland; Christianity spreads throughout, **16**, 533; under Clotaire and Dagobert, **16**, 535; under Charlemagne, **16**, 536; German and Burgundian, **16**, 536-538; Austrian influence lost in, **16**, 579.
- Helvetians**, Celtic tribe inhabiting Helvetia; origin of, **16**, 529; relations of, with Cæsar, **16**, 530; manners and customs of, **16**, 533.
- Hely-Hutchinson, John** (1757-1832), British soldier; in command in Egypt, **12**, 513.
- Hely-Hutchinson, Sir Walter Francis** (1849-), British colonial official; appointed governor of Natal (1893), **22**, 319.
- Henderson, Alexander** (1583-1646), Scottish divine and covenanter; draws up renewal of the covenant (1638), **19**, 575; urges Charles to accept the covenant, **21**, 294.
- Hendrick** (d. 1755), Mohawk Indian chief; leads Indian allies of English at battle of Lake George, **23**, 211; killed, **23**, 212.
- Hendricks, Thomas Andrews** (1819-1885), American statesman; democratic nominee for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474; elected vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.
- Hengist** (d. 488 A.D.), early Saxon leader; invades England, **13**, 30; aids Vortigern, **13**, 35; defeats Ambrosius Aurelianus at Wippdesfleet (465 A.D.), **13**, 36; conquers Kent, **13**, 36; death of, **13**, 36; traditions of, **13**, 36.
- Henka**, Egyptian architect, **1**, 98.
- Henley, Joseph Warner** (1794-1884), English politician and legislator; resigns from Derby ministry (1859) because of opposition to ministerial reform policy, **21**, 622.
- Henneberg, Hermann von** (thirteenth century), covets crown of Germany, **14**, 127.
- Hennebon**, siege of (1342), **11**, 108 seq.; **13**, 458.
- Hennepin, Louis**, Franciscan missionary and traveler (ca. 1640-ca. 1701); explorations of, **23**, 75 seq.; claims precedence of La Salle in exploration, **23**, 80.
- Hennersdorf**, battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 180.
- Henrietta Anna** (1644-1670), daughter of Charles I of England; marriage of, **11**, 550; death of, **11**, 572, 573.
- Henrietta Maria** (1609-1669), sister of Louis XIII of France; marries Charles I of England, **19**, 535; attempts to leave England, **19**, 598; tries to make peace between Charles and parliament, **19**, 625; letter of, to Charles, **20**, 10; impeachment of, **20**, 13; flight of, to France (1644), **20**, 25.
- Henry** (twelfth century), king of the Abodriti, grandson of Svend II of Denmark; war of, with Danes, **16**, 146.
- Henry I**, king of Castile 1214-1217; youth and early death of, **10**, 63.
- Henry II** (1333-1379), king of Castile 1369-1379, known also as count of Trastámara; reign of, **10**, 84-91, 114-116; seeks aid from French, **11**, 147-149; death of, **10**, 116.
- Henry III**, the "Sickly," or the "Infirm" (1379-1406), king of Castile 1390-1406; succeeds Juan I, **10**, 119; subdues his nobles, **10**, 120; death of, **10**, 121.
- Henry IV**, the "Impotent" (1425-1474), king of Castile 1454-1474; reign of, **10**, 128 seq.
- Henry**, Latin emperor of Constantinople 1206-1216, count of Flanders and Hainault; reign of, **7**, 296-298; marries Bulgarian princess, **24**, 171.



**Henry II**, king of Cyprus; makes treaty with sultan of Egypt (ca. 1289), **8**, 453; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454.

**Henry I**, "Beauclerc" (1068-1135), king of England 1100-1135; main treatment, **18**, 228-240; publishes charter of liberties, **18**, 228-229; defeats Louis the Fat at Brenneville, **11**, 31-32; marries Maud (Matilda), daughter of Malcom Canmore, **18**, 229-230; **21**, 35; conquers Normandy (battle of Tinchebray), **11**, 30; **18**, 232-233; quarrel of, with Anselm, **18**, 234-235; death of son and question of succession, **18**, 237-240; character and death of, **18**, 239-240.

**Henry II**, Plantagenet (1133-1189), king of England 1154-1189; main treatment, **18**, 257-304; birth, **18**, 240; before accession, **18**, 253-255; relations with Adrian IV, **21**, 366; marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, **11**, 34; **18**, 258; reforms of, **18**, 259-261, 287; campaign of, against Welsh, **18**, 261; conquests of, in Brittany, **18**, 202; concludes peace with France, **18**, 263; Becket and, **18**, 263-270, 271-277, 284; quells revolts in Wales and Brittany, **18**, 270-271; Dermot MacMurrough and, **21**, 367, 372; state of Ireland during reign of, **18**, 277-279; invasion of Ireland by, **18**, 279-283; **21**, 374-376; policy towards Ireland, **21**, 376-378; makes son, John, lord of Ireland, **18**, 283-284; revolt of sons of, **18**, 284-287; humbles himself before tomb of Becket, **18**, 286; third crusade and, **8**, 379, 380, 381; **18**, 288; his sons Richard and John rebel against, **11**, 47; **18**, 288; children of, **18**, 289; last years and death of, **18**, 287-289; characterisations of, **18**, 290-294; legislation of, **18**, 294-296.

**Henry (III) of Winchester** (1207-1272), king of England 1216-1272; main treatment, **18**, 356-389; coronation of, **18**, 363; under regency of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke (battles of Lincoln and Dover), **18**, 363-368; under regency of Hubert de Burgh, **18**, 368-372; order of, respecting church offices in Ireland, **21**, 381; marries Eleanor of Provence, **18**, 372; quarrels with barons and is forced to grant Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 373-378; repudiates Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 379-380; assemblies under, **18**, 426; defeated by barons at Lewes, **18**, 380-381; **21**, 55; in captivity, **18**, 381; rescued by his son Edward at battle of Evesham, **18**, 383; restoration of, **18**, 387; attitude of, towards crusade, **8**, 450 seq.; death of, **18**, 386; character of, **18**, 389.

**Henry (IV) of Lancaster** (1367-1413), king of England; main treatment, **18**, 515-526; joins Gloucester in revolt against Richard II (1387), **18**, 500; power of, under Richard II, **18**, 501; banishment of, **18**, 504-505; returns to England and overthrows Richard II, **18**, 505-508; claim of, to throne, **18**, 508-509, 515;

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**Henry (V) of Monmouth** (1387-1422), king of England 1413-1422; main treatment, **18**, 527-544; operations of, against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518, 524; dissolute youth of, **18**, 526; accession of, **18**, 527; conspiracy against, **18**, 530; early relations of, with France, **18**, 528-529; invasion of France and battle of Agincourt, **11**, 169-174; **18**, 530-536; master of Caen, **11**, 174; second expedition against France (siege of Rouen), **11**, 176-177; concludes Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179; marriage of, **11**, 179; struggle with the dauphin, **11**, 180-181; Ireland under, **21**, 390; death of, **11**, 182; **18**, 542-543; character of, **18**, 543-544.

**Henry (VI) of Windsor** (1421-1471), king of England 1422-1461; main treatment, **18**, 545-579; birth of, **11**, 182; proclaimed king of France, **11**, 182; minority of, **11**, 187; **18**, 545; legitimacy of claim to France, **11**, 193; coronation of, at Paris, **11**, 220; **18**, 557; marriage of, **11**, 235; **18**, 558; siege of Orleans, **18**, 550-555; burning of Joan of Arc, **18**, 555-557; loses possessions in France, **11**, 238 seq., 241; **18**, 557-558; Jack Cade's rebellion, **18**, 566-569; insanity of, **18**, 571; loses crown in war with Yorkists, **18**, 571-583; character of, **18**, 549, 561; restoration of, **18**, 591-592; cause of, finally lost at battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, **18**, 594-597; death of, **18**, 598.

**Henry (VII) Tudor** (1457-1509), king of England 1485-1509; main treatment of, **19**, 13-53; early life of, **18**, 622; **19**, 13; wins battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 623-625; marriage of, **19**, 19; quells rebellion of Lambert Simnel, **19**, 21-24; parliament and, **19**, 15-18, 24, 30; makes treaty with Hans of Denmark (1489), **16**, 228; forest districts and, **16**, 560-562; interest of, in exploration, **22**, 454-455; war with France, **11**, 286-287; **19**, 25-28; quells rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 28-31; Ireland under, **21**, 392-394; death of, **19**, 42; character of, **19**, 43-46; reviews of reign, **19**, 46-53.

**Henry VIII** (1491-1547), king of England 1509-1547; main treatment, **19**, 54-205; marriage with Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 39, 55-56; joins "Holy League" against France, **11**, 304 seq.; **19**, 59; Cardinal Wolsey and, **19**, 54-95; war with France (battle of the Spurs), **19**, 60-64; war with Scotland (Flodden Field), **19**, 59, 65-70; **21**, 238 seq.; alliance with Francis I of France, **11**, 308; **19**, 71-74; seeks imperial crown, **19**, 78-79; Field of the

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**Henry I** (ca. 1011–1060), king of France 1031–1060; establishes title by family war, **11**, 24; expeditions of, into Normandy, **11**, 25; transfers Burgundy to Robert the Old, **13**, 351; death of, **11**, 25.

**Henry II** (1519–1559), king of France 1547–1559; main treatment, **11**, 337–350; religious persecutions of, **11**, 339–341; war of, with Charles V, **11**, 342–346; in war of Parma (1551), **9**, 464 seq.; conquers bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun, **11**, 342; at siege of Metz (1552), **11**, 343–346; retakes Calais from England, **11**, 347–348; concludes Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348–349; death of, **11**, 350; characterisation of, **11**, 338.

**Henry III** (1551–1589), king of France 1574–1589; main treatment of, **11**, 380–394; refuses crown of Poland, **24**, 49; becomes king of France, **11**, 380; relations of, to The Holy League, **11**, 383; concludes Treaty of Bergerac, **11**, 384; in War of the three Henrys, **11**, 384–386; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387; accepts Treaty of Union, **11**, 388; at meeting of the states general, **11**, 389; prepares ambushade for Henry, duke of Guise,

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**Henry IV** (1553–1610), king of France 1589–1610; main treatment of, as king of France, **11**, 395–421; as king of Navarre, **11**, 367–394; marries Margaret of Valois, **11**, 367; becomes ally of Henry III of France, **11**, 393; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387; becomes king of France, **11**, 395; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 397–399; relations of, to Italy, **9**, 480 seq.; besieges Paris, **11**, 400 seq.; adopts Catholicism, **11**, 401 seq.; **13**, 529; coronation of, **11**, 402; bestows ecclesiastical emoluments, **11**, 404 seq.; Jesuits attempt murder of, **11**, 405; makes war on Spain, **11**, 405; **13**, 529; signs Peace of Ver vins, **11**, 405; signs Edict of Nantes (1598), **11**, 405–406; second marriage of, **11**, 409; policy of, towards Charles Emmanuel I of Savoy, **9**, 504; feud of, with nobles, **11**, 412; dealings of, with de Biron, **11**, 412 seq.; war of, with Savoy, **11**, 413; relations of, to Venice, **9**, 514; relations of, with Mlle. de Montmorency, **11**, 414 seq.; political schemes of, **11**, 415 seq.; assassination of, **11**, 416; **22**, 556; characterisation of, **11**, 395, 417–421.

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**Henry (I) the "Fowler"** (876–936 A.D.), king of Germany 919–936 A.D.; main treatment of, **7**, 598–607; contest with Conrad I before accession, **7**, 596–597; unifies empire, **7**, 599–600; preparations of, to withstand Hungarians, **7**, 601–603; recognised king of Lorraine, **13**, 278; wars of, with Wends and Slavs, **7**, 603–605; victory of, over Hungarians, **7**, 605–606; war of, with Danes, **7**, 607; defeats Gorm, **16**, 44; meeting of, with kings of France and Burgundy, **7**, 607.

**Henry (II) the Saint** (972–1024), king of Germany 1002–1024, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1014–1024; main treatment of, **7**, 626–629; war of, with Poland, **7**, 626–627; **24**, 10; piety of, **7**, 628; relations of, to Italy, **7**, 628; makes Gelderland a county, feudatory to Germany, **13**, 283; grants territories in Netherlands to Baldwin IV, **13**, 287.

**Henry (III) the "Black"** (1017–1056), king of Germany 1039–1056, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1046–1056; main treatment of, **7**, 638–645; reforms of, **7**, 639–640; subordinates papacy, **7**, 640–644; last years of, **7**, 645; interferes in papal dispute, **8**, 591.

**Henry IV** (1050–1106), king of Germany 1056–1106, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1084–1106; main treatment of, **7**, 646–656; quarrel of, with Pope Gregory VII, **7**, 648–649; **8**, 600, 601; **16**, 538; struggle with pope at Canossa, **8**, 600; besieges Rome, **7**, 654; Robert Guiscard and, **9**, 75, 76; negotiates with Sviatoslav, prince of Tchernigov, **17**, 123; last days and death of, **7**, 655–656; **8**, 601.

- Henry V** (1081-1125), king of Germany 1106-1125, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1111-1125; main treatment of, **7**, 656-659; quarrel of, with pope, **7**, 657; **8**, 60; marriage of, **7**, 657; war of, with Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 15; death of, ends Franconian dynasty, **7**, 659.
- Henry VI** (1165-1197), king of Germany 1190-1197, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1191-1197; main treatment of, **14**, 110-112; Richard Cœur de Lion and, **8**, 406; **14**, 110-111; **18**, 316; marriage of, with Constanza of Sicily, **9**, 61; overruns Sicily, **9**, 81-83; **14**, 111-112; invades Holland, **13**, 289; divides Lorraine into two parts, **13**, 290 note; attitude of, towards fourth crusade, **8**, 411; death of, **8**, 413; **14**, 112; **18**, 323.
- Henry (VII) the Luxemburger** (ca. 1276-1313) king of Germany 1308-1313, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1312-1313; main treatment of, **14**, 165-167; character of, **14**, 166; crowned king of Germany, **9**, 126; receives ambassadors from Italy, **9**, 129; at Genoa, **9**, 128-129; crowned emperor, **9**, 130; **14**, 167; death of, **9**, 131; **14**, 167.
- Henry I** (1512-1580), king of Portugal 1578-1580; regency of, **10**, 495; reign of, **10**, 499.
- Henry** (1211-1242), king of the Romans, son of Frederick II of Germany; crowned king, **14**, 114 note; rebellion of, **14**, 115; death of, **14**, 124.
- Henry the Minstrel**, called "Blind Harry" (fifteenth century), Scottish poet, **21**, 222 seq.
- Henry** (d. 1444), infante of Aragon, brother of the king of Navarre; conflict of, with Juan II, **10**, 125.
- Henry X**, the "Proud" (d. 1139), duke of Bavaria; alliance of, with Lothair II, **14**, 90.
- Henry the "Lion"** (1129-1195), duke of Bavaria and Saxony; plots against Conrad III, **14**, 95; invades Denmark, **14**, 102; pilgrimage of, to Jerusalem, **14**, 103; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 103 seq.; overwhelmed and exiled, **14**, 105; alliance confirmed with Hohenstaufens, **14**, 111; aids Valdemar I at Arkona, **16**, 150.
- Henry (I) the "Warrior,"** duke of Brabant 1190-1235, **13**, 309.
- Henry** (d. 1112), count of Burgundy; receives gift of Portugal (1095), **10**, 50, 428; receives gift of Terra Portucalensis (Porto Cale), **10**, 427; conquers Mohammedans, **10**, 429; death of, **10**, 429.
- Henry** (d. 1197), count of Champagne, king of Jerusalem; election of, **8**, 395; death of, **8**, 413.
- Henry** (d. ca. 1184), son of Henry II, king of England; revolts against father, **18**, 285, 286.
- Henry**, archbishop of Mainz; deposition of (1346), **14**, 177.
- Henry** (1876-), duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; marries Queen Wilhelmina of Holland (1901), **14**, 66.
- Henry**, son of Boleslaw III of Poland; rules Sandomir and Lublin (1139), **24**, 27.
- Henry the "Navigator"** (1394-1460), prince of Portugal; voyages of, **10**, 459 seq.; discoveries of, **10**, 470.
- Henry**, prince of Prussia (1726-1802), brother of Frederick the Great; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 195; interview with Frederick before battle of Kunersdorf, **15**, 214; made governor-general of Prussian army, **15**, 217; in campaign of 1761, **15**, 221.
- Henry**, duke of Saxony (d. 1198), soldier and crusader; leads united forces in Syria, **8**, 411; death at Joppa, **8**, 413.
- Henry**, count of Schwerin; enmity of, towards King Valdemar II of Denmark, **16**, 162 seq.; abducts Valdemar, **16**, 163; restores Valdemar (1225), **16**, 164.
- Henry** (d. 1152), son of David I, king of Scotland; death of, **21**, 38.
- Henry (II) the "Pious,"** duke of Silesia and prince of Poland 1239-1241; checks advance of Mongolians at Liegnitz, **14**, 118.
- Henry** (d. 1612), prince of Wales, son of James I; character and death of, **19**, 495.
- Henry**, bishop of Winchester, brother of Stephen, English prelate; as papal legate opposes Stephen (1139), **18**, 247; negotiates peace between Stephen and Henry II, **18**, 254; flees to Cluny after Henry II's accession, **18**, 261.
- Henry of Carinthia** (d. 1335), king of Bohemia; deposed, **14**, 166.
- Henry of Lorraine**, duke of Guise, see Lorraine.
- Henry of Navarre**, see Henry IV, king of France.
- Henry of Trastamara**, see Henry II, king of Castile.
- Henry Raspe** (d. 1247), landgrave of Thuringia, rival of Frederick II to imperial throne; elected emperor (1246), **14**, 117.
- Henry**, Colonel (d. 1898), French soldier; forgeries of, in Dreyfus case, **13**, 196.
- Henry**, Patrick (1736-1799), American patriot and orator; speaks against Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; influences Virginia assembly to espouse cause of Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239.
- Henryson or Henderson**, Robert (fifteenth century), Scottish poet, **21**, 223.
- Hensius**, see Hans.
- Hentzi**, Samuel (1701-1749), Swiss conspirator; opposes aristocratic faction in Berne, **17**, 1-2.
- Hentzy**, Henry (1785-1849), Austrian soldier; in Hungarian uprising (1849), **14**, 655.
- Hepburn**, James, see Bothwell.
- Hephæstion** (d. 325 B.C.), favourite of Alexander the Great; commands Macedonian cavalry, **4**, 346, 348; marries Drypetis, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 385, 387-388, 405.
- Hephæstus**, Greek god of fire; identified with Ptah, **1**, 181; cast out of heaven, **3**, 89; shield of Achilles wrought by, **3**, 55, 89, 91.

- Hera (Roman Juno), in Greek mythology, the queen of heaven; wife of Zeus, **3**, 75, 102, 120, 182, 200, 405, 560
- Heraclea, in Magna Græcia; battle of (280 B.C.), **5**, 204, 205.
- Heracleonas, Byzantine emperor (641 A.D.), **7**, 182.
- Heracles, Greek demi-god, see Hercules.
- Heracles, son of Alexander the Great, **4**, 377, 437, 441, 493.
- Heracian, count of Africa 408-414 A.D., under Honorius, **6**, 559; rebels, **6**, 565-566.
- Heracianus, Roman governor in Britain (197 A.D.), **18**, 20.
- Heracidae, descendants of Heracles (Hercules); (1) in Greek tradition, leaders of Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, **3**, 101-102, 115-116, 118, 151; in Macedon, **4**, 210; (2) early dynasty of Lydia, **2**, 389, 398-399, 421, 429-430; legendary end of, **2**, 446 seq.
- Heracides, Syracusan general; defends Syracuse against expedition from Athens (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
- Heracides, a captain of Alexander the Great, **4**, 324, 388.
- Heracitus (ca. 535-475 B.C.), Greek philosopher of Ephesus; system of, **4** (introduction), xvii, xx.
- Heracius (ca. 575-641 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 610-641 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 155-182; wars of, in the East, **7**, 160-169; **8**, 94, 126, 158, 324.
- Heracius, patriarch of Jerusalem; visits England (1185) to urge Henry II to crusade, **18**, 287-288.
- Heracius (fifth century A.D.), favourite eunuch of Valentinian, **6**, 595, 597.
- Heræum, The, ancient city of Argolis; archaeology of, **3**, 43, 45, 51, 120.
- Herappidas (fourth century B.C.), Spartan soldier; in Asia with Agesilaus, **4**, 102; in Corinthian War, **4**, 119.
- Herat, city in western Afghanistan; Baber's description of, **24**, 304; attacked by Persians (1837), **22**, 206; captured (1856), **22**, 207; captured by Dost Muhammed (1863), **24**, 503.
- Hérault de Séchelles, Marie Jean (1760-1794), French revolutionist; presents new constitution to republic, **12**, 309; arrested, **12**, 336.
- Herbeds, an order of the priestly Magian caste of Persia, **2**, 638.
- Herbert, Arthur, see Torrington.
- Herbert, Henry, English diplomatist; ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to France 1597, **19**, 418.
- Herbert, Sir Edward, English jurist and attorney-general; brings accusations against the "Five Members" (1642), **19**, 614.
- Herbert, Sir Edward (seventeenth century), chief justice of England; suggests James II's tampering with the bench, **20**, 383.
- Herbert, Henry Howard Molyneux, see Carnarvon, 4th Earl of.
- Herbert, William and Thomas, see Pembroke.
- Herberstein, Sigismund von (1486-1566), Austrian statesman; imperial ambassador to Moscow, **17**, 187.
- Herculaneum, ancient city of Southern Italy; destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius 79 A.D., **4**, 250-254; library discovered in, **4**, 346; **5**, 26.
- Hercules, hero of Greek mythology; traditions of, in Egypt, **1**, 213, 282-284, 286; in Phœnicia, **2**, 264, 276; captures the amazon Hippolyta, **2**, 440, 445; in Greek tradition, **3**, 69-72, 75, 78, 82, 97, 107, 172.
- Herculians, Roman guards, **6**, 470, 504.
- Herder, Johann Gottfried (1744-1803), German poet, **15**, 338 seq.
- Herdonius, Appius, Sabine warrior; captures Roman capitol ca. 460 B.C., **5**, 142, 150.
- Heredia, Pedro de (ca. 1500-1554), Spanish soldier; conquests of, in South America, **23**, 562.
- Hereditary Settlement Act, an act passed by the Swedish estates (1544), **16**, 290.
- Hereford, Duke of, see Henry IV, of England.
- Hereford, Earls of, see Fitzosbern.
- Heremon, Irish hero, see Erimon.
- Hereros, revolt of, **15**, 565.
- Heretico Comburendo, Statute de, statute for the burning of heretics, **18**, 520-521.
- Hereward (d. 1072), English chieftain; long resistance of, to William the Conqueror, **18**, 184-185.
- Her-Hor, high priest of Amen, Thebes (1075 B.C.); rule in Egypt, **1**, 74, 157-158, 160, 171, 175.
- Heribert (eleventh century), archbishop of Milan; introduces standard-bearing car (*carroccio*) in Milan, **9**, 22.
- Héribert of Vermandois, see Vermandois.
- Héricourt, battle of, see Belfort, battle of.
- Herimmi, Aramean tribe, **1**, 406.
- Herjulfson, Bjarni, voyage of, to Greenland (ca. 986 A.D.), **22**, 405.
- Herkimer, Nicholas (1715-1777), American soldier; killed at battle of Oriskany, **23**, 264.
- Hermaion-Thyesson, temple of Hermes in Lydia, **2**, 428.
- Hermann, see Arminius.
- Hermann of Luxemburg (d. 1088), crowned emperor of Germany, **7**, 654.
- Hermann von Salza (1170-1239), master of the Teutonic order; urges Frederick II of Germany to the fifth crusade, **8**, 428.
- Hermannstadt (Nagy-Szeben), town in Hungary; battles of (1442), **24**, 321; (1849), **14**, 654.
- Hermanric (d. 376 A.D.), king of the Ostrogoths, **6**, 521-522.
- Hermanric (Hermeric), king of the Suevi; ravages Spain (409 A.D.), **6**, 576; **10**, 15.
- Hermenfrid, Neustrian noble; assassinates Ebroin (681 A.D.), **7**, 483.
- Hermensen, Jacob van, see Arminius.
- Hermes (Roman, Mercury), in Greek mythology, messenger of Zeus, and god of language, **3**, 481.
- Hermes Trismegistus (Thoth, Tehuti), Egyptian god of letters; prophecy of, **1**, 195.

**Hermias** (fourth century B.C.), a Greek tyrant of Atarneus; rebels against Persia, **2**, 629.

**Herminius**, Titus, Roman soldier (ca. 500 B.C.); at the bridge with Horatius, **5**, 90; at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93, 94.

**Hermippus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian comic poet; indicts Aspasia, **3**, 463.

**Hermocrates** (d. ca. 407 B.C.), Syracusan statesman, orator, and naval commander; speeches against Athens, **4**, 75; political creed of, compared with "Monroe Doctrine," **3**, 594, 595; takes fleet to Miletus to join Spartans, **3**, 620; Alcibiades fails to corrupt, **3**, 621; burns Syracusan ships after defeat of allied fleet by Athenians, **3**, 630; **4**, 203; exiled and slain, **4**, 203.

**Hernandez**, Venezuelan soldier; in revolt against Crespo (1898), **23**, 600.

**Hernicans** or **Hernici**, old Italian people of Latium; relations with Rome, **5**, 83, 121, 129, 142, 176, 183.

**Herod I**, "the Great," king of Judea 40–4 B.C., son of Antipater; made governor of Galilee by Antipater, **2**, 163; flees to Rome, **2**, 164; obtains throne through favour of Antony and Octavius, **2**, 164, 165; consecrated king in Rome, **2**, 165; brings about death of Antigonus, **2**, 165; destroys Aristobulus, the high priest, **2**, 166; Cleopatra's enmity toward, **2**, 166; prosperity of Judea under, **2**, 166; beheads Hyrcanus, **2**, 166; rebuilds the Temple at Jerusalem, **2**, 167; orders execution of Mariamme, **2**, 167; acknowledges dependence upon Rome, **6**, 139; death of, **2**, 167.

**Herod Agrippa**, see Agrippa I and Agrippa II.

**Herod Antipas** (4 B.C.–38 A.D.), son of Herod the Great; tetrarch of Galilee, **6**, 20–30, 139; deprived of tetrarchy by Caligula, **2**, 171.

**Herod Philip** (d. ca. 34 A.D.), son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra; founds city of Philippi, **6**, 29.

**Herodias** (first century A.D.), sister of Herod Agrippa I, wife of Herod Antipas, **2**, 171; **6**, 30.

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**Herran**, Pedro Alcantara (1800–1872), a Colombian general and statesman; president of Colombia, **23**, 602.

**Herrera**, José Joaquín de (1792–1854), Mexican general and statesman; proclaimed president, **23**, 625.

**Herrera y Obes**, Julio (ca. 1846–), Uruguayan statesman; administration of, as president, **23**, 619.

**Herrick**, Robert (1591–1674), English lyric poet; supports royalist cause in Civil War, **20**, 4.

**Herries**, 4th Lord of (sixteenth century), assists Mary Queen of Scots in flight to Dundrennan abbey (1568), **19**, 316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 317; at trial of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 320.

**Herries**, John Charles (1780–1855), English statesman and financier; becomes chancellor of the exchequer (1827), **21**, 535; differences with Huskisson precipitate fall of Goderich ministry (1828), **21**, 537.

**Herrings** (near Rouvray, France), battle of the (1429), **11**, 191; **18**, 551.

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**Hertha**, Scandinavian goddess, wife of Woden, **6**, 59.

**Hertzberg**, Ewald Friedrich, Count von (1725–1795), Prussian statesman; policy of, **15**, 264; opposes union of Prussia with Austria, **15**, 269.

**Heruli**, or **Eruli**, or **Æruli**, Germanic tribe; description of, **7**, 386; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; relations of Lombards with, **7**, 429–430; devastate Catalonia, **10**, 17.

**Hervey**, Augustus John, earl of Bristol (1724–1779), British diplomat; ambassador at Madrid (1761), **20**, 598–599; recalled, **20**, 599.

**Hervey**, John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth (1696–1743), English statesman; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.

**Herwegh**, Georg (1817–1875), German political poet; turns against Frederick William IV of Germany, **15**, 415.

**Herzogovina** or **Hersek**, Austrian province, formerly under Turkish rule; physical features of, **24**, 215; inhabitants of, **24**, 215; united with Turkey (ca. 1483), **24**, 331; Austrian occupation of (1874), **15**, 48; advantage of, to Austria-Hungary, **15**, 51; at war with Turkey (1877–1878), **17**, 602 seq.

**Hesep-ti** (Usaphaides or Semti), king of Egypt 4266 B.C., **1**, 68, 90, 91.

**Hesham**, Omniad rulers of Spain, see Hisham.

**Hesiod**, Greek poet (ca. 735 B.C.); works of, edited by Greek scholars, **3**, 228, 229, 473.

**Hess**, Heinrich, Baron von (1788–1870), Austrian general; in war with Italy (1848), **14**, 644.

**Hesse**, grand duchy of German empire; revolts of (1830), **15**, 403; (1850), **15**, 457; political agitations in (1848), **15**, 438 seq.

**Hestia**, Greek goddess, see Vesta.

**Hetæria** or **Ethniké Hetæria**, Greek secret patriotic society; formation of (1894), **24**, 237.

**Heth**, son of Canaan, Hittites traditional descendants from, **2**, 380, 391.

**Hexham**, town in Northumberland, England; battle of (635 A.D., known as "Heaven's Field"), **18**, 50–51; battle of (1464), **18**, 583.

**Heydeck**, John of (sixteenth century), German soldier; commands troops of duke of Württemberg (1546), **14**, 293; ally of Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309.

**Hezekiah**, king of Judah (ca. 727 B.C.), **1**, 75; revolts against Assyria, seeks aid of Egypt, **2**, 39, 40, 115; religious reforms of, **2**, 114–115, 116; relations with Sennacherib, **1**, 177, 405–408.

**Hezekiah**, brother of Ananias the high priest; slain by Zealots (ca. 65 A.D.), **2**, 178.

**Hezekiah** (first century B.C.), Galilean robber chief; put to death by Herod I, **2**, 163.

**Hia**, town in China, conquered by Jenghiz Khan (1209), **24**, 278; revolt in, put down by Jenghiz Khan (1216), **24**, 283; campaigns of the Niu-tchi against (1214), **24**, 279.

**Hicetas** (d. ca. 339 B.C.), Syracusan soldier, tyrant of Leontini; wars of, with Dionysius, **4**, 206; overthrown by Timoleon, **14**, 207; death, **14**, 207.

**Hicetas**, tyrant of Syracuse 288-279 B.C.; chosen general of Syracuse, **4**, 583.

**Hickford**, secretary to the duke of Norfolk; implicates his master in Rudolf Plot (1571), **19**, 347.

**Hicks**, Pasha (William Hicks) (1831-1883), British officer in service of Khedive; defeated by Mohammed Ahmed (1883), **24**, 461.

**Hicks-Beach**, Sir Michael Edward (1837-), English statesman; precipitates fall of second Gladstone ministry, **21**, 647; resigns office of chancellor of exchequer (1902), **21**, 660.

**Hidalgo y Costilla**, Miguel (1753-1811), leader in Mexican war of independence, **23**, 622.

**Hideyoshi**, Toyotomi (the Taiko) (sixteenth century); early Japanese leader, **24**, 584, 588-589.

**Hiero I** (d. 467 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse ca. 478-467 B.C.; defeats Etruscans at Cyme, **3**, 592; patron of literature, **3**, 501, 592.

**Hiero II** (ca. 307-216 B.C.), king of Syracuse; made commander and king of Siceliotes, **2**, 320; **4**, 585; **5**, 218; and the Mamertines, **5**, 218; code of, **5**, 326, 338; alliance with Rome, **5**, 219, 263, 338; death of, **5**, 263.

**Hieroglyphics**, Egyptian, see **Writing**.

**Hieronimus**, king of Syracuse 216-215 B.C.; reign of, **5**, 263.

**Higden** or **Higdon** (d. ca. 1363), an English chronicler; author of the *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.

**Higginson**, Francis (ca. 1587-1630), an English colonial clergyman; conducts immigrants to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 642.

**High Commission**, Court of, an extraordinary tribunal established in England in 1559 to try ecclesiastical causes; Elizabeth authorised to name commissioners, **19**, 276; as an engine of religious persecution under Tudors and Stuarts, **19**, 531; extension of, under Charles I, **19**, 568; Scotch demand abolition of, **19**, 575; abolition of (1641), **19**, 599.

**Hildburghausen**, Joseph Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of (1702-1787), Austrian general; commands German troops at battle of Rossbach (1757), **12**, 74; defeated in Servia (1737), **24**, 410.

**Hildebald** (Hildibald) (544 A.D.), Gothic king; murdered, **7**, 110, 410.

**Hildebrand**, see **Gregory VII**.

**Hildegard**, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 530.

**Hildegard**, Saint (ca. 1098-1179), a celebrated German abbess; visions of, **14**, 92; aids in raising crusade, **14**, 94.

**Hilderic**, king of Vandals (523 A.D.), clemency toward Christian churches, **7**, 88; assassination of, **7**, 92.

**Hildichis**, claimant to Lombard throne (548 A.D.), **7**, 432-433.

**Hilkiah**, Jewish high priest under Josiah, **2**, 117.

**Hill**, Abigail, see **Masham**.

**Hill**, Ambrose Powell (1825-1865), American soldier in Confederate service; commands van of Confederate Army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438.

**Hill**, Rowland, Viscount (1772-1842), British soldier; defeated at Pamplona, **10**, 369; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628-629.

**Hill**, Sir Rowland (1795-1879), promoter of penny postage in Great Britain, **21**, 597.

**Hiller**, Johann von (1754-1819), Austrian general; defeated by Massena at battle of Ebelsberg (1809), **12**, 572; guards Italian frontiers, **17**, 485.

**Hillsborough**, Wills Hill, Earl of (1718-1793); appointed secretary of the colonies, **20**, 615-616.

**Hiltrud**, daughter of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.

**Himera**, ancient town of Sicily; battle of (480 B.C.), **2**, 312; **3**, 352.

**Himeræus** (d. 322 B.C.), friend of Demosthenes; death of, **4**, 470-471.

**Himilco** (ca. 400 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; leads colonising expedition, **2**, 358-359; campaign in Sicily, **4**, 202, 204.

**Himilco Phamaeus**, Carthaginian officer, deserts to Romans (149 B.C.), **5**, 308.

**Himiltrud**, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 532.

**Himu** (sixteenth century), Indian vizir; invades eastern India, **22**, 26.

**Himyar**, progenitor of Himyarites, **8**, 102.

**Himyarites**, become rulers in Yemen (700 B.C.), **8**, 102.

**Hincmar** (ca. 806-882), archbishop of Rheims; gives way before Pope Nicholas I, **8**, 570, 571, 574; regains independence, **8**, 575; crowns Louis II king of France, **11**, 7; claims authority over king, **11**, 13.

**Hind** (seventh century A.D.), an Arabian woman; arouses vengeance against Moslems, **8**, 121-122.

**Hindi**, Sanskrit language of India, **2**, 488-490.

**Hindmarsh**, Captain, English soldier; governor of South Australia (1836), **22**, 246.

**Hindustan**, province of India; described, **2**, 485-487; ancient condition, **2**, 493; laws concerning Sudras, **2**, 514; courts compared with Persian, **2**, 641; see also **India**, **Ancient**, and **India**, **British**.

**Hindustani**, chief language of India, **2**, 490.

**Hiong-nu**, name given to the Chinese progenitors of the Turks, **24**, 260.

**Hipparchus** (d. 514 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231; death of, **3**, 232; expels Onomacritus, **3**, 286.

**Hipparchus** (ca. 160-125 B.C.), a Greek astronomer; discovers precession of equinoxes, **1**, 569.

- Hipparete** (fifth century B.C.); wife of Alcibiades, **3**, 585.
- Hipparinus**, tyrant of Syracuse (356 B.C.); nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
- Hippasians**, see **Aspasians**.
- Hippasus**, ancestor of Pythagoras, **3**, 119.
- Hippias** (d. ca. 490 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231, 232; intrigues with Persia, **3**, 233, 234; exiled, **3**, 235; asks reinstatement, **3**, 263; conducts Persians to Marathon, **3**, 270; dream of, **3**, 271.
- Hippias** (ninth century B.C.), Greek sophist, contemporary of Socrates, **3**, 137, 459, 472.
- Hippocdon**, king of Laconia; death of, **3**, 71.
- Hippocrates**, Athenian general; defeated at Delium (425 B.C.), **3**, 580.
- Hippocrates** (ca. 460-ca. 377 B.C.), Greek physician, **3**, 471.
- Hippocrates**, a Syracusan general; war with Rome (214-212 B.C.), **5**, 263-265.
- Hippodamia**, legendary Greek princess, **3**, 107.
- Hippodamus** (fifth century B.C.), Milesian architect; lays out Piræus, **3**, 453.
- Hippolochus**, one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2.
- Hippolyte**, in classical mythology; an Amazonian queen, **2**, 440.
- Hippolytus**, Greek legendary hero, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, **2**, 440.
- Hippomachus** (d. ca. 403 B.C.), one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2; death of, **4**, 12.
- Hippomenes**, Athenian archon (722 B.C.), **3**, 163-164.
- Hira** or **Heerah**, a kingdom of Arabia, **8**, 106; abolished (ca. 600), **8**, 13, 93, 152.
- Hiram I**, king of Tyre about 1000 B.C.; relations of, with Solomon, **2**, 210, 279; wars against Cypriotes, **2**, 281; buildings, temples, and religious changes under, **2**, 280-281, 283, 355.
- Hiram II**, king of Tyre (ca. 800 B.C.); pays tribute to Assyria, **2**, 284.
- Hiram III**, king of Tyre; conquered by the Persians (538 B.C.), **2**, 287.
- Hirpinians**, a Latin tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 258, 417.
- Hirtius**, Aulus (d. 43 B.C.), friend of Julius Cæsar, **5**, 576, 602; nominated for consul, **5**, 578; books ascribed to, **5**, 591, 615, 644; death of, **5**, 616.
- Hirzel**, aids Greeks in insurrection against Turkey (1821), **15**, 383.
- Hisham** (or **Hesham**) I, Ommayad ruler of Spain 788-796; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 204; state of country under, **8**, 187; caliphate of, **8**, 187, 202.
- Hisham II** (965-ca. 1012), Ommayad ruler of Spain; reign of, **8**, 233 seq.
- Hisham III**, Ommayad ruler of Spain 1026-1031; reign of, **8**, 238.
- Hispaniola**, see **Haiti**.
- Histiæus** (d. 494 B.C.), tyrant of Miletus; advises Darius, **3**, 265, 288.
- Hittites** (**Kheta**, **Khatti**), Canaanitish tribe; main treatment, **2**, 391-399; Egyptian campaigns against, **1**, 143, 150-153; relations with Israelites, **2**, 65, 71; war with Lydia, **2**, 398, 420-430; coins, **2**, 433; monuments, **2**, 394; **3**, 48-49.
- Hi-tzong** (ca. 1150), Manchu emperor of China; defeated by Mongols, **24**, 273.
- Hiung-nu**, Turkish people; conquer Yue-chi (167-161 B.C.), **8**, 60.
- Hivites**, Canaanite people; subjugated by Saul (ca. 1020 B.C.), **2**, 79, 85.
- Hoang ti** (third century B.C.), emperor of China; wars of, with Turks, **24**, 263.
- Hoar**, George Frisbie (1826-1904), American statesman; introduces Presidential Succession Act in Congress 1886, **23**, 480.
- Hobal**, ancient Arab idol, **8**, 112.
- Hobart**, Sir Henry, English jurist; arrested with Eliot and other members of parliament by Charles I (1629), **19**, 560.
- Hobbema**, Myndaert (1638-1709), Dutch painter, **13**, 608.
- Hobbes**, Thomas (1588-1679), English philosopher, **20**, 315-316.
- Hobhouse**, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786-1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, **21**, 567.
- Hobkirk's Hill**, near Camden, South Carolina; British victory at (1781), **23**, 278.
- Hoboken**, town in New Jersey, opposite New York City; Dutch settlements at (1630), **23**, 7.
- Hoby**, Sir Philip; part of, in fall of Protector Somerset (1549-1550), **19**, 217.
- Hoche**, Lazare (1768-1797), French soldier; conducts defense of Dunkirk against English, **12**, 364; in command of the army of the Moselle, **12**, 366; in Brittany, **12**, 404; defeats émigrés near Quiberon, **12**, 405; attacks Vendean insurgents, **12**, 407; supersedes Pichegru in command on lower Rhine, **12**, 440; attempts to aid Barras in *coup d'état*, **12**, 446; death of, **12**, 449-451.
- Hochkirch**, village of Saxony; battle of (1758), **15**, 208-210.
- Höchst**, town of Hesse-Nassau, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main; battle of (1622), **14**, 337; (1795), **15**, 280.
- Höchstädt**, see **Blenheim**.
- Hocquincourt**, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599-1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502.
- Hodaibiya**, place near Mecca; Peace of, between Mohammed and the Koreish (629 A.D.), **8**, 125.
- Hodgkin**, John, suffragan bishop of Bedford; in confirmation of Archbishop Parker of Canterbury (1559), **19**, 279.
- Hodgson**, General, British soldier, takes part in capture of Belle Île (1761), **20**, 597.
- Hodierna**, widow of Raymond I of Tripolis in Syria; assumes guardianship of son (ca. 1152), **8**, 364.
- Hodson**, Lieutenant, English soldier in India; kills sons of king of Delhi (1837), **22**, 187.
- Hoecke**, Jan van den (1611-1651), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

- Hoei Shin, Chinese priest, subject of a legend connecting him with discovery of America about 499 A.D., **22**, 401-402.
- Hofer, Andreas (1767-1810), Tyrolese patriot; leads insurrection against France (1809), **14**, 562-564; defeats French under Lefebvre, **12**, 575; execution of, **14**, 564.
- Hoffmann, August Heinrich (1798-1874), German poet; his patriotic lyrics, **15**, 415.
- Hofmeyr, Jan Hendrik (1845-), South African statesman; head of Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony, **22**, 271.
- Hogarth, William (1697-1764), English painter; satirises opposition to change in calendar in England **20**, 571.
- Högfors, place in Sweden, on the Baltic; battle of (1789), **17**, 403.
- Hogland, an island of Finland; battle of (1788), **17**, 401.
- Hogue or Hague, La, French cape projecting into English Channel; battle of (1692), **11**, 602; **14**, 402; **20**, 433, 438.
- Hohenfriedberg, village of Silesia, Prussia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 178-179.
- Hohenlinden, village of Bavaria, east of Munich; battle of (1800), **12**, 507-508, **14**, 533.
- Hohenlohe, Count of, Dutch leader in the war of emancipation against Spain; defeated at Hardenberg Heath (1580), **13**, 482; in the defence of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 513; hostile to earl of Leicester (1587), **13**, 523.
- Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746-1818), Prussian soldier; defeated at Jena, **12**, 551; **15**, 294.
- Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Chlodwig Karl Victor, Prince von (1819-1901), German statesman; succeeds Caprivi as chancellor of the empire (1894), **15**, 551; retires (1900), **15**, 565.
- Hohenstaufen, a princely house of Swabia, in Germany, which held the German imperial throne 1138-1208 and 1215-1254, and that of Sicily and Naples 1194-1266; main treatment, **14**, 90-147; rise to fame, **7**, 653; **16**, 539; extinction of the line, **9**, 110; **14**, 128-129.
- Hohenstaufen, political party, see Ghibellines.
- Hohenwart, Karl Sigismund (1824-), Austrian statesman; resignation of, **15**, 40; influence of (1893), **15**, 57, 58.
- Hohenzollern, the present royal house of Prussia and imperial line of Germany; main treatment, **15**, 108-565; origin of, **14**, 544; investiture of, with Brandenburg (1415), **14**, 214; rivalry with Habsburgs begins, **14**, 215; ability as rulers, **14**, 231.
- Hojo, family of military rulers in Japan; supremacy of "old" Hojo line (1225-1333 A.D.), **24**, 588; fall of the "later" Hojo (1590), **24**, 589.
- Holberg, Ludvig von (1684-1754), founder of Danish drama, **16**, 413-414.
- Holderness, Robert d'Arcy, Earl of, English statesman; removed from ministry to make room for Bute (1761), **20**, 595.
- Holger Danske (Ogier le Danois), legendary hero of the Danes, **16**, 41-42, 320.
- Holkar, Jeswunt Rao (d. 1811), a chief of the Mahrattas in India; in war with British, **22**, 121.
- Holkar, Mulhar Rao (d. 1833), a chief of the Mahrattas, son of the preceding; overthrown by British (1817-1818), **22**, 128.
- Hollabrunn, town of Austria, northeast of Vienna; battle of (1805), **17**, 448-449.
- Holland, see Netherlands.
- Holland, Sir John, English soldier, half-brother of Richard II of England; in Scottish campaign (1385), **18**, 498.
- Holles or Hollis, Denzil, Baron Holles (1599-1679), English politician; opposes Charles I in parliament (1629), **19**, 559-560; consulted by Charles I in regard to fate of Strafford (1641), **19**, 590; one of the Five Members charged by Charles I with treason (1642), **19**, 614.
- Hollins, George Nichols (1799-1878), an American naval officer; enters the Confederate service, **23**, 417.
- Hollis, John, see Newcastle.
- Holmes, Obadiah, Baptist enthusiast; causes commotion in Massachusetts (1651), **23**, 117.
- Holmes, Sir Robert, English naval officer; takes Dutch possessions in Africa (1663-1664), **20**, 245; trial of, **20**, 246; fails to capture Smyrna fleet (1672), **20**, 275.
- Holmes, Admiral, British naval commander; at attack on Quebec (1759), **23**, 217, 218.
- Holstein, the southern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*), Prussia.
- Holstein, La Fayette Villaume (1763-1839), German soldier on the staff of Bolivar; his estimate of Bolivar, **23**, 591.
- Holstein-Gottorp, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1702-1739); marries Anna Petrovna of Russia (1726), **17**, 328.
- Holt, Sir John (1642-1709), English jurist; appointed chief justice (1689), **20**, 423.
- Holt, Joseph (1807-1894), American jurist; becomes secretary of war, **23**, 412.
- Holy Alliance, The, league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and later joined by other rulers; establishment of (1815), **14**, 585; **15**, 326-327; supports Turkey in the Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; intervenes in Spain, **10**, 389.
- Holy Grail, see Grail.
- Holy Land, see Palestine.
- Holy League, (1) a league formed (1511) to expel Louis XII of France from Italy, **19**, 58; (2) a league formed (1576) to annihilate the Huguenot party and place the Guises on the throne, **11**, 383-384, 401, 403, 405.
- Holy Roman Empire, see Roman Empire, Later, and Germany.
- Holy Roman Empire, Emperors of: Charles the Great or Charlemagne 768-814 A.D., **7**, 520-556.  
Louis the Pious 814-840 A.D., **7**, 557-565.  
Lothair I 840-855 A.D., **7**, 565-573.



Ludwig the German 855-875 A.D., **7**, 574-582.  
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 Conrad I (did not claim imperial title) 911-918 A.D., **7**, 596-597.  
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 Otto (I) the Great 936-973 A.D. (crowned 962 A.D.), **7**, 608-621.  
 Otto II 973-983 A.D., **7**, 621-623.  
 Otto III 983-1002 A.D., **7**, 623-626.  
 Henry (II) the Saint 1002-1024 A.D., **7**, 626-629.  
 Conrad (II) the Salic 1024-1039 A.D., **7**, 630-638.  
 Henry (III) the Black 1039-1056 A.D., **7**, 638-645.  
 Henry IV 1056-1106 A.D., **7**, 646-656.  
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 Lothair II 1125-1137 A.D., **14**, 90.  
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 Frederick (I) Barbarossa 1152-1190 A.D., **14**, 95-109.  
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 Henry Raspe, rival of Frederick II 1246 A.D., **14**, 117.  
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 Henry VII of Luxemburg 1308-1313 A.D., **14**, 165-167.  
 Ludwig of Bavaria 1314-1347 A.D., **14**, 169-178.  
 Frederick the Handsome, rival of Ludwig the Bavarian 1314-1330 A.D., **14**, 169-173.  
 Charles IV of Luxemburg 1347-1378 A.D., **14**, 179-190.  
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 Leopold I 1658-1705 A.D., **14**, 390-411.  
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 Leopold II 1790-1792 A.D., **14**, 491-505.  
 Francis II 1792-1806 A.D., **14**, 505-538.  
**Holy See**, see **Papacy**.  
**Holywell Haugh**, plain in Scotland; meeting of Scottish nobles at (1291), **18**, 402.  
**Holzapfel**, Peter (Melander) (1585-1648) German soldier; becomes commander of imperial forces in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 381; death, **14**, 382.  
**Home Rule**, in British politics designates movement to provide a separate legislature for Ireland; attitude of Gladstone to, **21**, 648; Salisbury's resistance to, **21**, 648; Gladstone introduces Home Rule Bill (1893), **21**, 650.  
**Homer** (ca. 1000 B.C.?), a Greek poet, reputed author of *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; poems of, **3**, 76-77.  
**Homestead Act**, a law passed by Congress of United States providing for the settlement of public lands (1862), **23**, 421.  
**Homildon (Humbledon) Hill**, an elevation near Wooler, England; battle of (1402), **18**, 522; **21**, 163.  
**Homs**, see **Emesa**.  
**Honain**, valley in Arabia; battle of (630 A.D.), **8**, 128-129.  
**Hondschoote**, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 364.  
**Hong-Kong**, island off coast of China; ceded to England (1842), **24**, 546.  
**Honorina**, Justa Grata (b. ca. 418 A.D.), a Roman princess; betrothed to Attila, **6**, 584; lands of, demanded by Attila, **6**, 591; Attila surrenders Italy for, **6**, 593-594.  
**Honorius**, Flavius (384-423 A.D.), emperor of the West 395-423 A.D.; accession of, **6**, 535; under guardianship of Stilicho, **6**, 548; marriage of, **6**, 548; in war with Alaric, **6**, 550-571; hostility of, to Arcadius, **6**, 541, 572; intervention of, in election of Pope Boniface, **8**, 527; death of, **6**, 572; **10**, 16; characterisation of, **6**, 543.  
**Honorius I** (d. 638 A.D.), pope 625-638 A.D.; seeks to end monothelite controversy, **8**, 540.

**Honorius II** (Peter Cadalous) (d. 1073), pope 1061-1064; anti-pope to Alexander II, **8**, 592-593.

**Honorius II** (Lambert di Tagnano) (d. 1130), pope 1124-1130; contention of, with Count Roger of Sicily, **8**, 603.

**Honorius III** (Cencio Savelli) (d. 1227), pope 1216-1227; crowns Frederick II emperor, **9**, 90; relations of, with Frederick II, **8**, 428, 615; annuls prohibition against the holding of church offices by Irishmen, **21**, 381; takes part of Valdemar II of Denmark, **16**, 163-164.

**Honorius IV** (Giacomo Savelli) (1210-1287), pope 1285-1287; pontificate of, **8**, 617.

**Hood, John Bell** (1831-1879), American soldier in Confederate service; supersedes General Johnston in command of Confederate army in Georgia, **23**, 444; commands Confederate forces at Atlanta, **23**, 444; commands Confederate armies in Tennessee, **23**, 445; defeated by General Thomas at battle of Nashville, **23**, 446.

**Hood, Samuel**, 1st Viscount (1724-1816), English admiral; in the West Indies, **20**, 639; captures Toulon, **12**, 371.

**Hooft, Pieter Cornelissen** (1581-1647), Dutch writer; characterisation of, **13**, 594-595.

**Hoogly** (Hugli), a city of India; stormed by the English, **22**, 57.

**Hooker, Joseph** (1814-1879), American officer; at battle of Groveton and at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; battle of Antietam; **23**, 433; succeeds Burnside in command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 436; commands Union army at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436-437; superseded in command of the Army of the Potomac by General Meade, **23**, 437; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442-443; estimate of, as a military commander, **23**, 437.

**Hooker, Richard** (ca. 1553-1600), English clergyman; characterisation of his *Ecclesiastical Polity*, **19**, 453.

**Hooker, Thomas** (ca. 1586-1647), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647; leads colonists into Connecticut, **23**, 105.

**Hooks and Cods, Wars of the**, a series of wars between William IV of Holland and Margaret of Hainault (fourteenth century), **13**, 336-338.

**Hooper, John** (ca. 1495-1555), English Protestant bishop; refuses to submit to appointed forms of consecration, **19**, 448; trial and execution of, **19**, 246-247.

**Hope, John Adrian Louis**, seventh earl of Hopetoun (1860-), English colonial governor; becomes first governor-general of the Australian commonwealth, **22**, 258.

**Hope, Sir John**, British soldier; in Peninsular campaign (1814), **10**, 371.

**Hopetoun, Lord**, see Hope, John Adrian Louis.

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**Hopkins, Esek** (1718-1802), American naval officer; British blockade squadron of, **23**, 259; captures New Providence, **23**, 272.

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Iceni, British tribe; wars with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 188-193.

Ichneumons, worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 228.

Icilius, Lucius, a Roman, betrothed to Virginia (449 B.C.), **6**, 132-134, 137 note.

Icilius, Spurius (494-471 B.C.), law of; Roman plebeian statesman, **6**, 130.

Iconoclasts (image breakers), opponents of image worship, especially the sect in the Eastern Empire in eighth and ninth centuries, **7**, 207-210, 217-218; **8**, 544-548; war on monasteries, **8**, 550, 551; during reign of Nicephorus and Michael, **8**, 553; end of war of; images restored, **8**, 554; the frenzy of, in the Netherlands (1566), **13**, 402-407.

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Idomeneus, in Greek legend, takes part in siege of Troy, **3**, 80.

Idrieus, tyrant of Caria (350 B.C.), ally of Persia, **2**, 292, 627.

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Idrisites, North African dynasty; establish themselves in Morocco (ca. 800), **24**, 469.

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Igelstrom, Russian soldier; governor of Warsaw (1794), **17**, 417-418.

Iglesias, Miguel (1822-), president of Peru (1883-1885), **23**, 608.

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Ignatius, Saint (d. ca. 110), bishop of Antioch; martyrdom of, **8**, 520.

Ignatius (ca. 790-878), patriarch of Constantinople; strife of, with Photius, **8**, 568, 569.

- Igor**, grand prince of Kiev 913-948, **17**, 97-99; attacks Constantinople, **7**, 236.
- Igor**, son of Iaroslav (d. 1060), succeeds to Smolensk, **17**, 122.
- Igur-kapkapu** (eighteenth century B.C.), ruler of Assyria, **1**, 372.
- Ijma**, important principle of Islam, **8**, 303-304.
- Ikhshid** (tenth century), a Turkish governor of Syria and Egypt; establishes independent rule, **8**, 219.
- Ilderim** or **Yilderim**, see **Bayazet**.
- Ildico**, Attila weds (453 A.D.), **6**, 594.
- Ile-de-France**, see **Mauritius**.
- Iliad**, see **Homer**.
- Iliaz Khoja**, son of Tukluk Timur, driven out by Timur the Lame, **24**, 298.
- Ilium**, see **Troy**.
- Ilan**, Don, see **Julian**, Count.
- Iliberis** (Eliberis), first council of Church held at (ca. 305 A.D.), **10**, 12.
- Illinois**, confederacy of North American Indians, **22**, 520; meet Claude Alloucz, **23**, 72; Joliet and Marquette meet, **23**, 73 seq.; war with Pontiac's followers, **23**, 228.
- Illinois**, state of United States of America; organised as a territory (1809), **23**, 319; admitted to Union (1818), **23**, 347; finances of (1842), **23**, 365; Lincoln-Douglas debate in (1858), **23**, 403-404; labour troubles in (Pullman strike) (1894), **23**, 486.
- Iloarudamos**, see **Amil-Marduk**.
- Illyria**, an extensive vaguely defined region north of Greece, **2**, 109; Hyllaeans in, **3**, 113; Pelasgi in, **3**, 154; Greek colonies in, **3**, 201, 440; **7**, 112.
- Illyrian Provinces**, state of; formed by Napoleon (1809), **14**, 560.
- Illyrians**, widely extended ancient people; emigrations, **3**, 36, 39, 101, 111, 152; customs, **3**, 56, 110, 111; wars with Macedon, **4**, 213-215, 233, 251, 269, 379, 526; human sacrifices, **4**, 269; Romans war with (230 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Illyricum**, one of the four great Roman prefectures, comprising ancient Greece; erected into a province of Rome, **5**, 317, 450-451; divided between Arcadius and Honorius, **6**, 535; surrendered to Eastern Empire, **6**, 574.
- Ilu**, Assyro-Babylonian deity; also name for god in general; chief of Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; Babylon replaced by Bel, **1**, 518; in Sabeian pantheon as El, **1**, 315; representation of, among Phoenicians, **2**, 352.
- Ilu-Adad**, Assyrian governor of Shuma (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 379-382.
- Il-ubidi**, see **Ya-ubidi**.
- Ilius**, eponymous founder of Ilion (Troy), **3**, 78.
- Imad ad-Din** "the Bloody," Saracen warrior; attacks the crusaders (1127), **8**, 228; surrenders Aleppo to Saladin, **8**, 372.
- Image breakers**, see **Iconoclasts**.
- Imbize**, see **Hembyze**.
- Immensa pastorum**, bull of Pope Benedict XIV against Jesuits (1741), **10**, 525.
- Immeru**, Babylonian pretender, **1**, 327.
- Imola**, bishop of, see **Pius VII**.
- Imola**, bishop of (fifteenth century), legate of Innocent VIII; grants marriage dispensation to Elizabeth of York and Henry VI of England (1486), **19**, 19.
- Imperial Federation League**, British association to promote imperial idea; formation of (1884), **22**, 13.
- Impey**, Sir Elijah (d. 1812), English judge in British India; impeachment of, **22**, 88; at odds with Warren Hastings, **22**, 95.
- Importants**, party in France; opposed to Mazarin (1643), **11**, 491; energetic in the Fronde, **11**, 502.
- Inarus** or **Inaros** (d. 455 B.C.), king of Libya; aids Egyptians, **1**, 96; becomes king of Egypt, **2**, 130; in wars of Athenians against Persia, **3**, 286, 423, 429; death, **2**, 130; **3**, 429.
- Incas**, rulers of Peru (thirteenth to sixteenth centuries); empire of, **23**, 537 seq.
- Incense**, Phoenician trade in, **2**, 300, 312, 522; Arabian, **4**, 261.
- Inchiquin**, Morrogh O'Brien, Baron (1618-1674), Irish soldier; victories of, in Ireland, **20**, 96.
- Indabigash**, Elamite prince; in the uprising against Assyria (652-648 B.C.), **1**, 434.
- Independence**, Declaration of, see **Declaration of Independence**.
- Independence Proclamation**, The Swiss, **16**, 653.
- Independents**, English political party during the Civil War; rise of, **20**, 42; struggle with Presbyterians, **20**, 47; severity of, to Catholics, **20**, 134.
- India**, country in Asia:  
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- India, Further, or Indo China**, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, **24**, 513 seq.
- Indiana**, a state of the United States; organised from Northwest Territory (1800), **23**, 316; attempts to repeal slavery prohibition in, **23**, 316; admitted to Union (1816), **23**, 317; unable to pay state debts (1841), **23**, 365.
- Indians**, North American, original inhabitants of North America; general treatment of, **22**, 502-530; see also under tribal names.
- Indibilis** (third century B.C.), Celtic chieftain; invades Celtiberia, **5**, 282.
- Indo-China, French**, see French Indo-China.
- Indra**, Hindu god; worship of, **2**, 526, 527, 537, 541.
- Indulgence, Declarations of**, royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to English non-conformists; issued by Charles II (1672), **20**, 275; issued by James II (1687), **20**, 388.
- Indulgences, Sale of**, remission of the penalties of sins by the Roman Catholic Church in return for payment; Luther's campaign against, **14**, 254.
- Industrial Revolution** (in England), the transformation of British industry from a handicraft to a machinery basis, **21**, 483-484.
- Ine** (Ini or Ina) (d. 729), king of West Saxons 689-728; reign, **18**, 64-65; death of, **18**, 65.
- Inge I**, king of Norway 1136-1161; reign, **16**, 108-109.
- Inge II**, king of Norway 1205-1207; reign, **16**, 114.
- Inge I, the Good**, king of Sweden 1090-1112; reign, **16**, 188.
- Inge II**, king of Sweden 1118-1129; reign, **16**, 188.
- Ingeborg** (1176-1236), French queen, daughter of Valdemar I of Denmark; marries Philip Augustus of France, **16**, 157; divorced, **8**, 611; **11**, 50; **18**, 332; Innocent III supports, **18**, 332.
- Ingeburga** (fourteenth century), daughter of Hakon VI of Norway; marries Eric, king of Sweden, **16**, 119.
- Ingiald Illrada** (d. 923 A.D.), traditional king of Sweden; reign, **16**, 35.
- Ingle, Richard** (seventeenth century), English seaman; instigates rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602.
- Ingoldsby, Sir Richard** (d. 1685), British soldier; captures Lambert, **20**, 209.
- Ingolf**, Norwegian refugee; makes first settlement in Iceland (874 A.D.), **16**, 121.
- Ingolstadt**, town in Bavaria; battle of (1546), **14**, 295-296; siege of (1704), **11**, 618.
- Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel** (1802-1891), American naval officer; demands release of Koszta from Austrians, **23**, 390.
- Inguiomar** (first century A.D.), chief of the Cherusci; joins league against Romans, **6**, 71; in campaigns against Rome, **6**, 73-76.
- Ini**, see Ine.
- Inkerman**, village in the Crimea, Russia; battle of (1854), **17**, 573-574.
- Innocent I** (d. 417), bishop of Rome 402-417; in defence of Rome against Alaric, **6**, 553; upholds independence of the papacy, **8**, 526.
- Innocent II** (Gregorio de' Papi or Papareschi) (d. 1143), pope 1130-1143; election of, contested, **8**, 603; made prisoner by Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 77.
- Innocent III** (Giovanni Lothario Conti) (1161-1216), pope 1198-1216; gradual elevation, **8**, 609; accession, **8**, 607; state of Christendom at accession, **8**, 610; appointed guardian of Sicily, **8**, 610; relations with Bulgaria, **24**, 169; excommunicates Swero of Norway, **8**, 611; excommunicates king of Leon, **8**, 611; struggle with Philip Augustus of France, **8**, 611; interference of, in German politics, **8**, 610-611; promulgates fifth crusade, **8**, 414, 612; reproves crusaders for the capture of Constantinople, **7**, 286-287; relations with King John of England, **8**, 612; **18**, 336-341; war of, against Raymond, count of Toulouse, **11**, 52; supports Frederick as king of Germany, **8**, 611; places London under edict, **18**, 351; protects Guelph leagues, **9**, 86; preaches extermination of heretics in southern France, **8**, 423-424, 461-462; summary of pontificate, **8**, 607-608; characterisation of, **8**, 610, 612-614.
- Innocent IV** (Senibaldi di Fieschi) (d. 1254), pope 1243-1254; accession, **8**, 615; **9**, 95; **14**, 117; urges eighth crusade, **8**, 434; war with the emperor Frederick II, **8**, 615-616; excommunicates Frederick II, **9**, 95; **14**, 117; invests Alfonso III with administration of Portugal, **10**, 439; joy at death of Frederick II, **14**, 124; gives temporal jurisdiction to bishops in Ireland, **21**, 401; loses influence in Italian cities, **9**, 99-101.
- Innocent V** (Pietro di Tarantasia) (1225-1276), pope January-June, 1276; pontificate, **8**, 617.
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- Innocent VII** (Cosimo de' Migliorati) (1336-1406), pope 1404-1406; pontificate, **8**, 631.
- Innocent VIII** (Giovanni Battista Cibo) (1432-1492), pope 1484-1492; makes Giovanni de' Medici cardinal, **9**, 388; at war with Florence and Naples, **9**, 385; grants dispensation for marriage of Henry VII of England, **19**, 19; attempt to suppress knights of St. Lazarus, **8**, 456; demands deliverance of Maximilian, **13**, 364; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.
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**Innsbruck** or **Innspruck**, city of Austria; siege of (1809), **14**, 563.

**Innsbruck, Treaty of**, between Austria and Switzerland (1636), **16**, 648.

**Inquisition, The**, general designation for the system of ecclesiastical tribunals in the Catholic Church charged with the detection and extirpation of heresy; general account of history, methods, and results, **10**, 562-598; erected in southern France against the Albigenses, **10**, 567-570; introduced into northern Italy by Gregory IX, **9**, 91; extension of power by Pius V, **9**, 472-473; later decline in Italy, **9**, 483; in Spain under Cardinal Ximenes, **10**, 197; in Spain at its highest development, **10**, 584-598; re-established under Ferdinand VII after Napoleonic wars, **10**, 380; established in Portugal, **10**, 490; abolished in Portugal, **10**, 542; established in Netherlands by Charles V, **13**, 371; its excesses the great cause of the Dutch revolt, **13**, 392-395; condemns to death the entire population of Netherlands (1568), **13**, 421; abolished in Paraguay by the dictator Rodriguez, **23**, 596.

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**Insubrians**, a Gallic tribe dwelling in the vicinity of Milan; defeated by Flaminius, Roman consul, **5**, 236-237; aid Hannibal, **5**, 249, 251.

**Insurance**; **Phœnicians**, first people to adopt, **2**, 276; life, at Rome, under Augustus, **6**, 9, 97; marine, at Rome, **6**, 334; accident insurance for workmen in New Zealand, **22**, 262; accident insurance for workmen in France, **13**, 214-215; compulsory state insurance adopted in Switzerland, **17**, 46.

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**Cade's Rebellion** (England, 1450), **18**, 566-569.

**Ciampi Insurrection** (Florence, 1378), **9**, 336-343.

**Dorr's Rebellion** (Rhode Island, 1843), **23**, 368-369.

**Dos de Mayo** (Madrid, 1808), **10**, 330-333.

**Fronde**, insurrection of the (1648-1652), **11**, 499-515.

**Hofer's Insurrection** (Tyrol, 1809), **14**, 562-563.

**Irish Revolts** (Shane O'Neill's 1566-1567), **21**, 406-408; (Geraldine, 1570-1585), **21**, 409-411; (Tyrone's, or Hugh O'Neill's, 1598-1602), **21**, 413-418; (1641), **21**, 421; (1798), **21**, 440-443, 458-459; (Robert Emmet's 1802-1803), **21**, 444-445.

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**Mar's Uprising** (Scotland, 1715), **20**, 509.

**Nika Insurrection** (Constantinople, 532 A.D.), **7**, 71-73.

**Peasants' Revolt** (Germany, 1524-1525), **14**, 259-265.

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**Prairial Insurrection** (1795), **12**, 394-397.

**Pugachev's Insurrection** (Russia, 1773), **17**, 386-387.

**Radzin's Revolt** (Stenka Radzin; Russia, 1666-1670), **17**, 246.

**Shay's Rebellion** (Massachusetts, 1786-1787), **23**, 287.

**Stuart Uprising** (Scotland, 1745-1746), **20**, 562-567.

**Wat Tyler's Uprising** (England, 1381), **18**, 489-494.

**Whisky Insurrection** (Pennsylvania, 1794), **23**, 302-303.

**Interim**, provisional arrangement for settling religious differences in Germany during

- the Reformation; see Augsburg, Leipsic, and Ratisbon Interims.
- International Arbitration;** Louis IX in *mise of Amiens* (1264) settles difficulties between Henry III of England and barons, **13**, 380; dispute between Mexico and France settled by British arbitration (1839), **23**, 625; Geneva Arbitration (the *Alabama* Claims), **21**, 632; **23**, 471; Northwestern Boundary (United States) controversy, **23**, 471; Behring Sea controversy, **23**, 482; Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute, **23**, 484-485; Argentine - Chilean boundary dispute (1890-1902), **23**, 617; Hague Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 634-640; claims of allied European powers (England, Germany, and Italy) against Venezuela referred to arbitration of Hague Court (1902-1903), **23**, 601.
- International Workingmen's Association;** founded (1864), **15**, 500.
- Interstate Commerce Act,** a law affecting railway rates in the United States; passed (1888), **23**, 480.
- Invasions, Barbarian:**  
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 Steam-engine, **20**, 340; **21**, 484; **23**, 286.  
 Telephone, **23**, 478.  
 Telescope in Netherlands, **13**, 574.  
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- Investiture, Power of,** the right of conferring the dignities and possessions of office on ecclesiastical vassals, claimed by popes and rulers in the Middle Ages as a sign of ultimate authority; struggle between Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 648-654; Henry V and the papacy, the "War of Investitures," **7**, 656-658; the Concordat of Worms (1122), **8**, 599-602; documents relating to contest between pope and emperor, **15**, 573-580; quarrel between Henry I of England and Anselm, **18**, 231-236.
- Invincible Armada,** see Armada.
- Invincibles,** a Spanish regiment of Count Alva's army, **13**, 438.
- Io,** Greek mythological character; wanderings of, **3**, 107, 262, 263.
- Iolaidas,** Theban general, killed at battle of Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
- Iollas,** (fourth century B.C.), son of Antipater; suspected of poisoning Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 438, 490.
- Ion** (fifth century B.C.), Greek lyric poet, **3**, 495, 549.
- Iona,** Monastery of, founded by St. Columba in Scotland (563 A.D.), **21**, 9.
- Ionia,** ancient country in Asia Minor; conquered by Sargon (ca. 720 B.C.), **2**, 285; wars of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 453, 611, 650; **3**, 266; early inhabitants of, **3**, 106, 154; defeats Phœnicians, **2**, 290; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449; colonies of, **3**, 153, 202; relations with Athens, **3**, 109, 382, 389, 593; literature of, **3**, 104, 492-495, 506; under Turks, **2**, 378.
- Ionic Architecture,** see Architecture.
- Iowa,** a state of the United States; Joliet and Marquette, first white men in, **23**, 73; admitted to the Union (1846), **23**, 369.
- Iphicrates,** Athenian general (early fourth century B.C.); strategy of, **3**, 278, 380; improves light infantry, **4**, 112; exploits in Peloponnesus, **4**, 113-114; commands Athenian fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 121-122; campaigns of, **4**, 145-146, 149, 176, 214.
- Iphigenia,** in Greek legend, daughter of Agamemnon; sacrifice of, **2**, 73-74; **3**, 80.
- Iphtus,** king of Elis (ninth century B.C.); founds Olympian games, **3**, 172-173; **4**, 87.
- Ippolito,** Cardinal (d. 1535), cousin of Alessandro de' Medici; poisoned, **9**, 461.
- Ipsilanti,** see Ypsilanti.
- Ipsus,** town in Asia Minor; battle of (301 B.C.), **2**, 138, 301; **4**, 498-499.
- Iran,** an ancient kingdom, including Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan; as the home of the Aryans, **2**, 489, 572; in Persian mythology, **2**, 635-636; Syrian campaign in, **4**, 558; influence of Hellenism on, **8**, 53; under Antiochus II, **8**, 54; see also Afghanistan, and Persia.
- Iranians,** inhabitants of Iran; religion of, **2**, 126; tribes of, **2**, 410, 525; **4**, 282; language of, **2**, 489, 572; at war with the Turanians, **24**, 266; see also Aryans.
- Iranzu** (eighth century B.C.), king of the Manna in Asia, **2**, 584.
- Iras,** waiting-woman of Cleopatra, **5**, 632.
- Ireland,** one of the British Isles and a part of the kingdom of Great Britain; main treatment, **21**, 331-449; legendary history, and archæology, **21**, 331-339; early Christianity in (fifth century), **21**, 337-342; church under Henry VIII, **21**, 400;

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**Isly**, small river in eastern Morocco; battle of (1844), **13**, 76.

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- Joannes (IV)** **Lascaris**, Byzantine emperor 1254-1261, **7**, 305, 307, 310.
- Joannes (V)** **Palæologus**, Byzantine emperor 1341-1391, **7**, 328-330.
- Joannes (VI)** **Cantaczenus**, Byzantine emperor 1347-1354, **7**, 328-329; makes alliance with Orkhan, **24**, 317.
- Joannes (V)** **Palæologus**, despot of Selymbria, and co-emperor with Manuel II 1399-1402, **7**, 331-335.

Joannes (VII) Palæologus, Byzantine emperor 1425-1448; reign of, **7**, 336-338; in Italy, **8**, 638.

Joannes the Almsgiver, patriarch of Egypt 610-641 A.D., **7**, 157, 174.

Joannes of Cappadocia, minister of Justinian 527-565 A.D., **7**, 72, 77-78.

Joannes Ducas, prince of Wallachia; invades Thessaly (1271), **7**, 313, 316.

Joannes the Grammarian, patriarch of Constantinople; degradation of (842 A.D.), **8**, 554.

Joannice (Johannitsa, John) or Kaloyan, Bulgarian ruler 1197-1207; main treatment, **24**, 169-171; defeats and imprisons the emperor Baldwin, **7**, 291-293; causes assassination of Baldwin, **7**, 295; defeated by the emperor Henry, **7**, 296, 297; assassinated, **7**, 297.

João of Portugal, see John.

Joash (Jehoash), king of Judah, **2**, 111.

Jobst or Jodocus (d. 1411), markgraf of Moravia; war with Wenceslaus, **14**, 193; death, **14**, 199.

Jocelyn II, king of Jerusalem (twelfth century), taken prisoner, **8**, 364.

Joel, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112, 343.

Jogues, Isaac (1607-1646), Jesuit missionary to North American Indians, **23**, 70.

Johanan (Jonathan), Hebrew high priest, **2**, 133.

Johanna, infanta of Spain, see Juana.

Johanna, duchess of Savoy; resists Louis XIV (1681), **11**, 594-595.

Johanna of Gloucester, first wife of King John of England; divorced, **18**, 332.

Johannes the Patrician, general of Justinian; conquers Moors, **7**, 127 (footnote).

Johannesburg, city in the Transvaal; "flag incident" of, **22**, 295; disarmament of (1897), **22**, 299.

John (Prince Kasa or Kassai), (d. 1889), king or emperor of Abyssinia defeats Egyptians, **24**, 458.

John I (1350-1395), king of Aragon 1387-1395; succeeds Pedro IV, **10**, 104; death of, **10**, 105.

John II (1397-1479), king of Aragon 1458-1479; regency of, **10**, 108; relations with Navarre, **10**, 109; bestows Catalonia upon Charles of Viana, **10**, 110; Catalonia rises against, **10**, 111; relations of, with Louis XI of France, **10**, 112; subdues Catalonia, **10**, 113.

John the Blind (ca. 1296-1346), king of Bohemia; rule in Italy, **9**, 156-157; promises assistance to dukes of Austria, **16**, 562; death at Crécy, **11**, 115; **18**, 464.

John I (1358-1390), king of Castile 1379-1390; succeeds Henry II, **10**, 116; marries Beatrice of Portugal, **10**, 117; defeats Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 117, 454; claims crown of Portugal, **10**, 117; defeated at Aljubarroto, **10**, 118; ravages coasts of England, **10**, 119.

John II (1404-1454), king of Castile 1406-1454; reign of, **10**, 121 seq.; relations of, with Alvaro de Luna, **10**, 122; vic-

torious at Olmedo, **10**, 125; characterisation of, **10**, 122 seq., 127.

John, or Hans, I (1455-1513), king of Denmark and, as John II, king of Sweden 1481-1513; main treatment, **16**, 219-229; accession, **16**, 219; insurrections against, in Norway and Sweden, **16**, 219-225; campaign in Ditmarsh, **16**, 225-227; death, **16**, 228.

John "Lackland" (1167-1216), king of England 1199-1216; main treatment, **18**, 329-362; lord of Ireland, **18**, 283-284; plots against Richard I for crown, **18**, 314, 316-317, 319; accession, **18**, 329-332; marriages, **18**, 322; murder of his brother Arthur, **18**, 333-334; loss of possessions in France, **18**, 334-336; William the Lion pays homage to, **21**, 49; quarrels with pope, **18**, 336-338; forced submission to pope, **8**, 612; **18**, 341; concession of England to the Pope (text), **22**, 350; Irish and Welsh expeditions of, **18**, 339; excommunication and deposition of, **18**, 340-342; forced to grant Magna Charta, **18**, 344-350; civil war (king and barons), **18**, 350-353; death, **18**, 353-354; character, **18**, 335, 347, 354-355.

John (II) "the Good," king of France 1350-1364; main treatment, **11**, 124-143; accession, **11**, 124; prepares to renew war with England, **11**, 125; at war with Charles the Bad, **11**, 126-128; loses battle of Poitiers, **11**, 130-132, **13**, 351; **18**, 473; captive in England, **11**, 138; ransomed, **11**, 141; death, **8**, 455; **11**, 142-143; **18**, 480.

John (I) Albert, king of Poland 1492-1501; reign, **17**, 179; **24**, 44-45.

John (II) Casimir (1609-1672), king of Poland 1648-1668; accession, **17**, 245; **24**, 54; claims crown of Sweden, **16**, 336; resigns crown of Sweden, **11**, 566; **24**, 55.

John (III) Sobieski (1624-1696), king of Poland 1674-1696; reign, **24**, 60-62; Turkish campaigns (1670-1673), **24**, 59-60, 388; (1683), **14**, 397; **24**, 63-65, 390; campaign against Cossacks, **24**, 387; death, **24**, 66; characterisation, **24**, 65-66.

John, or João I, the Great (1357-1433), king of Portugal 1385-1433; regency, **10**, 453; in war with Castile, **10**, 454; captures Ceuta, **10**, 455-456; discoveries under, **10**, 459; discovery of Madeira under, **10**, 460; death, **10**, 461.

John II, "the Perfect" (d. 1495), king of Portugal 1481-1495; oppresses the nobility, **10**, 470; discoveries under, **10**, 474 seq.; **22**, 417 seq.; relations with Columbus, **22**, 418-419, 440.

John III (1502-1557), king of Portugal 1521-1557; accession, **10**, 489; under influence of Pedro de Alcaçova, **10**, 490; establishes Inquisition (1536), **10**, 490; discoveries under, **10**, 490; conquests, **10**, 490-491; colonises Brazil, **10**, 492; **23**, 653 seq.; decadence of Portugal under, **10**, 492-494.

- John (IV)** "the Fortunate," duke of Braganza (d. 1656), king of Portugal 1640-1656; intrigues, **10**, 509; concludes alliance with Holland, **13**, 580; accession (1640), **10**, 512, 514; in war with Spain, **10**, 515; arrests English merchants (1650), **20**, 122; reconquers Brazil, **10**, 516; drives Dutch from Ceylon, **10**, 516; death, **10**, 516.
- John V** (1689-1750), king of Portugal 1706-1750; accession, **10**, 519, 520; decline of colonies under, **10**, 521-522; gives up Philippines to Spain, **10**, 521.
- John VI** (1767-1826), king of Portugal 1816-1826; regent for his mother (1799-1816), **10**, 536; concludes alliance with England, **10**, 536; removes royal family to Brazil (1807), **10**, 538; **23**, 655; succeeds to the throne, **23**, 656-657; returns to Portugal (1821), **10**, 542; **23**, 657; army revolt compels the re-establishment of absolute monarchy, **10**, 524-525; seeks refuge from Dom Miguel with English fleet (1824), **10**, 545; death, **10**, 545.
- John**, king of Saxony 1854-1873; as prince, **15**, 417; as king, **15**, 465.
- John or Hans I**, king of Sweden 1220-1222; reign, **16**, 190.
- John II**, king of Sweden, see **John I**, king of Denmark.
- John III** (1537-1592), king of Sweden 1568-1592, second son of Gustavus Vasa; ambassador to England, **19**, 295; conspiracy against Eric XIV, **16**, 298-299, 348; reign of, **16**, 300-303; war with Russia, **17**, 215-217.
- John I**, pope 523-526 A.D.; Theodorice sends to Constantinople, **7**, 391.
- John IV**, pope 640-642 A.D.; pontificate of **8**, 540.
- John V**, pope 685-686 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 542.
- John VI**, pope 701-705 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.
- John VII**, pope 705-707 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.
- John VIII**, pope 872-882 A.D.; turning point in papacy, **8**, 575; authority assailed by Italian princes, **8**, 576; escapes to France, **8**, 577; relations with German emperors, **7**, 582-583, 587; death, **8**, 577.
- John IX**, pope 898-900 A.D.; competes with Sergius, **8**, 579.
- John X**, pope 914-928 A.D.; influence of Theodora on election of, **7**, 592; **8**, 580; pontificate of, **8**, 580-581; fight with Marozia and Alberic, **8**, 581; death, **8**, 581.
- John XI**, pope 931-932 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 581-582.
- John XII**, pope 955-964 A.D.; unites civil and spiritual supremacy, **8**, 583; treachery to Otto, **8**, 583; trial, **8**, 583-584; crimes imputed to, **8**, 584; rebellions in favour of, **8**, 584; death, **8**, 585.
- John XIII**, pope 965-972 A.D.; protected by Otto the Great, **8**, 585 seq.
- John XIV**, pope 983-984 A.D.; overthrown by Boniface VII, **8**, 587, 589.
- John XV**, pope 985-996 A.D., **8**, 587.
- John XVI**, anti-pope 997-998 A.D.; set up by Crescentius, **8**, 589.
- John XXI**, pope 1276-1277, **8**, 617.
- John XXII**, pope 1316-1334; election, **9**, 131; avarice, **8**, 455; methods to raise money, **8**, 624; excommunicated, **9**, 148; contest with Ludwig of Bavaria, **8**, 627; fosters University of Bologna, **9**, 183; ally of Frederick the Handsome, **14**, 170; Bruce in conflict with, **21**, 105; excommunicates Bruce, **21**, 109; orders excommunication of Irish rebels, **21**, 383; doctrines, **8**, 627 seq.; wealth, **11**, 185; death, **8**, 628.
- John XXIII** (Baltasare Cossa), pope 1410-1415; succeeds Alexander V, **8**, 634; calls council at Constance, **14**, 200; deposed, **8**, 635; **14**, 201.
- John**, Roman prefect; leads force against the Arabs (697 A.D.), **2**, 328; **8**, 181.
- John**, son of Charles IV, king of Germany; acquires part of German kingdom (1378), **14**, 190.
- John** (1782-1859), archduke of Austria; commands army of allies in Tyrol in Third Coalition, **12**, 446 seq., 507; defeat of, at Raab (1809), **12**, 573; leads reform party, **14**, 619; opens diet of Vienna (1848), **14**, 645; made regent of empire (1848), **15**, 443.
- John II** (d. 1304), count of Avennes and Hainault; becomes count of Holland (1300), **13**, 305; **20**, 161; aids Isabella in deposing Edward II of England, **18**, 441; serves as mercenary under Edward III (1327), **18**, 444.
- John I**, "the Victorious," duke of Brabant; adds Limburg to Brabant (1288), **13**, 309.
- John II**, duke of Brabant; enlarges popular privileges (1312), **13**, 309.
- John III**, "the Triumphant," duke of Brabant; subdues uprising (1340), **13**, 309-310; makes treaty with Flemings (1356), **13**, 322.
- John "the Fearless"** (ca. 1370-1419), duke of Burgundy, and count of Nevers, son of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 339; in war with Turks, **13**, 352; **24**, 319; leads crusade, **11**, 164; assassinates duke of Orleans, **11**, 165-166; at war with d'Armagnac, **11**, 167-168; at war with Charles VI, **11**, 169; massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174-175; master of Paris, **11**, 175-176; betrays cause of Rouen, **11**, 177; assassinated, **11**, 178, 179.
- John I** (d. 1299), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 304-305; marriage, **13**, 301; in England, **13**, 302, 304.
- John**, count of Holstein (fourteenth century); rules in Zealand and Skåne, **16**, 179-180.
- John**, duke of Naples (eighth century); aids Gregory II, **7**, 10.
- John**, "the Terrible," prince of Moldavia, see **Ivan IV**, "the Terrible."
- John of Austria**, Don (1547-1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464-465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473-477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

- lonia, Valencia, Balearic Islands, and Sardinia, **10**, 273; takes Tunis, **24**, 369; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 458, 464; policy in the Netherlands, **13**, 465; fails to get command of revenues and native troops, **13**, 467; outbreak of war, **13**, 469; annihilates burghers at Gembloux, **13**, 470-471; death, **13**, 471.
- John of Damascus or Joannes Damascenus** (d. 760 A.D.), theologian and father of Eastern Church; in council of 754 A.D., **7**, 215; defends image worship, **8**, 548.
- John of Giscala** (first century A.D.), Jewish captain; in siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 195-196; **6**, 234-236.
- John of Gaunt** (1304-1399), duke of Lancaster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), **18**, 481-482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, **18**, 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, **18**, 483; protects Wycliffe, **18**, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, **10**, 115; invades Spain, **10**, 118; **18**, 499; aspires to the English crown, **18**, 485-486; in command in Scotland, **18**, 498; created duke of Aquitaine, **18**, 501.
- John of Lancaster**, see Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of.
- John of Leyden** (Jan Benkelzoon, Bockelson or Bockold) (1510-1536), Anabaptist fanatic; revolutionises Münster, **13**, 378; **14**, 272; set up as a king, **14**, 273; death, **14**, 273.
- John of Ligny**, see Luxembourg-Ligny.
- John of Lorn** (Macdougall) (early fourteenth century); falls on the fugitive Bruce, **21**, 90; object of Bruce's vengeance, **21**, 95; death, **21**, 105.
- John of Milheim** (fourteenth century), reformer in Bohemia, **14**, 197.
- John of Namur** (fourteenth century), lord of Sluys; imprisonment of, **13**, 320.
- John of Orleans**, "the Bastard," (1399-1468); count of Dunois and Longueville; relieves Montargis, **11**, 189-190; defends Orleans, **11**, 192, 198; **18**, 550; captures Chartres, **11**, 221.
- John of Ryl** (876-946 A.D.), patron saint of Bulgaria; life, **24**, 165.
- John of Vicenza**, Italian monk; preaches to multitude on the plain of Paquara (1233), **9**, 91-92.
- John**, "the Constant" (1468-1532), elector of Saxony 1525-1532; Protestant leader, **14**, 266.
- John Casimir or Kasimir** (1543-1592), Count Palatine; aids the Netherlands, **13**, 471.
- John Frederick**, "the Magnanimous" (1503-1554), elector of Saxony 1532-1547, leader of Smalkaldic League; character, **14**, 290; wrests Saxony from Duke Maurice, **14**, 297; defeated by Emperor Charles V at Mühlberg, **14**, 299; forced to renounce electorate, **14**, 301.
- John Frederick II** (1529-1595), duke of Saxony, son of the elector John Frederick; in league against imperial house, **14**, 319; defeated and imprisoned for life, **14**, 320.
- John George I** (1585-1656), elector of Saxony 1611-1656; traitor to league against Habsburgs, **14**, 333; becomes ally of Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 352; in Thirty Years' War, **16**, 324, 325, 329.
- John George**, elector of Brandenburg; reign of, **15**, 109.
- John Sigismund** (1572-1619), elector of Brandenburg 1608-1619; reign of, **15**, 109-111; claim of, to Julich and Cleves, **14**, 325; enlarges Brandenburg, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; religious tolerance of, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; death of, **15**, 111.
- John**, see Joannes.
- John Plantagenet**, see Bedford.
- Johnson, Andrew** (1808-1875), American statesman; military governor of Tennessee, **23**, 457; elected vice-president of the United States, **23**, 450; becomes president on death of Lincoln, **23**, 459; issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon, **23**, 461; impeachment of, **23**, 465-466; characterisation of, **23**, 460.
- Johnson, Francis** (1562-1618), independent preacher; pastor of church in London (1592), **22**, 616-617.
- Johnson, Herschel Vespasian** (1812-1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), **23**, 406-408.
- Johnson, Isaac** (d. 1630), English adventurer; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Johnson, Sir Nathaniel** (d. 1713), colonial governor of South Carolina; expedition against Spaniards, **23**, 59.
- Johnson, Richard Mentor** (1780-1850), American politician; elected vice-president (1836), **23**, 362.
- Johnson, Robert** (1682-1735), colonial governor of South Carolina; suppresses piracy, **23**, 195.
- Johnson, Dr. Samuel** (1709-1784), English man of letters; defines "excise," **20**, 542; speech on Americans, **22**, 583.
- Johnson, Sir William** (1715-1774), British soldier; expedition against Crown Point, **23**, 211; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 216; takes Fort Niagara, **23**, 216; at capture of Montreal, **23**, 222; reception to Pontiac, **23**, 227.
- Johnston, Albert Sidney** (1803-1862), American Confederate general; occupies Bowling Green, Kentucky, **23**, 425; killed at Shiloh, **23**, 428.
- Johnston, Joseph Eggleston** (1807-1891), American Confederate general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; in Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 441; in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444; dismissed from command by President Davis, **23**, 444; at battle of Bentonville, **23**, 446; surrenders to Sherman, **23**, 451.
- Johnstone, Archibald**, of Warriston (d. 1663), Scottish statesman; assists in drawing up renewal of the covenant, **19**, 575.



- Johnstown Flood, a flood which destroyed the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania (1889), **23**, 483.
- Johore (Johore Bahru), city in the Malay peninsula; siege of (1608), **13**, 551.
- Joinville, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince de (1818-1900), third son of Louis Philippe, king of France; in war with Mexico, **13**, 71; in war with Arabs, **13**, 76.
- Joinville, Jean, Sire de (1225-1317), French chronicler; joins first crusade of St. Louis of France, **11**, 60.
- Joinville, Pact of, a treaty between Guise party in France and Spain (1584), **11**, 385.
- Jókai, Maurus (1825-1904), Hungarian writer; editor of the *Hon*, **15**, 42.
- Joliet, Louis (1645-1700), French-Canadian explorer; explorations of, **23**, 66, 73-76.
- Jolly, Julius (1823-1891), German statesman; liberalism of, **15**, 536.
- Jonah, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112.
- Jonas (d. 1461), a Russian bishop and statesman; made metropolitan of Moscow, **17**, 159-160.
- Jonathan (eleventh century B.C.), son of Saul, prince of Israel; love for David, **2**, 79-80, 91; killed, **2**, 83.
- Jonathan (ca. 970 B.C.), son of Abiathar; priest of Jerusalem, **2**, 95.
- Jonathan (ca. 1020 B.C.), son of Gershom; Israelite priest, **2**, 74.
- Jonathan Maccabæus (d. 143 B.C.), Jewish high priest and ruler, **2**, 150, 156-158.
- Jones, Inigo (1573-1652), English architect; work of, **19**, 524.
- Jones, John Paul (1747-1792), American naval commander; activity in annoying British commerce in American Revolution, **23**, 272; attacks Whitehaven (1778), **23**, 273; in contest of *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis* (1779), **23**, 273.
- Jones, Sir William (1631-1682), English jurist; commissioner to decide disputed jurisdiction in New Jersey (1680), **23**, 31, 153.
- Jonge, Repelaer de, Dutch liberator; in revolution of 1813, **14**, 26.
- Jorin, Russian representative in Bulgaria (1881), **24**, 180.
- Jonson, Ben (ca. 1573-1637), English dramatist; plays of, **19**, 519.
- Jönsson, Thure (sixteenth century), Swedish leader; in revolt against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 279, 285, 287.
- Joppa (modern Jaffa), a seaport in Palestine; captured by Saladin (1192), **8**, 396; taken by Saphedin (1195), **8**, 411; held by crusaders (1198), **8**, 412; massacre of Christians at (1198), **8**, 413; stormed by Napoleon (1799), **12**, 477.
- Joram, see Jehoram.
- Jordæns, Jacob (ca. 1593-1678), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.
- Jordan, Camille (1771-1821), French politician; publishes brochure on a French constitution, **12**, 526; demands liberty of the press, **12**, 533; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
- Jordan, Mrs. (Dorothy Bland) (1762-1816), an Irish actress; mistress of William IV, king of England, **21**, 582.
- Jordan, Sylvester (1782-1861), German jurist and statesman; helps to secure new constitution in Hesse (1830-1831), **15**, 403.
- José I (d. 1777), king of Portugal 1750-1777; reign of, **10**, 522 seq.; marriage of, **10**, 523; influence of Pombal over, **10**, 524; banishes Jesuits, **10**, 528, 529; in war with Spain, **10**, 530; death of, **10**, 532.
- José, Dr., president of Peru (1905), **23**, 609.
- Joseph I (1678-1711), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1705-1711; becomes emperor, **14**, 411; acquires new territories, **14**, 413; death, **14**, 416; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423.
- Joseph II (1741-1790), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1765-1790, son of Francis I and Maria Theresa; main treatment of, **14**, 466-490; administration in Belgium, **14**, 43 seq.; first and second marriage, **14**, 437, 470; becomes co-regent with Maria Theresa, **14**, 447; personal appearance, **14**, 449; protectionist policy, **14**, 451; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; Frederick the Great exchanges visits with, **15**, 233-236; takes part in War of Bavarian Succession, **15**, 245; becomes sole ruler, **14**, 461; religious tolerance, **14**, 452, 467-469, 474; as administrator, **14**, 472 seq.; ecclesiastical policy, **14**, 474 seq.; reforms resisted in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 475-482; foreign policy, **14**, 476; visit to Crimea, **14**, 480; reforms resisted in Hungary, **14**, 482 seq.; visits Catherine of Russia, **14**, 485-487; **17**, 397-399; ally of Russia in war with Turkey, **14**, 487-488; **17**, 399-400, 405-408; plans campaign against Prussia and Poland, **14**, 488; propitiates Hungary, **14**, 489; death, **14**, 489-490; **17**, 409; character, **14**, 471; reforms of: (Economic), **14**, 451; (Governmental), **14**, 448, 450, 477; (Religious), **14**, 452, 474, 475, 466-470; in Italy, **9**, 544.
- Joseph, king of Naples; see Bonaparte.
- Joseph (1776-1847), archduke of Austria; character and death, **14**, 616.
- Joseph, Father (François le Clerc du Tremblay) (1577-1638), confidential agent of Richelieu; at diet of Ratisbon, **11**, 467; relations with Richelieu, **11**, 471 seq.
- Joseph, Jewish hero, **2**, 58-59, 70, 208.
- Joseph (fifteenth century), Jewish physician and astronomer; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.
- Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople (1274); opposes union of Greek and Latin churches, deposed, **7**, 316-317.
- Joseph, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.
- Joseph ben Tobiah (third century B.C.), Jewish nephew of Onias II; ambassador to Egypt, **2**, 136.
- Joseph Ferdinand (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

- of Bavaria; candidate for Spanish throne, **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; death, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
- Josephine Beauharnais**, Marie Joséphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (1763-1814), empress of the French, first wife of Napoleon I; marriage, **12**, 423; coronation, **12**, 538; divorce, **12**, 577-578.
- Josephus**, Flavius (37-ca. 100 A.D.), Jewish historian; favoured by Vespasian, **6**, 243; sent into Jerusalem as a messenger by Titus, **6**, 235.
- Joshua**, leader of the Israelites after Moses; besieges Jericho, **2**, 67-68; defeats Canaanites, **2**, 69.
- Josiah**, king of Judah 640-609 B.C.; accession of, **2**, 117; invades Israel, **2**, 117, 118; religious reforms of, **2**, 128; opposes Neku II, king of Egypt, at Megiddo, **2**, 286; death of, **2**, 118.
- Josias**, prince of Coburg; see Coburg.
- Josi Far** (ca. 1542), ruler of Japan; accession of, to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
- Josi Tir**, ruler in Japan ca. 1542, son of Josi Far; succeeds father to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
- Jotham**, king of Judah 740-734 B.C.; reign, **2**, 114, 384.
- Joubert**, Barthélemy Catherine (1769-1799), French soldier; pursues Alvinzi, **12**, 439; at triumph of Napoleon in Paris, **12**, 455; succeeds Moreau in command of French army, **17**, 434; death of, at Novi, **12**, 473.
- Joubert**, Petrus Jacobus (1831-1900), Boer soldier and politician; acting president of the South African Republic, **22**, 287; at Ladysmith, **22**, 305; death of, **22**, 313.
- Jourdan**, Count Jean Baptiste (1762-1833), French marshal; defeated at Talavera, **10**, 350; in Franco-Austrian War, **12**, 358, 364-366; **14**, 507 seq.; **15**, 280.
- Jourdan de Lille**, see Casaubon.
- Journal des Savants**, founded by Colbert, **11**, 635.
- Joutel**, French soldier; with La Salle in America (1684), **23**, 77, 79.
- Jouy**, Victor Joseph Étienne de (1764-1846), French author; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Jove**, see Jupiter.
- Jovian** (Flavius Claudius Jovianus), Roman emperor 363-364 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 510-516.
- Jovinus**, declared king in Gaul 412 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 568, 569.
- Jovius**, praetorian prefect under Honorius (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; government of Honorius transferred to, **6**, 555; instigates soldiers to mutiny, **6**, 556; deserts Honorius, **6**, 558, 559.
- Joyce**, Cornet George (seventeenth century), soldier; abducts Charles I of England (1647), **20**, 51 seq.
- Joyeuse**, Anne, Viscount de (1561-1587), marshal of France; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386.
- Joyous Entry** (Joyeuse Entrée), constitution granted by John III of Brabant (1356), **13**, 310; quotation from, **14**, 478.
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- Juana**, called "La Beltraneja," queen of Castile; inherits throne (1474), **10**, 468; marries Alfonso V of Portugal, **10**, 469; enters the church, **10**, 470.
- Juana** (1479-1554), queen of Castile (1504); marries Philip the Handsome, **14**, 237; madness of, **10**, 185 seq., 189 seq.; accession to throne, **10**, 178; **19**, 40; Henry VII of England seeks to marry, **19**, 42; death, **10**, 189.
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- Juarez Celman**, Miguel (1844-), Argentine politician; becomes president of Argentina (1886), **23**, 617.
- Juba** (d. ca. 46 B.C.), king of Numidia; aids Pompey, **5**, 536; in wars of Scipio against Caesar, **5**, 544-556; death, **5**, 560.
- Juba** (d. ca. 19 A.D.), king of Mauretania 30 B.C.; made ruler of Mauretania by Augustus, **6**, 32; works of, **1**, 572.
- Jubellius**, Decius, commander of a Campanian legion (280 B.C.); in Pyrrhic wars, **5**, 204-205, 208-211.
- Judacilius**, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413-414, 417.
- Judæa** (Judah), a kingdom of Palestine which arose after the death of Solomon and the defection of the ten northern tribes; Rehoboam and his successors, **2**, 12-18, 20-21, 106-113; Ahaz and Isaiah, **2**, 21-22; the invasion of Sennacherib, **1**, 408-410; **2**, 22; relations with North Arabia and Egypt, **2**, 24; the decline and fall, **2**, 24-25, 113-118. For Jewish history after the fall of Judæa, see Jews.
- Judas the Gaulonite** or Galilean, Jewish popular leader; revolts against Rome, **2**, 168; founds sect of Zealots, **2**, 168.
- Judas**, son of Simon, the Jewish high priest; murdered by Ptolemæus, **2**, 160.
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- Jugurtha**, king of Numidia (d. 104 B.C.); bribes Roman senate, **5**, 383-385; at

- Rome, Sallust's account of, **5**, 385-387; war with Rome (111-106 B.C.), **5**, 383-391; death, Plutarch on, **5**, 391-392.
- Juji Khassar**, "the Tiger" (13th century), brother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275, 283.
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- Julia** (83 or 82-54 B.C.), daughter of Cæsar; marries Pompey, **5**, 503; death of, **5**, 511, 530; Cæsar's affection for, **5**, 602.
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- Julia Domna** (d. 217 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Septimius Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta; character of, **6**, 388; relations with her sons, **6**, 391; death, **6**, 394.
- Julian**, Count, commander of the Spanish Goths; according to legend introduces Moors into Spain, **8**, 191; **10**, 31.
- Julian**, Roman ambassador to Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 558.
- Julian**, bishop of Toledo; forced from bishopric by Witiza, Gothic king in Spain (eighth century), **10**, 30.
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- Julian**, George Washington (1817-1899), American politician; free-soil candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
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- Jung Bahadur** (d. 1885), prime minister of Nepal, **24**, 512.
- Junius Letters**, a series of political epistles which appeared in London (1768-1772) under the pseudonym of Junius, **20**, 612.
- Juno**, Roman divinity; identified with Greek Hera, **3**, 32, 120; Roman sacrifices to, **6**, 201.
- Junot, Andoche** (1771-1813), duke of Abrantes; conveys Napoleon's letter to Venetian senate, **12**, 442; invades Portugal, **10**, 325; **12**, 568, 569; forms French regency in Portugal, **10**, 540; defeated by Wellesley, **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569.
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- Justin of Nassau (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), natural son of Prince William of Orange; exploits as an admiral, **13**, 511, 513, 525, 577.
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## Jüterbog

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## Juxon

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- Kabail** (Kabyles), federation of Berber tribes in Africa; origin of name, **24**, 468; insurrection of (1892), **24**, 473; subjugation of, by the French (1856), **24**, 484.
- Kabul**, city and province of Afghanistan; Alexander the Great conquers, **4**, 346; siege of (1556), **22**, 26; massacre of (1841), **22**, 140; British reconquer (1842), **22**, 143-145; British envoy established at, **22**, 208.
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- Kaffa** (Gomara), region in eastern Africa; capitulation of (1475), **9**, 296; slave trade at, **9**, 320, 323.
- Kaffir** (Kafir or Caffre), tribe of negroes descended from the Bantu family; England at war with (1877), **22**, 270.
- Kaffirs** or **Siaposh**, inhabitants of Kafiristan, in Central Asia; become independent of Persia (ca. 1740), **24**, 501.
- Kaffraria**, British, northeastern part of Cape Colony; becomes crown colony, **22**, 267; religious fanaticism in, **22**, 268.
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- Kaid Mehedi al-Menebhi**, grand vizir of Morocco; power of (1901), **24**, 475.
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- Kairwan** or **Kirwan** (Carwahn), holy Mohammedan city in North Africa; foundation of (670 A.D.), **8**, 176.
- Kaiserslautern**, city of Germany; battle of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273.
- Kajars**, Turkish tribe; reigning dynasty of, in Persia, **24**, 493.
- Ka-ka-u**, king of Egypt 4100-4066 B.C.; establishes Apis worship, **1**, 68, 92.
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- Kalib ben Omar** (ninth century A.D.), Arab chief; rebellion of, **8**, 205-206.
- Kalib** of Toledo, a rebel leader in Spain; defeated at Zamora (ca. 900 A.D.), **10**, 43.
- Kalidasa**, poet and dramatist of India; translation of his *Sakuntala*, **2**, 502.
- Kalish**, capital of the government of Kalish, Russian Poland; battle of (1706), **17**, 274.
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- Kamenets-Podolski**, capital of the government of Podolia, Russia; ceded to Turkey, **24**, 59; regained by Poland, **24**, 68; siege of (1672), **24**, 388.
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- Kamerun** (Cameroon), German colony in Western Africa; revolt of, **15**, 561.
- Kamil**, al-, sultan of Egypt (1218); reign, **8**, 229.
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- Kankrin**, Count E. F., Russian minister of finance 1822-1844; financial reforms of, **17**, 557.
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- Karamanli**, dynasty of, reign of, in Tripoli (1714-1835), **24**, 487.
- Kara Mustapha** (d. 1683), Turkish statesman; administration of, as grand vizir, **24**, 389; besieges Vienna, **24**, 64, 389; death of, **14**, 397; **24**, 390.
- Karamzin** or **Karamsin**, Nikolai Mikhailovitch (1765-1826), Russian historian, novelist and poet, **17**, 77.
- Karbanit** (Karbana), town in Egypt; battle of (ca. 668 B.C.), **1**, 426.
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- Karnak**, town in Egypt, on the site of Thebes; description of temples at, **1**, 141, 183, 226, 248; inscriptions at, **1**, 99-101, 115-117, 138, 150.
- Kärnkoski**, military post in Finland; siege of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Karpos**, Albanian chieftain; revolt of (1690), **24**, 398-399.
- Kars**, city in Russia; sieges of (1855), **15**, 14; (1877), **17**, 603.
- Karshumish**, one of the languages of India, **2**, 488.
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- Kasa** or **Kassai**, Prince, see John, king of Abyssinia.
- Kashmir** (Cashmere), Vale of, a valley in state of Kashnir, India; description of, **2**, 485-486.
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- Kashtubilla**, king of Kasalla ca. 3800 B.C.; revolts against Sargon, **1**, 361.
- Kasimir** (twelfth century), duke of Pomerania; besieges Arkona (1168), **16**, 150.
- Kaslayah**, king of the Berbers ca. 700 A.D.; slain by Merwan, **8**, 183.
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- Kasr as-Said**, Treaty of, treaty between France and Tunis (1881), **24**, 486.
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- Kati**, king of Que (ca. 835 B.C.), **1**, 388.
- Kato**, Japanese statesman, resigns, **24**, 664.
- Katte**, Hans Hermann von (1704-1730), friend of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 152-154.
- Katzbach**, a river in Prussia; battle of the (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485.
- Kaufmann**, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818-1882), Russian general; commander-in-chief of Russian troops in Khiva, **17**, 601.
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- Kavadh II** (d. 629 A.D.), Sassanid ruler of Persia; reign of, **8**, 95.
- Kavarna**, seaport of Bulgaria; battle of (1810), **17**, 466.
- Kazan or Ghazan** (1271-1304), Mongol sultan of Persia; proposes alliance with pope, **8**, 454 seq.
- Kazan** (d. 1343), ruler in Transoxania, of house of Jagatai; overthrown by Kazgan, **24**, 296.
- Kazan**, city of central Russia; cathedral of, finished 1811, **17**, 503; sieges of (1506), **17**, 188; (1533), **17**, 197.
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- Kazgan** (d. 1355), emir in Transoxania; power of, **24**, 296-297.
- Kea-king** (d. 1820 A.D.), emperor of China, **24**, 545.
- Kearney**, Philip (1815-1862), American soldier; occupies New Mexico (1846), **23**, 373; campaign in southern California (1846-1847), **23**, 373; killed at Chantilly, Virginia, **23**, 433.
- Kearsarge**, American ship-of-war; sinks *Alabama* (1864), **23**, 448.
- Keate**, lieutenant-governor of Natal; decides boundary dispute between Waterboer and South African Republic (1871), **22**, 287.
- Keble**, John (1792-1866), English clergyman; promotes Oxford movement, **21**, 611.
- Kee**, emperor of China 1818 B.C., **24**, 543.
- Keen-lung**, emperor of China 1735-1795 A.D., **24**, 545.
- Keglivicz**, Hungarian politician; leader of the Left (1868), **15**, 42.
- Keith**, George, (ca. 1693-1778), hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland; enterprise of, to invade Scotland (1719), **20**, 522.
- Keith**, James Francis Edward (1696-1758), Scottish general; negotiates with Count von Kaunitz, **14**, 437.
- Keith**, Sir Robert (d. 1346), Scottish soldier; at Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Keith**, Sir William, of Galston; at battle of Berwick (1318), **21**, 107; defeats Richard Talbot, **21**, 134.
- Keller**, General (1854-1904), Russian soldier; repulsed at Motien-ling Pass (1904), **17**, 624; killed at Yangtse Pass, **17**, 624.
- Kellermann**, François Christophe de, duke of Valmy (1735-1820), French soldier; at battle of Valmy, **15**, 270; in Savoy, **12**, 365; ordered to Lyons, **12**, 367 seq.; in Piedmont, **12**, 408; at Marengo, **12**, 502-503; at Waterloo, **12**, 635.
- Kellogg**, William Pitt (1831-), American politician; governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction period, **23**, 470.
- Kelly-Kenny**, Thomas (1840-), English soldier; in advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.
- Kemal Effendi** (nineteenth century), Turkish poet; patriotism of, **24**, 432.
- Kemankesh Pasha**, Turkish soldier; at battle of Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400.
- Kemp**, John (ca. 1380-1454), archbishop of Canterbury; death of, **18**, 571.
- Kemp**, General, Boer soldier; presides over mass-meeting at Vereeniging (1902), **22**, 317.
- Kempen**, Austrian minister; dismissed (1859), **15**, 18.
- Kempenfelt**, Richard (1718-1782), English admiral; death of, **20**, 639.
- Kempt**, Sir James (1764-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign (1812), **10**, 360; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 633.
- Ken**, Thomas (1637-1711), English prelate, bishop of Bath and Wells; befriends rebel prisoners, **20**, 368, 379; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; persecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398-400.
- Kendal**, Duchess of, mistress of George I of England; Bolingbroke and, **20**, 536.
- Kenesaw Mountain**, near Marietta, Georgia; U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
- Keni** (ca. thirteenth century B.C.), Arabian chieftain; progenitor of Kenites, **2**, 70.
- Kenilworth**, town in England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382-383.
- Kenlis**, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 382.
- Kenmore**, Lord (d. 1716), Scottish nobleman; execution of, **20**, 512.
- Kennedy**, James (d. 1465), archbishop of St. Andrews; becomes personal guardian of James III, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 190.
- Kenneth (I) MacAlpine** (d. ca. 860 A.D.), king of Scotland 844-860; unites Picts and Scots, **21**, 13; invades Saxony, **21**, 15; death, **21**, 60.
- Kenneth II** (d. 995), king of Scotland 971-995; raid in Northumberland, **21**, 18.
- Kent**, southeast England; kingdom of, established by Saxons (sixth century A.D.), **18**, 39.
- Kent**, Edward Augustus, Duke of (1767-1820), son of George III of England and father of Queen Victoria; death, **21**, 511.
- Kentucky**, state of the United States; separated from Virginia after the Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted into the Union (1792), **23**, 302; legislature of, declares alien and sedition laws void ("Kentucky Resolutions") (1798), **23**, 314; declares for Union cause at opening of Civil War, **23**, 420; campaigns in (1861-1862), **23**, 425-426; Bragg's campaign in (1862), **23**, 434; Confederate raids in, **23**, 441.
- Kenyon**, Lloyd, Baron Kenyon (1732-1802), English jurist; associated with Erskine as counsel for Lord George Gordon, **20**, 636.
- Kephren**, see **Khaf-Ra**.
- Kepler**, Johann (1571-1630), German astronomer; discoveries, **14**, 331.



**Keppel, Augustus, Viscount** (1725-1786), English admiral; intercedes for Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; captures Belle Isle (1761), **20**, 597.

**Keppel, George**, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1721-1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), **20**, 600.

**Kerats**, Turkish people; conquered by the Manchus (1162), **24**, 271; Keighizes conquer, **24**, 300.

**Keraty, Émile, Count of** (1832-), French officer and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 174.

**Kerbela** (Meshhed-Hussein), town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (ca. 750 A.D.), **8**, 189.

**Kerboga**, prince of Mosul (eleventh century A.D.); relieves Antioch, **8**, 317.

**Kerman**, Persian province, see Carmania.

**Kerman Shah**, see Bahram IV.

**Kersaint, Guy Pierre, Count of** (1712-1793), French sailor and politician; resigns from Assembly (1792), **12**, 292.

**Kerses**, (fifth century B.C.), Lydian brigand; kills Spermos, **2**, 427-128.

**Kesselring, Kilian**, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), **16**, 651.

**Kesselsdorf**, village in Germany; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 181.

**Ket**, an English tanner; insurrection and defeat of (1549), **19**, 215.

**Kéthulle, Francis van der**, lord of Ryhove; a demagogue of Ghent; leads revolt against the duke of Aerschot (1577), **13**, 469; spreads Protestant revolt, **13**, 472; invites William the Silent to Ghent, **13**, 480; arrests Hembyze, **13**, 498.

**Ketilmundsson, Mats**, regent of Sweden; renews civil war in behalf of the son of Duke Eric (1320), **16**, 194.

**Ketteler, Baron von**, German diplomat; murder of, at Peking (1900), **15**, 565.

**Kettler, Gotthard** (d. 1587), last grand master of Livonian knights; wrests Courland and Semigallia from Ivan the Terrible (1561), **14**, 320; **17**, 206.

**Keyes, Erasmus Darwin** (1810-1895), American general; at battle of Fair Oaks (1862), **23**, 431.

**Kezanlik or Kazanlik**, town in eastern Rumania, Bulgaria; battle of (1878), **17**, 605.

**Khabbash** (fifth century B.C.), Egyptian ruler; accession (487 B.C.), **2**, 611; rebellion, **2**, 613-614.

**Khadija or Kadijah**, Arabian woman; marriage of Mohammed with (ca. 595 A.D.), **8**, 113.

**Khaf-Ra, or Cephres, or Kephrez**, Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; accession, **1**, 94; reign, **1**, 96-98.

**Khair ad-din Pasha**, see Barbarossa.

**Khair Bey** (d. 1530), Turkish governor of Aleppo; surrenders Aleppo (1516), **24**, 444; at battle of Marj-Dabik, **24**, 446; administration of, **24**, 446; death of, **24**, 446.

**Khalid (Kaled)** (d. 642 A.D.), Saracen general; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121-122; conversion of, to Islam, **8**, 125; at battle of

Muta, **8**, 126; chosen commander of Arabian army, **8**, 126; leads expedition against Syria, **8**, 146-148; death of, **8**, 159.

**Khalid** (fourteenth century A.D.), Turkish general; defeats Emperor Michael, **7**, 323; at battle near Bizya, **7**, 321.

**Khammurabi** (Ammurapi, Amraphel, Hammurabi, or Khammuram), first king of Babylonia ca. 2287-2232 B.C.; invades Palestine, **1**, 312; drives Elamite forces from Babylonia, **1**, 363; code of, **1**, 498-513.

**Kha-nefer-Ra**, see Sebek-hotep V.

**Kharbin**, see Harbin.

**Kharijites** ("Deserters"), an Arabian sect; oppose and slay Ali, **8**, 172-173; partial extermination of, **8**, 174; spread of, under the last Omayyads, **8**, 187.

**Khartum** (Khartoum), a city in Nubia; siege of (1884), **21**, 616; fall of (1885), **24**, 461.

**Kharu**, name for Phoenicia, **1**, 136.

**Khatil** (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; retakes Acre (1291), **8**, 453 seq.

**Khatti**, see Hittites.

**Khazailu**, see Hazael.

**Khazars or Chazars**, see White Huns.

**Kherson**, a Greek town in the Crimea; Vladimir captures (988), **17**, 104.

**Kherson**, capital of government of Kherson, Russia; founded (1778), **17**, 396.

**Kheta**, see Hittites.

**Kheta-sar**, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), **2**, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, **2**, 394.

**Kheti**, see Ab-meri-Ra.

**Kheyr ed-din**, see Barbarossa.

**Khiva**, a part of the ancient Khwarezm, *q.v.*

**Khmer Empire**, Aryans found, in Cambodia and Cochín China, **24**, 518.

**Khnum Amen**, see Hatshepsu.

**Khokand**, a former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghana in Asiatic Russia; at war with Russia (1864-1865), **17**, 600.

**Khoraiha**, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.

**Khorasan or Khorassan**, province of north-eastern Persia; conquest of (ca. 1380), **24**, 300.

**Khosru Pasha**, Turkish governor of Egypt, replaced by Mehmet Ali (1805), **24**, 449.

**Khotin or Chotin**, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 405.

**Khubilai**, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), **24**, 289.

**Khubushna**, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), **2**, 411.

**Khufu, or Cheops, or Chemmis** (fourth century B.C.), Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; reign, **1**, 94-98; worship of, **1**, 187.

**Khumri**, see Omri.

**Khun-aten**, king of Egypt, see Amen-hotep IV.

**Khurrem**, see Roxelana.

**Khwarezm**, or Khwarizm, or Kharezm, a khanate of Central Asia; empire of,

founded (1141), **24**, 272; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 280-283; conquered by Russia (1873), **17**, 601-602.

**Khwarezmians** or **Khwarizmians**, invade Palestine, **8**, 433; defeat of, **8**, 431; attempted reaction of, **24**, 286-287.

**Kiang Hung**, province of China; China cedes portion of, to France (1895), **24**, 561.

**Kiangsi**, a province of China; France obtains concessions in (1895), **24**, 559.

**Kiaochow**, city in China; Germany seizes (1897), **15**, 563; **24**, 561.

**Kibaba** (eighth century B.C.), king of Khar-khar, a Median town, **1**, 399.

**Kickapoos**, tribe of American Indians; Allouez and Dablon visit (1673), **23**, 73.

**Kidd, William** (d. 1701), English navigator and buccaneer; career of, **23**, 165.

**Kidir Bey** (fifteenth century), chief dignitary of Islam, **24**, 335.

**Kieft, William** (1600-1647), Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands; relations with Swedish settlers, **23**, 9; administration of, **23**, 10-14; recalled, **23**, 14; drowned on voyage to Holland, **23**, 16.

**Kiel**, a seaport in Schleswig-Holstein; Peace of (1814), **16**, 432, 469.

**Kiev** or **Kieff** (Rus), Russian principality in the middle ages; situation and importance, **17**, 118; decline of power, **17**, 129-131; laid waste by Mongol-Tatars, **17**, 136.

**Ki-Hoa**, plain in Cochin China; battle of (1863), **13**, 138.

**Kildare**, earls of, see **Fitzgerald**.

**Kilij Arslan**, see **Suleiman**.

**Kilidj Ali**, see **Uludj Ali**.

**Kilkenny**, capital of, county of Kilkenny, Ireland; statute of (1364), defining status of English and Irish in Ireland, **21**, 386.

**Killiecrankie**, pass in Perthshire, Scotland; battle of (1689), **21**, 310.

**Killigrew, Sir Henry** (d. 1603), ambassador of Elizabeth to Scotland in 1572, **19**, 351.

**Kilmainham**, suburb of Dublin; Treaty of (1882), **21**, 645.

**Kilmarnock**, Earl of, see **Boyd, William**.

**Kilwa**, seaport in German East Africa; Germans take from Arabs (1889), **15**, 556.

**Kimberley**, town in South Africa; gold discovered at, **22**, 249; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269; relief of (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 312.

**Kimbolton**, Lord, see **Montagu**.

**Kimmiri**, see **Cimmerians**.

**Kinburn**, a former fortress in Russia; siege of (1787), **17**, 400.

**Kinchau**, a town in Manchuria; Japanese gain victory at (1904), **24**, 658.

**Kinda**, a tribe of Arabs (sixth century A.D.), **8**, 6.

**King, Philip Gidley** (1758-1808), third governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.

**King, Preston** (1806-1865), American politician; in Barnburners party (1848), **23**, 378.

**King, Samuel Ward** (1786-1851), governor of Rhode Island 1839-1843, **23**, 369.

**King, William Rufus** (1786-1853), American politician; democratic candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.

**King George's War**, the American counterpart of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-1718); main treatment, **23**, 183, 195-198.

**King-maker**, see **Warwick, Earl of** (Richard Nevil).

**King Philip's War**, between Indians and New England colonists (1675-1676), **23**, 146-149.

**Kingship**, see **Government**.

**King's Mountain**, a mountain in South Carolina; battle of (1780), **23**, 277.

**King's Peace**, The, a treaty between Persia and the Greek states (387 B.C.), **4**, 123-125.

**King William's War**, between Great Britain aided by the American colonists, and France, aided by its Indian allies (1689-1697); relation to European war, **23**, 182; history of, **23**, 184-190.

**Kinsky, Wilhelm** (d. 1634), Bohemian count; seeks to induce Wallenstein to betray emperor, **14**, 364.

**Kiptchak** or **Kaptchak**, Khanate or "Kingdom of the Golden Horde," a Mongol kingdom in Europe and Asia founded in thirteenth century; slave-trade in, **9**, 319-321; meaning of name, **24**, 259; inhabitants flee before Mongols of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 283; overthrown (fifteenth century), **24**, 307-309.

**Kiratis**, an East Indian tribe, **2**, 490.

**Kirghiz**, a nomadic tribe in southeastern Russia; language, **24**, 258.

**Kirin**, a city in Manchuria; becomes centre of Russian power, **17**, 622.

**Kirkcaldy, Sir William** (d. 1573), Scotch soldier, **19**, 352.

**Kirke, Sir David** (1596-1655), Scotch privateer and soldier; captures Quebec (1629), **22**, 323, 637.

**Kirke, Percy** (1646-1691), English soldier; commander of Kirke's "Lambs"; career as military governor at Tangier, **20**, 366-367; suppresses with cruelty followers of Monmouth in west of England (1685), **20**, 367; character, **20**, 368.

**Kirke's Lambs**, a name ironically given the regiment commanded by Colonel Percy Kirke; main treatment, **20**, 366-369.

**Kirri**, Assyrian prince, **1**, 388.

**Kish**, Babylonian kingdom, overcome by Assyria, **1**, 352; development, **1**, 351; defeated by Eannatum, **1**, 353, 355; overpowers Shurpurla, **1**, 356; cradle of Semitic race, **1**, 358; submits to Tiglath-pileser III, **1**, 394.

**Kishar**, Babylonian god, **1**, 313.

**Kishshati**, Assyrian kingdom, **1**, 372, 373, 375, 380; see also **Assyria**.

**Kisselev, Count Paul** (1788-1872), Russian soldier and statesman; urges liberation of serfs, **17**, 505; made chief of staff, **17**, 558.

**Kissingen**, town in Germany; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.

Kistna, see Krishna.

Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Baghdad, **24**, 290.

Kitchen, Anthony (1477-1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.

Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, first viscount Kitchener of Khartum (1850-), British soldier; sent to Khartum (1898), **21**, 652; prevents French occupation of Fashoda, **24**, 466, at Cape Town, **22**, 275; appointed chief of staff in Boer War, **22**, 310; at battle of Paardeberg, **22**, 312; quells rebellion in Cape Colony, **22**, 313; concentration policy of, in Boer War, **22**, 314; succeeds Lord Roberts in command of British forces in South Africa (November, 1900), **22**, 314; blockhouse system of, **22**, 315; the "drives" of, in South Africa, **22**, 316; proclamation to Boers of August, 1901, **22**, 316; treaty with Boers at Pretoria (1902), **22**, 317; dispute with Lord Curzon, **22**, 321.

Ki-Utu, see Larsa.

Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.

Kladova, town in Serbia, siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 408.

Klapka, György (1820-1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.

Klashr, see Calasirians.

Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.

Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753-1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.

Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762-1823), Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.

Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.

Klönthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724-1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.

Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.

Kloster-zeven, see Closter-zeven.

Klundert, town in Netherlands; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.

Klushino, town in Russia; battle of (1610), **17**, 235.

Kniazes, princes of Russia; development of power, **17**, 93.

Knight of Liddesdale, The, see Douglas, William.

Knights Hospitalers, see Hospitalers.

Knights of Malta, see Malta.

Knights of Rhodes, see Rhodes.

Knights of St. George, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of St. John, see Hospitalers.

Knights Templar, see Templars.

Knights, Teutonic Order of, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.

Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.

Knights of the Temple, see Templars.

Knolles (Knollys), Sir Robert (ca. 1317-1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.

Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514-1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.

Knorrung, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458-459.

Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; "press gang" seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 198.

Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395-396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.

Knox, Henry (1750-1806), American soldier and statesman; appointed secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet, **23**, 300.

Knox, John (1505-1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246-248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.

Knoxville, city in Tennessee; siege (1863), **23**, 412.

Knud II, king of Denmark, see Canute the Great, king of England, Norway, and Denmark.

Knud III, king of Denmark, see Harthacnut.

Knud IV, "the Saint," king of Denmark 1080-1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139-141; death, **16**, 141.

Knud V, king of Denmark 1147-1157; reign, **16**, 147-150.

Knud VI, king of Denmark 1182-1202; reign, **16**, 155-157; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 106; death, **16**, 157.

Knud I, king of Norway, see Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway.

Knud, king of Sweden 1167-1195; reign, **16**, 189.

Knud Alfsson, Norwegian chieftain; rebels against Hans, king of Denmark, **16**, 221.

**Knud Lavard** (ca. 1100), duke of Denmark; regency of, **16**, 146; death of, **16**, 147; canonisation of, **16**, 142, 148, 152-153.

**Knutsson**, king of Sweden, see **Charles VIII**, king of Sweden.

**Knyvet**, Charles, English soldier; witness against duke of Buckingham (1520), **19**, 82.

**Kochersberg**, German frontier town; battle of (1677), **11**, 587.

**Kock**, Boer general; defeated by British at Elandslaagte (1899), **22**, 305.

**Koduga** (Coorg), ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.

**Kohan dil Khan**, ruler in Kandahar (1829), **24**, 501.

**Koh-i-nur**, The, diamond belonging to British crown, **22**, 158.

**Kohlmski**, Daniel, Russian soldier; leads army against Lithuania (1500), **17**, 180.

**Kol**, king of Swedes ca. 1141, **16**, 188.

**Kolaib** (fifth century A.D.), Arab leader; heads revolt in Nejd, **8**, 107.

**Kolberg**, seaport in Pomerania; sieges of (1644), **16**, 359; (1762), **17**, 356.

**Kolbiorn**, Swedish hero in battle of Swalder (1000 A.D.), **16**, 70.

**Kolding**, a seaport of Denmark; battle of (1849), **15**, 449.

**Kolikod**, Indian seaport, see **Calicut**.

**Kolin**, town in Bohemia; battle of (1757), **15**, 196 seq.

**Köln**, see **Cologne**.

**Kolokotronis**, Theodoros (1770-1843), Greek patriot; in Greek war of liberation, **24**, 229, 231.

**Kolonti**, Hugh, Polish patriot; in revolution of 1794, **17**, 418.

**Kolowrat**, Franz Anton, Count of (1778-1861), Austrian statesman; opposes Metternich, **14**, 619; president of ministry, **14**, 635.

**Kols**, ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.

**Kolubara**, river, Servia; battle of the (1737), **24**, 197.

**Komati Poort**, town in Transvaal; British occupy (1900), **22**, 314.

**Komura**, Japanese statesman; ambassador in London, **24**, 664.

**Kong**, Prince, Chinese statesman, **13**, 138.

**Konieh**, city in Asia Minor; battles of (1739), **24**, 410; (1832), **24**, 452.

**Königgrätz**, city in Bohemia; battle of (1866) (called also Sadowa), **15**, 23-25, 489-490.

**Königsberg**, city of East Prussia, founded by Teutonic Order, **8**, 460; first king of Prussia crowned at, **15**, 145; captured by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.

**Königsegg**, Count, Austrian statesman; minister of Emperor Charles VI (1715), **14**, 418; minister of Maria Theresa (1742), **15**, 169-170.

**Königsmark**, Hans Christoph (1600-1663), Swedish soldier; besieges Prague, **14**, 382.

**Köprili**, Ahmed or Akmet Kiupergli (d. 1676), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1661-1676), **24**, 384-389.

**Köprili**, Hussein (d. 1702), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 402-404.

**Köprili, Muhammed** (d. 1661), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1656-1661), **24**, 383-384.

**Köprili, Zade Mustapha** (d. 1691), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 390-400.

**Koran**, the sacred book of the Mohammedans; revelation of, **8**, 115, 118 seq.; nature of, **8**, 137 seq.; Abu-Bekr orders compilation of, **8**, 149; second revision, **8**, 168 seq.; orthodox opinion concerning, **8**, 260; divisions of, **8**, 260 seq.; Dozy's estimate of, **8**, 263 seq.; influence of, on Arabs, **8**, 11.

**Körber**, Dr. E. von, Austrian politician; ministry of, **15**, 61, 62.

**Korea or Corea**, "The Hermit Kingdom," country in Eastern Asia; invaded by Empress Jingo (ca. 250 A.D.), **24**, 628, 629; invaded by Japanese (1597 A.D.), **24**, 629; Japan recognises independence of (1876), **24**, 555, 650; Japan forces into relations with foreign countries (1876), **24**, 631; corruption of ruling classes, **24**, 651; insurrection in, precipitates Chino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, **24**, 651; Russian aggressions in, bring on Russo-Japanese War, **24**, 657; Japanese control of, **24**, 665, 666, 681; Emperor abdicates (1907), 665.

**Koreish**, Arab tribe, **8**, 107; guardianship of the Kaaba, **8**, 7, 108; prosperity and importance of, **8**, 8, 108; attitude to Mohammed's first preaching, **8**, 115 seq.

**Korff**, Baroness, aids escape of Louis XVI (1791), **12**, 239.

**Körmend**, battle of (1664), **11**, 566.

**Korsakov or Korssakoff**, Alexander Ivanovitch Rimskoi (1753-1840), Russian soldier; defeated at Zürich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435.

**Kosala**, see **Oudh**.

**Kosciuszko**, Tadeusz or Thaddeus (1746-1817), Polish commander and patriot; in American revolution, **15**, 274; under Poniatowski (1793), **17**, 417; heads Polish patriots against Russia, **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 92; appointed dictator of Poland, **24**, 93; victories of, **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 93, 94; repulsed at Szczekociny, **24**, 95; defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice (1794), **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 419; **24**, 98; characterisation of, **24**, 93.

**Koshkin**, Prince, Russian statesman; administrator under Vasilii Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.

**Kosovo** (Amselfeld), battles of (1389), **24**, 131, 174, 194, 318; (1448), **24**, 325.

**Kossæans** (Cossæi, Kassites, Kasshu), warlike Mesopotamian tribe; predecessors of modern Kurds, **1**, 341; supremacy of, in Babylon (ca. 1800-ca. 1230 B.C.), **1**, 86, 132, 364, 374, 389, 457; Sennacherib subdues, **1**, 407; fall of their dynasty in Babylon (ca. 1230 B.C.), **1**, 365; extirpated by Alexander, **4**, 386, 405.

**Kossuth**, Louis (Lajos) (1802-1894), Hungarian patriot; radical articles of, cause his imprisonment, **14**, 613, 614; pardoned

- and continues revolutionary journalism, **14**, 614; ascendancy in Hungary, **14**, 616, 636; proclaims Hungary independent, **14**, 655; relations with Görgey, **14**, 653, 656, 657; triumphal entry into Pest, **14**, 655; forced to resign and flees to Turkey, **14**, 657; death, **15**, 33.
- Koszta Affair**, Austro-American diplomatic incident; prompts Marcy's enunciation of American naturalisation principles, **23**, 390.
- Kotaiba ben Muslim**, Arabian soldier; conquests in Transoxania, **8**, 184 seq.; revolt against Caliph Sulaiman, **8**, 185.
- Ko-tao**, Japanese official; duties of, **24**, 533.
- Kotin**, Sobieski defeats Turks at battle of, **24**, 60.
- Kotze**, chief justice of the Transvaal; makes charges against President Kruger (1897), **22**, 299.
- Kotzebue**, August von (1761-1819), German dramatist; murdered, **15**, 371.
- Koulevitcha**, battle of (1828), **17**, 544.
- Kouli Khan**, see Nadir Efchar.
- Kowshing**, Chinese battleship; sinking of, by Japanese (1894), **24**, 576.
- Krafft or Kraft**, Adam, (d. 1507), German sculptor, **14**, 278.
- Kranach or Cranach**, Lucas (1472-1553), German painter; friend of Martin Luther, **14**, 265.
- Kraus**, Austrian statesman; succeeds Kübeck as minister of war, **14**, 631, 649.
- Kray**, Paul, baron of Krajowa (1735-1804), Austrian soldier; victorious at Magnano, **12**, 471; replaces Archduke Charles, **12**, 505; defeated at battle of Engen, **12**, 506; replaced by Archduke John, **12**, 507.
- Kremlin**, citadel of Moscow, Russia; siege of (1612), **17**, 236 seq.
- Kremsier or Kromeriz**, town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary; Diet of (1848), **14**, 649; constitution abrogated (1852), **15**, 466.
- Krishna**, Hindu divinity, **2**, 528, 530, 546.
- Krjali**, troop of disbanded soldiers in Bulgaria; carry on guerrilla warfare in Balkan States, **24**, 176.
- Kromeriz**, see Kremsier.
- Kronstadt**, Russian naval station and fortress; built (1702), **17**, 270 seq.; siege of (1851), **17**, 563.
- Krotzka**, battle of (1739), **24**, 410.
- Krüdener**, Burchard Alexander Konstantin, Baron von (1744-1802), Russian ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Krüdener**, Juliane, Baroness von, Russian authoress (1764-1824); relations of, with Alexander I, **17**, 493 seq.
- Kruger**, Stephanus Johannes Paul (1825-1904), South African statesman; conducts raid into Orange Free State territory, **22**, 277; lieutenant of Pretorius in invasion of Orange Free State (1859), **22**, 284; appointed commandant-general of Transvaal, **22**, 285; begins agitation against English rule in Transvaal (1877), **22**, 289; elected president of South African Republic, **22**, 292; visits Lon-
- don, **21**, 644; at Blömfontein, **22**, 280, 300; administration, **22**, 299; flight to Lorenzo Marques, **22**, 314; characterisation of, **22**, 301.
- Krumpen**, Sir Otte, Danish soldier; leads army into Sweden (1520), **16**, 230.
- Kshattriyas** (Rajputs), Indian warrior caste; migration of, **2**, 197; conflict of, with Mohammedans, **2**, 506-507; marriages of, **2**, 514; doctrine of transmigration, **2**, 534.
- Kuban**, a territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia; part of, annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Kübeck**, Karl Friedrich, baron of Kuban (1780-1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of finance (1848), **14**, 630; advocates proclamation of martial laws, **14**, 649.
- Kublai Khan** (ca. 1210-1294), Mongol emperor; conquers Tibet, **24**, 509; founds Yuen dynasty in China, **24**, 588; invades Japan, **24**, 588.
- Kudur-Lagamar** (Chedorlaomer), king of Elam; takes Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
- Kuirenga**, East Africa, siege of (1893), **15**, 557.
- Ku-Klux-Klan**, American Southern secret society formed after Civil War, **23**, 468.
- Kulikovo**, battle of, see Don, battle of.
- Kulm**, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, **24**, 27; battles of (1704), **24**, 95; (1813), **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Kulturkampf**, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, **15**, 534, 538-539.
- Kumani**, or Cumani, or Comans, Ugrie tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh-thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1230), **24**, 130; overrun Bulgaria, **24**, 168.
- Kummukh**, Hittite state; subjugated by Assyrians, **1**, 377, 380, 382, 383, 391, 393, 402.
- Kumurji**, Ali, see Ali Kumurji.
- Kund**, Richard (b. 1852), German soldier and explorer; explorations of, in West Africa, **15**, 559.
- Kunersdorf**, battle of (1759), **15**, 214 seq.
- Kungrads**, tribe of Turkey; allied with Mongols, **24**, 275.
- Kurbski**, Andrew (sixteenth century), Russian noble; allies himself with Poland (1560), **17**, 199.
- Kurds**, nomadic Aryan people, **2**, 379, 584; identified with Carduchi, **4**, 40.
- Kurigalzu I**, king of Babylonia 1410 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kurigalzu II**, king of Babylonia 1350 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kuriltai**, Mongolian general assembly; summoned by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277.
- Kuroki**, Itei (1845-), Japanese soldier; in Manchurian campaign (1904), **17**, 623-624; **24**, 658, 661.
- Kuropatkin**, Alexei Nikolayevitch (1848-), Russian soldier; in war against Turko-

- mans (1881), **17**, 616; speech of, on Russian expansion, **17**, 619; commander-in-chief in Manchuria, **17**, 623-624; **24**, 659.
- Kurshid Pasha**, Turkish soldier; defeated by Servians (1815), **24**, 200; in Greek revolution, **24**, 231.
- Kurus**, see **Bharata**.
- Kushri Khan**, Mongolian ruler; conquers Tibet (1645), **24**, 509.
- Kushtashpi**, king of Kummukh 740 B.C., **1**, 393.
- Kustendil**, district in Bulgaria; battle of (1330), **24**, 191.
- Kutah**, see **Kutub-ud-din**.
- Kutaisov**, Turkish favourite of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 436.
- Kutchkovo**, see **Moscow**, principality of.
- Kutchuk Kainardji**, Treaty of, a treaty between Russia and Turkey (1774), **17**, 383; **24**, 147, 227, 419.
- Kutchuk Muhammed**, see **Muhammed**, **Kutchuk**.
- Kutheans**, Median tribe; settle in Samaria (ca. 600 B.C.), **2**, 128.
- Kutub-ud-din or Kutab** (ca. 1200), Afghan statesman; founds dynasty of Slave Kings in India (1206), **22**, 23; builds tower of Kutab at Delhi, **22**, 23.
- Kutusoff or Kutusov, Mikhail Ilarionovitch Golenishtcheff**, (1745-1813), prince of Smolensk, Russian field-marshal; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 545-548; **14**, 537; **17**, 448; commands allied forces in third coalition, **17**, 450; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; at taking of Moscow, **12**, 589; **17**, 473; final victories over French, **17**, 483.
- Kuyper, Abraham** (1837-), Dutch statesman and theologian; forms anti-liberal cabinet (1901), **13**, 67; retires, **14**, 85.
- Kwang-Su or Kuang-Hsu (Tsai Tien)** (1872-), emperor of China 1875-; accession, **24**, 552.
- Kyburg, Eberhard**, Count of, Swiss robber knight; at siege of Bern (1339-1340), **16**, 569.
- Kyburg, Rudolf, Count of**, Swiss robber knight; besieges Burgdorf (1382), **16**, 575.
- Kyriell, Thomas**, English knight; at battle of Formigny (1450), **11**, 238.

*The letters K and C being interchangeable in many languages, for any reference not found under K, see also C.*

## L

**La Balue**, see **Balue**.

**Labarum**, name given to imperial standard of Constantine, **6**, 441.

**Labashi-Marduk** or **Labarosoarchodus** (sixth century B.C.), Babylonian king, **1**, 455, 535.

**Labdas** (third century A.D.), general of Zenobia, **6**, 423.

**Labédoyère**, Count **Charles Angélique**, of (1786-1815), French soldier; execution, **13**, 16.

**Laberius**, **Decimus** (107-43 B.C.), Roman soldier and dramatist; humiliated by Cæsar, **5**, 569, 616.

**Labiau**, town in East Prussia; Treaty of (1656), **15**, 135-136; **16**, 336.

**Labienus**, **Quintus** (d. 39 B.C.), Roman general; overruns Asia Minor, **5**, 625; **8**, 67.

**Labienus**, **Titus** (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; as tribune, **5**, 479-480; Cæsar's lieutenant in Gallic wars, **5**, 519, 525; at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalia, **5**, 539, 541; joins Pompeians, **5**, 555, 562, 566; death, **5**, 568.

**Labouchere**, **Henry** (1831-), English radical politician and journalist; elected to parliament (1880), **21**, 644.

**Labour:**

Australia: dominance of labour party, strikes and industrial legislation, **22**, 252-254.

Austria-Hungary: obligation of the *corvée* in Austrian Poland, **24**, 118.

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**Labourdonnaie** or **La Bourdonnaie**, Count **Anne François Augustin de** (1747-1792), French soldier; reduces Antwerp, **14**, 15.

**Labourdonnaie** or **Labourdonnais**, **Bertrand François Mahé de** (1699-1753), French admiral; governs Isle de France, **12**, 45; **22**, 45; takes Madras, **12**, 46; **22**, 46; imprisoned in Bastille, **12**, 47; **22**, 47.

**Labourdonnaie**, Count **François Régis de** (1767-1839), French legislator; in Polignac ministry (1829), **13**, 41.

**Labrador**, **Gaspar Cortereal** discovers (1500), **10**, 486; attached to Newfoundland (1765), **22**, 347.

**La Bruyère**, **Jean de** (1645-1696), French moralist, **11**, 635, 641, 642.

**Labyntus** (sixth century B.C.), king of Babylon, **2**, 458, 459.

**Labyrinth**, near Lake Moeris in Egypt, **1**, 113-114.

**La Capelle**, a town in France; taken by Turenne, **11**, 517.

**La Cava** (eighth century A.D.), Gothic princess, **8**, 191.

**Lacedæmon**, see **Sparta**.

**Lacedæmonius** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian commander, **3**, 421, 442-443.

**Lacépède**, **Bernard Germain Etienne de la Ville**, Count **de** (1756-1825), French naturalist, **12**, 122.

- Lachaise or La Chaise, François d'Aix (Père Lachaise) (1624–1709), French Jesuit; recommends marriage of Louis XIV and Mme. de Maintenon, **11**, 559.
- Lachares (d. ca. 279 B.C.), despot of Athens, **4**, 499.
- Laches (fifth century B.C.), Athenian soldier; in war against Thebes, **3**, 580; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 594.
- Laches (third century B.C.), Athenian; son of Demochares, **4**, 501.
- La Clue, French admiral; defeated by English fleet under Boscawen near Straits of Gibraltar (1759), **12**, 77.
- Laco, Cornelius, Roman prefect (68 A.D.), **6**, 225, 226.
- Laco, Græcinus, commander of the night-watch at Rome (31 A.D.); conspires against Sejanus, **6**, 151, 152.
- Laconia, division of Peloponnesus in ancient Greece, of which Sparta was chief city; archaeology, **3**, 43, 57, 61–65; Dorian migration, **3**, 101–102, 117–118, 123; see also Sparta.
- Lacrates (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary in Persian army; takes Pelusium, **2**, 623.
- Lacratidas (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian; opposes Pericles, **3**, 546.
- Lacretelle, Jean Charles Dominique de (1766–1855), French historian; leads movement of French Academy in opposition to censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Lactantius, Firmianus (d. ca. 325 A.D.), Christian Father; tutor of Crispus, **6**, 457; quoted in confutation of Columbus, **22**, 422.
- Lacy, Franz Moritz von (1725–1801), Austrian soldier; administration of, **14**, 450, 451; Prussian sympathiser, **14**, 515.
- Lacy, Hugh de (d. 1186), English soldier; appointed governor of Dublin (1172), **18**, 282; **21**, 375.
- Lacy, Luis de la (1775–1817), Spanish soldier; revolt of, **10**, 382.
- Lacy, Peter (1678–1751), Irish-Russian general; leads forces of Menshikov against Maurice of Saxony, **17**, 330; besieges Azov (1736), **17**, 335; wins battle of Vilmanstrand (1741), **17**, 343.
- Lacy, Walter de (d. 1085), English soldier; opposes revolt of barons (1075), **18**, 189.
- Lade, island in the Aegean Sea; naval battle near (ca. 496 B.C.), **2**, 290; **3**, 337, 406.
- Ladies' Peace, see Peace of Cambray.
- Ladislau or Lancelot, king of Naples 1386–1414; accession of, **8**, 630; reign of, **9**, 234.
- Ladislau, king of Poland, see Wladislaw.
- Ladislau (thirteenth century), king of Serbia; succeeds his brother, Stephen III, **24**, 190.
- Ladmirault, Louis René Paul de (1808–1882), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
- Lady of the Pyramids, a title of Isis, **1**, 98.
- Ladysmith, town in South Africa; British defeated at (1899), **22**, 305; siege of, **21**, 654; **22**, 305; relief of (1900), **22**, 312.
- Lælius, Caius (ca. 236–ca. 160 B.C.), Roman soldier; lieutenant of Scipio the Elder, **5**, 279, 283, 284–289, 291; chosen consul, **5**, 298.
- Lælius, Caius Sapiens (186–ca. 120 B.C.), a Roman soldier; lieutenant of Scipio the Younger, **5**, 310; conversation with Blossius, **5**, 367; friend of Scipio, **5**, 371.
- Lænas, Marcus Popilius, Roman statesman; plebeian consul in the years 359, 356, 350, 348 B.C., **5**, 174–175, 177.
- Lænas, Popilius, Roman senator (44 B.C.); frightens conspirators against Caesar, **5**, 585, 586.
- Lænas, P. Popilius, Roman consul 132 B.C.; banishment of, **5**, 374.
- Læstrygones, fabled race of Sicily, **3**, 200.
- Læta, widow of Roman Emperor Gratian (408 A.D.); charity of, **6**, 552.
- Lætorius (d. 121 B.C.), Roman knight; aids Gracchus, **5**, 379.
- Lætus, Quintus Æmilius, Roman prefect (192 A.D.); assassinates Commodus, **6**, 381; makes Pertinax emperor, **6**, 382; put to death by Julianus, **6**, 385.
- Lævinus, Marcus Valerius (d. 200 B.C.), Roman consul 215 B.C.; at war with Philip V of Macedon, **5**, 262–263; made consul, **5**, 269; commands in Italy, **5**, 266, 270–273; urges war with Carthage, **5**, 287.
- Lævinus, P. Valerius, Roman consul 280 B.C.; at war with Pyrrhus, **5**, 204.
- La Fayette, Louise Motier de (d. 1665), maid of honour to Anne of Austria; influence over Louis XIII, **11**, 470.
- La Fayette or Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis of (1757–1834), a French soldier and statesman; fits out an expedition in cause of American liberty, **12**, 132, 134; **23**, 262; at Newport (1779), **23**, 269–270; skill and heroism of, in Virginia, **23**, 279; in France at the council preceding the Revolution, **12**, 162; in command of national guard, **12**, 211; restrains mob, **12**, 214; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217 seq.; influences duke of Orleans to go into exile, **12**, 223; attempts to take the king to St. Cloud (1791), **12**, 238; quells mob, **12**, 247; influence of, **12**, 249–250; fall of, **12**, 255 seq.; flight of, **12**, 279; elected to the Chamber of 1818, **13**, 23; member of the Carbonari (1822), **13**, 26, 27; visits America (1824–1825), **23**, 349; speaks at funeral of liberal leader Manuel (1827), **13**, 39; welcomed by the towns of Dauphiné (1829), **13**, 42; in July Revolution of 1830, **13**, 48; resigns from national guards, **13**, 58.
- La Fère Champenoise, see Fère Champenoise, La.
- La Feuillade, Louis, Duke de (d. 1725), marshal of France; defeated at Turin (1706), **11**, 621.
- Lafitte, Jacques (1767–1844), French banker and statesman; elected to chamber of



- deputies, **13**, 22; ministry of, **13**, 57-59.
- Lafitte, Jean** (ca. 1780-ca. 1826), French privateer and smuggler; at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 239.
- La Flèche, Hôlie de** (eleventh century), French baron; opposes William Rufus, **18**, 218 seq.
- La Fontaine, Jean de** (1621-1695), French fabulist, **11**, 635.
- La Force**, an old Paris prison; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
- Lagash**, see **Shurpura**.
- Lagidæ or Ptolemies**, Egyptian dynasty 320-30 B.C.; rule of, **3**, 9-10, 22-23; **4**, 562-577.
- Lagny**, town in France; siege of (1432), **11**, 221.
- Lahar**, city of India; siege of (1779), **22**, 94.
- Laharpe, Amédée-Emmanuel de** (1754-1796), Swiss general in the service of France; in Napoleon's Italian campaign, **12**, 425, 427.
- La Hire (Étienne Vignoles)** (ca. 1390-1443), French general; at siege of Montargis, **11**, 189; at Battle of the Herrings, **11**, 192; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198-199; **18**, 530.
- La Hogue**, see **Hogue, La**.
- Lahore**, a division of the Punjab, British India; Ranjit Singh becomes king of (1798), **22**, 151; disorders in, **22**, 152-153.
- Lahore, Treaty of**, treaty between the Sikh and British governments (1846), **22**, 156.
- Laibach (Laybach)**, city of Carniola, Austria-Hungary; Congress of (1821), **14**, 588.
- Laing's Neck**, pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa; battle of (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291; General Buller occupies (1900), **22**, 314.
- Laiote Bessaraba**, Wallachian voyevod 1465-1481; rule of, **24**, 133-135.
- Lais** (fourth century B.C.), a Greek courtesan; influence of, in Corinth, **3**, 192.
- La Jonquière, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de** (1680-1753), French admiral; appointed governor-general of New France, **23**, 198.
- Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake** (1744-1808), English general; commands English forces in Irish revolt of 1798, **21**, 442, 458; as commander-in-chief in India, **22**, 119.
- Lake Champlain**, battle of; see **Plattsburg**.
- Lake Dwellers**; in Lydia, **2**, 423; in Switzerland, **16**, 520-528.
- Lake Erie**, battle of; see **Erie, Lake**, battle of.
- Lake George**, battle of, see **George, Lake**, battle of.
- Lalita Vistara**, standard Sanskrit work on life of Buddha; estimate of, **2**, 536-537.
- Lalléant, Gabriel** (d. 1649), Jesuit missionary; torture of, by North American Indians, **23**, 69-70.
- Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count de, baron de Tollenda** (1702-1766), French soldier; at battle of Fontenoy, **12**, 41; campaigns of, in India, **12**, 47, 79; **22**, 63-64; execution of, **22**, 67.
- Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de** (1751-1830), French politician and litterateur; acts in behalf of the Bog-folk, **12**, 154; in French assembly of 1789, **12**, 162; speaks to Parisian mob, **12**, 211.
- Lamachus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian naval commander; assists people of Smope, **3**, 436, 450; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 596, 601, 603.
- Lamar or Lamar y Cortezar, José** (1778-1830), Spanish-American soldier; elected president of Peru, **23**, 589.
- La Marche**, ancient fortified French city; united to France (ca. 1300 A.D.), **11**, 75.
- La Marck, William de**, see **Marck**.
- La Marfée**, see **Marfée, La**.
- La Marmora, Alfonso Ferrero, Marchese di** (1804-1878), Italian general and statesman; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24-25; at battle of Custoza, **15**, 25-26.
- Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis** (1790-1869), French poet and statesman; espouses cause of popular progress, **13**, 79; speech of, in tribune (1848), **13**, 86-87; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, 87; subdues mob, **13**, 91; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; in civil war in Paris, **13**, 100.
- Lamb, William** (1779-1848), English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne; becomes prime minister, **21**, 569; fall of ministry, **21**, 571; forms new ministry, **21**, 574, 592.
- Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de** (1749-1792), French princess; Louis XV bestows pension upon, **12**, 182; death of, **12**, 271.
- Lambert, John** (1619-1683), English general in the parliamentary service; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, **20**, 117; offers Cromwell the protectorate, **20**, 141; opposes royal designs of Cromwell, **20**, 166; resignation, **20**, 168; subdues Booth's rising, **20**, 202; escape from the Tower, **20**, 209; insurrection of, **20**, 209-210; trial and banishment, **20**, 240.
- Lambert, John**, see **Nicholson, John**.
- Lambert, French commandant in Franco-Prussian War**; at battle of Sedan, **13**, 158.
- Lambert of Spoleto**, king of Italy 894-898 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 591-592; sacks Rome, **8**, 576.
- Lambeth, Treaty of**, a treaty concluded between the earl of Pembroke and Louis VIII of France (1217), **18**, 367.
- Lambruschini, Luigi** (1776-1854), Italian cardinal and politician; influence over Charles X of France, **13**, 35.
- Lambton, John George** (1792-1840), first earl of Durham, English Whig politician; proposes parliamentary reform, **21**, 520; interested in colonisation of New Zealand, **22**, 260; becomes governor-general of Canada (1838), **22**, 338; death, **22**, 339.
- Lame Peace**, see **Longjumeau, Treaty of**.
- Lamego**, town in Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon recaptures (1057), **10**, 428.

- Lamia, Athenian courtesan; honours bestowed upon, **4**, 495.
- Lamian War, war between Athens and Macedonia (323-322 B.C.), **4**, 463-466.
- Lamissio, mythical Lombard king (ca. 400 A.D.); legends of, **7**, 428-429.
- Lamoricière, Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de (1806-1865), French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69, 77; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 101.
- La Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de (1804-1883), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **7**, 580; in Franco-Prussia War, **13**, 173, 174.
- Lamourette, Adrien (1742-1794), French prelate; address to deputies, "Lamourette's Kiss of Peace" (1792), **12**, 256.
- Lampedo, queen of Amazons; divides troops with Queen Marpesia, **2**, 440.
- Lampon (ca. 443 B.C.), Athenian soothsayer; counsels Pausanias, **3**, 372.
- Lamponius, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413-414.
- Lamsdorf, Count Vladimir Nikolaievitch (1845-), Russian statesman; retires from ministry of foreign affairs (1904), **17**, 623.
- Lanassa, daughter of Agathocles; marries Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, **4**, 583.
- La Navidad, first colony in Spanish America; founded by Columbus (1493), **22**, 440.
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- Leclerc**, Victor Emmanuel (1772-1802), French soldier; besieges Almeida, **10**, 319; subdues negro insurrection in Santo Domingo, **12**, 530-531.
- L'Écluse**, battle of, see Sluys.
- Lecompte**, pro-slavery chief justice in Kansas in 1856, **23**, 397.
- Lecompton Constitution**, a pro-slavery constitution drawn up at Lecompton, Kansas (1857), **23**, 402-403.
- Lecote**, Claude Martin (1817-1871), French soldier; killed by mob in Paris (1871), **13**, 182.
- Lecocq**, Robert, bishop of Laon; at meeting of states-general (1356), **11**, 132.
- Lecor**, General, Portuguese commander and administrator in Uruguay in early nineteenth century, **23**, 593, 594.
- Lecourbe**, Claude Joseph (1760-1815), French soldier; carries Alpine passes, **17**, 435; defeats Austrians in Switzerland, **12**, 474; harasses Suvaroff, **12**, 475; with Moreau, **12**, 505.
- Leczinska**, Marie (1703-1768), Polish princess; married to Louis XV of France, **12**, 25; character, **12**, 25, 31; death, 83.
- Ledochowski**, Count Mieczysław (1822-1902) Polish cardinal, archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, **15**, 539.
- Ledru-Rollin**, Alexandre Auguste (1808-1874), French politician; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, 87, 88; ordinance of, dissolving *Compagnies d'élite*, **13**, 96; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
- Lee**, Arthur (1740-1792), American diplomat; activity in Europe during the Revolution, **23**, 267.

- Lee, Charles** (1731-1782), American soldier; at Cambridge, **23**, 248; at Charleston, **23**, 255; falls into hands of the British (1776), **23**, 259; intrigues against Washington, **23**, 267; at battle of Monmouth (1778), **23**, 268; court martial and dismissal of, **23**, 269.
- Lee, Fitzhugh** (1835-1905), American soldier, nephew of Robert E. Lee; reports on Cuba, **23**, 487.
- Lee, Henry**, Henry VIII's almoner; sent on mission to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 125.
- Lee, Henry** (1756-1818), American soldier, known as "Light Horse Harry"; in South Carolina and Georgia (1781), **23**, 278; commander-in-chief of federal troops during whisky insurrection (1794), **23**, 303.
- Lee, Richard Henry** (1732-1794), American statesman; introduces resolution in Continental Congress declaring colonies free and independent (1776), **23**, 251.
- Lee, Robert Edward** (1807-1870), American soldier; aids in suppressing John Brown's raid, **23**, 404; commands Confederate army in Virginia campaign, **23**, 424; at Seven Days' Battle, **23**, 431; at battle of Antietam 1862, **23**, 433; at battle of Fredericksburg, **23**, 436; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436 seq.; invades Pennsylvania, **23**, 437; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; in battle of Spottsylvania (1864), **23**, 447; evacuates Richmond (1865), **23**, 450; surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House (1865), **23**, 451.
- Lee, Rowland** (d. 1543), bishop of Lichfield, warden of Welsh Marches; performs marriage between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, **19**, 134.
- Leete, William** (ca. 1603-1683), colonial governor of Connecticut; administration, **23**, 142.
- Lefebvre, François Joseph** (1755-1820), duke of Dantzic, French soldier; won over by Napoleon, **12**, 484; at establishment of the consulate, **12**, 487; captures Dantzic (1807), **12**, 560; defeats General Blake in Spain, **10**, 342; invades Tyrol (1809), **14**, 563; defeat by Hofer, **12**, 575. commands imperial guard, **12**, 584.
- Lefebvre, Jacques**, see Faber.
- Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Count Charles** (1773-1822), French soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630.
- Lefort, François** (1653- or 1656-1699), Russian admiral and statesman; favourite of Peter the Great, **17**, 255; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; accompanies Peter the Great on travels, **17**, 259 seq.; death, **17**, 266.
- Legal and Political Literary Club**, The, of Vienna; influence of, **14**, 605 seq.
- Legal Tender Act** (1862), financial war measure of the United States; effect of, **23**, 421.
- Legate, Bartholomew** (ca. 1575-1612), English martyr under James I; death, **19**, 494.
- Legendre, Louis** (1756-1797), French revolutionist; speaks in defence of Danton, **12**, 336; joins Thermidorians, **12**, 389; during insurrection of 1795, **12**, 397.
- Leges Tabellariæ**, Roman balloting laws; summary of, **5**, 320 note.
- Legge, George**, Baron Dartmouth (1648-1691), English admiral; commands fleet of James II in channel (1688), **20**, 407-408.
- Legge, William**, second earl of Dartmouth (1731-1801); dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 582; resignation, **20**, 587; re-appointment, **20**, 587.
- Legion of Honor**, an order in France; creation of (1802), **12**, 524.
- Legislation**, see Government, Jurisprudence, Statutes, Congress.
- Legislative Assembly**, the second of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1791-1792) elected under the Constitution of 1791; election and character of, **12**, 248-249; declares war upon Austria, **12**, 251; hostility to king in, **12**, 252; Lafayette's appearance before, **12**, 256; Louis XVI flees to, **12**, 261; relations with the Commune, **12**, 265, 267, 268; establishes the revolutionary tribune, **12**, 268; connection with the September massacres, **12**, 269, 270, 272; quarrels with the Commune, **12**, 273; resolves itself into the National Convention, **12**, 281.
- Legnano**, town in Italy; battle of (1176), **9**, 58; **14**, 104.
- Legrand, Juste Alexandre** (1762-1815), French general; at Austerlitz (1805), **12**, 546.
- Le Grand Ferré (Magnus Ferratus)**, French peasant; story of, **11**, 139 seq.
- Legres-Duval, Abbé** (1765-1819); founds Society of Congregation, **13**, 25-26.
- Lehs**, dynasty in Tongking (1428-1545), **24**, 519.
- Lehwald** (eighteenth century), Prussian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 194, 201, 202, 203.
- Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of** (ca. 1532-1588), English politician and courtier; favoured by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 296-297, 387; marriages, **19**, 297; crimes imputed to, **19**, 298; contemplated marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 299; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; attitude to Elizabeth's proposed marriage, **19**, 353; campaigns in Netherlands, **13**, 490, 506-524; **19**, 360, 388; incompetence in opposing Spanish Armada, **19**, 403; death, **19**, 405; character, **19**, 297-299, 406.
- Leicester, Earl of**, see Montfort.
- Leighton, Alexander** (1568-1649), Scottish divine and physician; attacks Episcopal church, **19**, 571; tortured by Laud, **19**, 571; released from prison, **19**, 583.
- Leinster**, province of Ireland; ruled by Erimon, **21**, 333; establishment and abolishment of cow tribute in, **21**, 334, 344; devastated by Lord Mountjoy, **21**, 417; rebellion of 1798 in, **21**, 459.

Leipsic or Leipzig, city in Germany; riot at (1845), **15**, 417; revolt of (1848), **15**, 440-441.

Leipsic, Battles of: 1. (1631), also called the first battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353-354; 2. (1642), also called the second battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 380; 3. (1813), also called the battle of the Nations, **12**, 604-605; **14**, 576; **17**, 485; **21**, 479.

Leisler, Jacob (d. 1691), American colonist; rebellion of, in New York, **23**, 161.

Leipsic, University of; founded (1409), **8**, 635; protests against execution of Patkul, **16**, 344.

Leipsic Interim, statement of Protestant doctrines formulated in 1568, **14**, 307, 308.

Leith, seaport in Scotland; siege of (1560), **19**, 285; **21**, 255; (1573), **19**, 352.

Leitha, river in lower Austria; battle of (1146), **14**, 91.

Leleges, in ancient history, people who dwelt on coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the Aegean islands; ancient name of Carians, **2**, 417; **3**, 106.

Le Maire or Lemaire, Jacob (d. 1616), Dutch navigator; discovers straits bearing his name, **13**, 574.

Le Mans, see Mans, Le.

Lemberg, city in Galicia; taken by Turks (1672), **24**, 388; battle of (1675), **24**, 388; conquest of (1848), **14**, 648.

Lemercier, Louis Jean Népomucène (1771-1840), French dramatist and poet; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.

Lemnos, island in Aegean Sea; siege of (1771), **24**, 418; battle of (1807), **17**, 401.

Lenni Lenape, see Delawares.

Lennox, Earls of, see Stuart.

Lens, town in France; siege of (1648), **11**, 495.

Lenthall, William (1591-1662), English lawyer and politician; chosen speaker of Long Parliament, **19**, 582; refuses to give up the "five members," **19**, 615.

Lentulus, Cneius, Roman tribune; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 256.

Lentulus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul 327 B.C.; in second Samnite War, **5**, 186.

Lentulus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul 275 B.C.; in war with Pyrrhus, **5**, 208.

Lentulus, Lucius Cornelius ("Crus"), Roman consul 49 B.C.; attitude of, towards Cæsar, **5**, 531.

Lentulus, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Sura (d. 63 B.C.), Roman prætor and politician; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487-491.

Lentulus, Publius ("Spinther"), Roman consul 57 B.C.; favours the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506.

Lenzburg, Count of; rule of, in Schwyz, **16**, 547-548.

Leo I, "the Thracian" or "the Great" (ca. 400-474 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 457-474 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 61-62; relations with Western Empire, **6**, 611-613.

Leo II, Byzantine emperor 474 A.D.; grandson of Leo I; brief reign of, **7**, 62.

Leo III, "the Isaurian" (d. 741 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 717-741 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 197-207; before accession, **7**, 195; accession marks new era, **7**, 197-199; threatened by Saracens, **7**, 201-202; siege of Constantinople, **7**, 202-205; prohibits veneration of pictures, **2**, 376; **7**, 205; revolt against, **7**, 205-206; papacy and, **7**, 206; **8**, 544; death, **7**, 207.

Leo IV, Byzantine emperor 775-780 A.D., **7**, 215-216.

Leo V, "the Armenian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 813-820; reign of, **7**, 221-222; proscribes image worship, **8**, 553; Bulgarian wars of, **7**, 221; **24**, 163.

Leo VI, "the Philosopher" or "the Wise" (d. 911), Byzantine emperor 886-911; reign of, **7**, 228; deposes Photius, **8**, 570.

Leo I, Saint, "the Great" (d. 461 A.D.), pope 440-461 A.D.; intercedes with Attila for Rome, **6**, 593; sermons, **8**, 520; influence on church history, **8**, 527-528; prestige of, **8**, 531.

Leo II, pope 682-683 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 542.

Leo III (d. 816 A.D.), pope 795-816 A.D.; war with Saracens, **7**, 201-204; ecclesiastical reforms, **7**, 205-206; excommunicates Eadberht Praen, **18**, 61; expelled from Rome, **8**, 563; reinstated by Charlemagne, **8**, 563; submits to Charlemagne, **7**, 545; trial of, **8**, 564; crowns Charlemagne emperor, **8**, 564 seq.

Leo IV, pope 847-855 A.D.; repulses Saracen attacks, **8**, 567; pontificate of, **8**, 568.

Leo V, pope 903 A.D.; imprisoned by his successor, **8**, 579.

Leo VI, pope 928-929 A.D.; succeeds John X, **8**, 581.

Leo VII, pope 936-939 A.D.; succeeds John XI, **8**, 582.

Leo VIII, pope 963-965 A.D.; succeeds John XII, **8**, 584; deposed and reinstated, **8**, 585.

Leo IX (Bruno) (1002-1054), pope 1049-1054; war with Normans, **7**, 645; **9**, 69; **11**, 27; reforms, **8**, 591-592.

Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) (1475-1521), pope 1513-1521, son of Lorenzo de' Medici; main treatment, **9**, 439-447; made cardinal, **9**, 387, 388; becomes pope, **9**, 439; assumes power in Florence, **9**, 438; invites peace with Francis I, **9**, 445; opposes republican government in Florence, **9**, 446; makes secret treaty with Charles V, **9**, 446; **14**, 251; attempts to bring Luther to submission, **14**, 254; **19**, 97; death, **9**, 447.

Leo XI (Alessandro de' Medici) (1535-1605), pope 1605, **9**, 492.

Leo XII (Annibale della Genga) (1760-1829), pope 1823-1829; oppressive administration of, **9**, 585.

Leo XIII (Giacchino Pecci) (1810-1903), pope 1878-1903; election, **9**, 630; death, **9**, 634.

Leoben, Peace of, between Napoleon I and Austria (1797), **9**, 552; **14**, 522.



**Leodegar**, prince-abbot of St. Gall; attempts to destroy liberties of Toggenburg (1702-1707), **16**, 658-662; flight and exile, **16**, 660, 661.

**Leon**, one of the former kingdoms of Spain; name given to ancient kingdom of Asturias (914 A.D.), **10**, 43; Ordoño II becomes king, **10**, 43; King Fruela II, **10**, 44; King Ramiro II, **10**, 44; King Ordoño III, **10**, 44; King Sancho I, **10**, 45; Ordoño IV usurps throne, **10**, 45; King Ramiro III, **10**, 45; King Bermudo II, **10**, 46; King Alfonso V, **10**, 46; King Bermudo III, **10**, 47; inroads of Arabs into, **10**, 46, 47; Sancho el Mayor of Navarre invades, **10**, 47; Ferdinand unites to Castile (1037), **10**, 48; secedes from Castile (1157), **10**, 60; wars with Sancho I of Portugal, **10**, 434; finally incorporated with Castile (1230), **10**, 65.

**Leon**, Sir Hervé de, French mercenary commander; besieges Joan of Montfort at Hennebion (1342), **11**, 108, 110.

**Leon**, Ponce de, see Ponce de Leon.

**Leon** of Salamis, executed by the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 6, 20.

**Leon**, Caracas conspirator (eighteenth century), **23**, 577.

**Leonard**, Charles, an Uitlander leader in Transvaal; in reform movement (1892-1895), **22**, 296-298; issues Uitlander manifesto (1895), **22**, 297.

**Leonard**, James W., South African politician; in Uitlander movement (1892-1895), **22**, 296.

**Leonidas** (d. 480 B.C.), Spartan king and hero; succeeds to throne, **3**, 321; defense of Thermopylae, **3**, 321-327; death, **3**, 325, 327.

**Leonnatus** (d. 322 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; in council after Alexander's death, **4**, 423; appointed joint-regent in Asia, **4**, 424, 426; given satrapy of Phrygia, **4**, 428; character, **4**, 467; marches on Macedonia, **4**, 467; slain, **4**, 468.

**Leonora** or **Eleanor** of Austria (1498-1558), sister of Charles V, wife of Dom Emmanuel of Portugal and of Francis I of France; proposed marriage to Francis in Treaty of Madrid, **11**, 321; **19**, 94; Francis I consents to marry, **19**, 105.

**Leonora** de Guzman, see Guzman.

**Leonora Tellez** (d. 1405), wife of Dom Lourenço da Cunha; marries Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 448; recognised as queen, **10**, 449; causes sister's murder, **10**, 449, 450; escapes assassination by Ferdinand's death, **10**, 451; regent of Portugal (1383), **10**, 452; confined in a convent, **10**, 454.

**Leontiades** (fourth century B.C.), polemarch of Thebes; adherent of Sparta, **4**, 130-138.

**Leontis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238.

**Leontiscus** (fourth century B.C.), son of Ptolemy Soter; captured by Demetrius, **4**, 566, 567.

**Leontius** (ca. 650-705 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 695-698 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 192; de-thrones and mutilates Justinian (695 A.D.), **7**, 192; defeated and imprisoned, **7**, 192; vengeance of Justinian upon, **7**, 193.

**Leopard**, English frigate, encounter with American man-of-war *Chesapeake*, **23**, 322.

**Leopold I** (1640-1705), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658-1705; accession (1658), **11**, 519; **14**, 390; wars with France, **11**, 580; **14**, 391; marriage (1667), **11**, 567; various treaties of, concluded with France, **11**, 573, 590; **14**, 395; **11**, 609; at war with Turkey, **24**, 385, 389; flees before Turks (1683), **14**, 396; aids Vienna against Turks, **14**, 397; signs Truce of Ratisbon (1684), **11**, 597; claims crown of Spain, **10**, 276; **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; relations with Hungary, **11**, 617; **14**, 409; death (1705), **14**, 410; characterisation of, **14**, 410 seq.

**Leopold II** (1747-1792), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790-1792; as grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 528; hostility of, towards Emperor Joseph II, **14**, 489; accession (1790), **14**, 491, 497; administration of Tuscany, **14**, 491 seq.; conflict with Kaunitz on matters of foreign policy, **14**, 492 seq.; reply of Prussia to overtures of, **14**, 494 seq.; negotiations for peace with Prussia, **14**, 494 seq.; concludes Treaty of Reichenbach, **14**, 497; pacifies Hungary and Belgium, **14**, 497 seq.; success of diplomacy, **14**, 497; attitude toward France (1790-1792), **14**, 502 seq.; meets Frederick William of Prussia at Pillnitz, **14**, 503; attitude towards French Revolution, **9**, 547 seq.; **14**, 504; aids Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, **14**, 504; concludes alliance with Prussia, **14**, 505; foreign policy, **14**, 504-505; death (1792), **14**, 505; characterisation, **9**, 546-547.

**Leopold I** (1790-1865), king of the Belgians 1831-1865; as prince of Saxe-Coburg declines Greek crown (1830), **24**, 235; reign, **14**, 54-55.

**Leopold II** (1835-), king of the Belgians 1865-; reign, **14**, 56 seq.

**Leopold** (1676-1747), prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Namur (1695), **20**, 451; defends Frederick the Great against Frederick William I, **15**, 151 seq.; at battle of Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171-172; at battle of Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 181.

**Leopold I** (1157-1194), duke of Austria; Richard I of England insults (1191), **8**, 392; makes Richard a prisoner, **8**, 406; **18**, 313; proposed as candidate for emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; death (1194), **18**, 323.

**Leopold II** (1292-1326), duke of Austria 1308-1326; supports Frederick the Handsome's claim to German crown, **14**, 171 seq.; campaigns in Switzerland, **16**,

- 563-565; at battle of Morgarten (1315), **16**, 563-565; offers crown of Germany to Charles IV of France, **14**, 173; defeats Ludwig the Bavarian (1325), **14**, 173; death, **14**, 173.
- Leopold III** (ca. 1350-1386), duke of Austria; at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; death, **16**, 576.
- Leopold** (1835-), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; offered crown of Spain (1870), **10**, 407; **15**, 515 seq.
- Leopold I**, grand duke of Tuscany, see **Leopold II**, emperor.
- Leopold II** (1797-1870), grand duke of Tuscany 1824-1859; uprisings against, **9**, 598.
- Leosthenes** (d. 323 B.C.), Athenian general; in Alexander the Great's service, **4**, 419; plots against Alexander, **4**, 419; raises troops for Athens after Alexander's death, **4**, 463, 464; Athenians elect commander-in-chief, **4**, 464; defeats Antipater, **4**, 465; death, **4**, 466.
- Leotychides** (d. ca. 469 B.C.), king of Sparta; date of reign confused by poet Rhianus, **3**, 148; deposes his brother Demaratus, **3**, 267, 305; in command of allied Greek fleet, **3**, 353; wins battle of Mycale, **3**, 374-378; returns to Sparta, **3**, 382; banishment and death, **3**, 388; **10**, 267.
- Leotychides**, son of Agis II of Sparta; Alcibiades boasts paternity of, **3**, 620, 621; excluded from succession (398 B.C.), **4**, 89, 90.
- Leovigild**, see **Leuvigild**.
- Lepanto**, naval battle of (1571), **9**, 473-476; **10**, 239; **24**, 368.
- Lepcha** or **Rong**, people of Sikkim, **2**, 490.
- Lepelletier**, or **Le Peletier**, de Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel (1760-1793), French regicide; assassination, **12**, 292.
- Lepidus**, Marcus, Roman guardian of Ptolemy V, **4**, 573.
- Lepidus**, Marcus **Æmilius**, Roman consul 79 B.C.; rebels, and is defeated by Catulus, **5**, 457.
- Lepidus**, Marcus **Æmilius**, the Triumvir (d. 13 B.C.), Roman politician; appointed city prefect by Cæsar (49 B.C.), **5**, 535; becomes consul (47 B.C.), **5**, 553; Cæsar sups with, on eve of assassination, **5**, 581, 585; aids Antony, **5**, 586-587, 609, 616; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Antony (43 B.C.), **5**, 617; given government of Africa, **5**, 624; Octavius deprives of power, **5**, 628.
- Lepreata**, Greek tribe, **3**, 362, 363, 586, 587.
- Lepsius**, Karl Richard (1810-1884), German Egyptologist; deciphers hieroglyphics, **1**, 253.
- Lerdo de Tejada y Correal**, Sebastian (1825-1889), Mexican statesman; succeeds to presidency, **23**, 636.
- Lerida**, city in Spain; siege of (1707), **11**, 621; **20**, 476.
- Lerma**, Francisco de Sandoval y Rojas, Duke of (d. 1625), Spanish courtier; prime minister of Philip III, **10**, 261; disgraced, **10**, 262.
- Leroux**, Pierre (1797-1871), French socialistic writer; teachings of, **13**, 205.
- Lesches** (b. ca. 700 B.C.), Greek epic poet, **3**, 493.
- Lesina**, an island in the Adriatic Sea; captured by Venetians (998), **9**, 31.
- Leslie**, Alexander (1580-1661), first earl of Leven, Scotch general; invited by Covenanters to command army, **19**, 576; in first Bishop's War, **19**, 576; in second Bishop's War, **19**, 581; nominal commander-in-chief (1648), **20**, 102.
- Leslie**, David (d. 1682), first Lord Newark, Scotch soldier; directs army under nominal command of earl of Leven, **20**, 102; defeated at Dunbar, **20**, 102-105; taken prisoner by Cromwell at Worcester, **20**, 109.
- Leslie** or **Lesley**, John, see **Ross**.
- Lesseps**, Viscount Ferdinand de (1805-1894), French diplomatist and engineer; inaugurates Suez canal enterprise, **13**, 137; **24**, 456; in Panama scandal, **13**, 195; **23**, 604.
- Lessing**, Gottfried Ephraim (1729-1781), German dramatist and critic, **15**, 335 seq.
- Lestock**, Count Johann Hermann (1692-1767), French surgeon at Russian court; leads plot for accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 347; advancement under Elizabeth, **17**, 352.
- Leszczynska**, Maria, see **Leczynska**.
- Leszczynski**, see **Stanislaus**.
- Leszek I**, king of Poland ca. 800 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Leszek II**, king of Poland 804 A.D.; reign, **24**, 2, 5.
- Leszek III**, king of Poland 810 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Leszek IV**, king of Poland 892 A.D.; reign, **24**, 8.
- Le Tellier** or **Letellier**, Michel (1603-1685), French statesman; war secretary (1661), **11**, 525.
- Leto**, see **Latona**.
- Letts**, branch of Letts-Lithuanian group of Aryan family; influence of Christianity on, **17**, 90.
- Leuchtenberg**, Charles Augustus Eugène Napoléon, Duke of (1810-1835), candidate for Belgian crown, **14**, 54.
- Leuco Syrians**, Greek name for the inhabitants of Cappadocia, *q. v.*
- Leuctra**, village of Greece; battle of (371 B.C.), **3**, 1; **4**, 157-160, 165.
- Leuenberger**, Nicholas (d. 1653), Swiss patriot; leads peasants in revolt of 1652-1653, **16**, 655, 656.
- Leuthar**, duke of the Alamanni; invades Italy (554 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Leuthen**, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 203; **16**, 402.
- Leutwein**, Theodore (1849-), German governor-general of Southwest Africa; administration, **15**, 562.
- Leuvigild** or **Leovigild** (d. 586 A.D.), king of Spain; reign, **10**, 21-23.
- Leven**, Earl of, see **Leslie**, Alexander.

- Levenhaupt or Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig (1659–1719), Swedish soldier; at battle of Holowczyn, **16**, 382–384; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384–386; **17**, 280; at battle of Willmanstrand, **16**, 399; death, **16**, 400.
- Leverett, John (1616–1679), American colonial official; agent of the court of Massachusetts, **23**, 140; major-general in New England, **23**, 145.
- Leveson-Gower, Granville George, see Granville, Earl.
- Lévis, Duke François de (1720–1787), French soldier; succeeds Montcalm as commander of French armies in America (1760), **23**, 222; in Canada, **12**, 66.
- Levites, Hebrew descendants of Levi, forming priesthood; cities of, **2**, 70; temple service, **2**, 115, 128; tithes paid to, **2**, 131–132; judges in Israel, **2**, 207.
- Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig; see Levenhaupt.
- Lewes, town in Sussex, England; battle of (1264), **13**, 380; **21**, 55.
- Lewes, Treaty of (1264), **13**, 380, 381.
- Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), American explorer; explores continent to Pacific, **23**, 318.
- Lewis and Clark Expedition, an expedition to explore the northwestern part of the United States (1803–1806), **23**, 371.
- Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.
- Lex Cassia, Roman agrarian law (494 B.C.), **5**, 129.
- Lex Regia, law conferring empire on Vespasian; Rionzi produces (1347), **9**, 214.
- Lexington, town in Massachusetts (U. S. A.); battle of (1775), **23**, 242–245.
- Leyden, city in Netherlands; siege of (1573–1574), **10**, 243; **13**, 446–451.
- Leyden, University of, founded (1575), **13**, 452.
- Leyva, Antonio de (1480–1536), Spanish soldier; oppresses Milan (1526), **9**, 451.
- Leyva, Antonio de, Spanish general; commander in the Armada (1588), **19**, 393, 395.
- Lhasa, capital of Tibet; description of, **24**, 507; English expedition arrives at (1904), **24**, 510.
- L'Héritier, Jérôme (d. 1789), member of French National Guard; death of, **12**, 220.
- Liancourt, Duke de, see La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.
- Liapunov, Procope Petrovitch (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.
- Liaotung, peninsula in Manchuria; Japanese occupy, **24**, 559; evacuated (1906), **17**, 651.
- Liau-yang, town in Manchuria; battle of, (1904), **17**, 623, 624; **24**, 659.
- Libanius (314–393 A.D.), Greek sophist, **3**, 467.
- Liberal Party, the common designation for the Whig party in England after 1832; ultra-liberals at odds with Brougham (1835), **21**, 574; the Melbourne ministry of 1839, **21**, 594; its fall (1841), **21**, 599; the Russell ministry (1847), **21**, 606; its fall (1852), **21**, 612; the Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; the first Palmerston ministry (1855), **21**, 616; Liberals attempt extension of reform, **21**, 622; the second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; the Russell ministry of 1866, **21**, 632; the secession of the Adullamites (1866), **21**, 632; the conversion of Gladstone to Liberal principles, **21**, 634; the first Gladstone ministry (1869–1874), **21**, 635–639; the second Gladstone ministry (1880–1885), **21**, 643–647; the third Gladstone ministry (1886), **21**, 648; the fourth Gladstone ministry (1892–1894), **21**, 650; the Rosebery ministry (1894–1895), **21**, 650–651; the Campbell-Bannerman ministry (1905–), **21**, 663.
- Liberal Unionists, seceders from the English Liberal party on question of Home Rule for Ireland, **21**, 648.
- Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839–1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.
- Liberty Tree, a historic elm in Boston, **23**, 232.
- Libo, Caius Pœtelius, Roman consul 346, 333, 326 B.C., **5**, 175.
- Libo, Drusus, conspirator against Tiberius (16 A.D.), **6**, 135.
- Libo, Marcus Pœtelius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
- Libraries:
- Alexandrian, alleged destruction of, **3**, 163–164.
  - Assyrian, described (Assurnazirpal), **1**, 618–623.
  - Italian, mediæval, **9**, 183; Bibliotheca Mediceo-Laurentiana at Florence, **9**, 354.
  - Roman, Cæsar opens first public, **5**, 575; Domitian restores libraries at Rome, **6**, 261–262.
- Libya, ancient country of North Africa; wars with Egypt and Syria, **1**, 143, 535; Phœnicians colonise, **2**, 276, 308, 356, 360; **3**, 202, 206; Carthage masters, **2**, 311, 315, 360; oracle of, consulted by Cræsus, **2**, 454; war with Persia, **2**, 611, 616; mentioned by Homer, **3**, 198; under the Ptolemies, **4**, 428, 476, 569, 574.
- Libys, Spartan admiral, brother of Lysander, blockades Piræus (403 B.C.), **4**, 13–14.
- Lichnowski, Prince Felix Maria Andreas von (1814–1848), Prussian general; killed by mob, **15**, 452.
- Lichtenau, Wilhelmina, Countess of (1752–1820); mistress of Frederick William II, **15**, 257.
- Lichtenstein, Prince Joseph Wenzel von (1696–1772), Austrian soldier; defeats French and Spanish at Piacenza (1746), **12**, 42; **14**, 433.
- Licinian Laws or Rogations, a collection of statutes promulgated by Licinius (376

B.C.); main treatment, **5**, 170-176; revised by Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 361-362.

**Licinius** (Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus), Roman emperor 307-324 A.D.; made emperor by Galerius, **6**, 439; marriage, **6**, 441; persecutes relations and friends of Maximin, **6**, 442; struggle with Constantine, **6**, 442-448; imprisonment and death, **6**, 449.

**Licinius**, Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; political reforms of (376 B.C.), **5**, 170-174.

**Liebert**, Colonel, German colonial governor of East Africa; administration of, **15**, 558.

**Liebertwolkwitz**, a village in Saxony, near Leipzig; battle of (1813), **15**, 317.

**Liebknicht**, Wilhelm (1826-1900), German politician and journalist; becomes disciple of Marx, **15**, 500; forms Social Democratic party, **15**, 533.

**Lief Ericson** (eleventh century), a Scandinavian explorer; plants colony in Vinland, **16**, 48-49; adopts Christianity, **16**, 65.

**Liège**, a city in Belgium; insurrection in (1409), **11**, 166; surrenders to Charles the Bold (1466), **13**, 356; Prussia's share in revolt of (1789), **15**, 268-269.

**Liegnitz**, a city in Silesia, Prussia; Mongols defeat Germans and Poles at (1241), also called battle of Wahlstatt, **14**, 118; Frederick the Great defeats Austrians at (1760), **15**, 218-219.

**Lifford**, a town in Ireland; Shane O'Neill defeated at, **21**, 407.

**Ligarius**, Quintus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; in conspiracy against Caesar (44 B.C.), **5**, 581, 584.

**Light Brigade**, Charge of the, charge made under Lord Cardigan at Balaklava (Oct. 25th, 1854), **17**, 572; **21**, 616.

**Lights**, a Jewish festival, **2**, 150.

**Ligny**, a village in Belgium; Napoleon defeats Blücher at (1815), **12**, 625; **14**, 580; **15**, 329-331; **21**, 481.

**Ligny**, John of, see Luxembourg-Ligny.

**Ligonier**, John, Earl Ligonier (1680-1770), English soldier; at battle of Lauffeld (1747), **20**, 569.

**Ligurian Republic**, a former state in northern Italy; constituted by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 556; reorganised by Napoleon (1800), **9**, 564; receives new charter from Napoleon, **9**, 566; incorporated with France (1805), **9**, 569; **12**, 540; see also Genoa.

**Ligurians**, tribe in Italy; similarity of, to early Greek race, **3**, 34; subjugated by Rome, **5**, 302, 407.

**Li Hung Chang** (1821-1901), Chinese statesman; relations with Korea, **24**, 555; increased power of, **24**, 555; signs Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), **24**, 559; death of, **24**, 575.

**Lilburne**, John (1614-1657), English Puritan agitator; persecuted, **19**, 572; liberated from imprisonment, **19**, 583; trial and release of, **20**, 9; petitions parliament, **20**, 92-93, 115; acquittal of, **20**, 115.

**Lille**, French city; ceded to France by Flanders, **11**, 77; sieges of (1667), **11**, 569; (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; (1792), **12**, 288.

**Lille**, Jourdan de, see Casaubon.

**Liliuokalani**, last queen of the Hawaiian Islands; revolt against (1893), **23**, 484.

**Lima e Silva**, Francisco de (1785-1853), Brazilian general and statesman; member board of regency (1830), **23**, 658.

**Limbus**, a tribe, northern India, **2**, 490.

**Limerick**, a city in the south of Ireland; sieges of (1651), **20**, 117; (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 432.

**Limerick**, Treaty of, **21**, 434.

**Limetanus**, C. Mamilius, Roman tribune (110 B.C.); investigates Jugurtha's bribery, **5**, 387.

**Limigantes**, name assumed by rebelling Sarmatian slaves; success of, **6**, 464; extinction of, **6**, 479.

**Limoges**, city in France; siege of (1370), **11**, 151; **18**, 482.

**Lincoln**, town in England; battles of (1141), **18**, 248; (1216), **21**, 51; siege of (1192), **18**, 314.

**Lincoln**, Abraham (1809-1865), the sixteenth president of the United States; position of, on Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402; Republican candidate from Illinois for senate (1858), **23**, 404; in Lincoln-Douglas debate, **23**, 404; nominated for president (1860), **23**, 407; elected president, **23**, 408; inauguration, **23**, 413; issues call to arms, **23**, 415; calls special session of congress (1861), **23**, 420; first message to congress, **23**, 421; revokes Fremont's emancipation proclamation, **23**, 422; proclaims blockade of Confederate ports, **23**, 422; action in Trent affair, **23**, 424; message to congress on emancipation, **23**, 435; issues proclamation of emancipation (1863), **23**, 435; supersedes Hooker with Meade in command of Union army before Gettysburg, **23**, 437; gives General Grant free rein in his final campaigns, **23**, 443; Democrats oppose his arbitrary military arrests, **23**, 449; re-elected president (1864), **23**, 450; idea of status of seceding states, **23**, 454, 455; plan of reconstruction of, **23**, 455, 456; assassinated, **23**, 451, 459; estimates of, **23**, 451-453.

**Lincoln**, Benjamin (1733-1810), American soldier; causes British to retire from South Carolina, **23**, 271; attacks Savannah, **23**, 271; surrenders Charleston (1780), **23**, 274; suppresses Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts (1787), **23**, 287.

**Lincoln**, Earl of, see Pole, John de la.

**Lindesay** or **Lindsay**, Alexander de (thirteenth century), Scottish nobleman; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; deserts Wallace, **21**, 71.

**Lindner**, Friedrich Ludwig (1772-1845), German political writer; pamphlets of, **15**, 382, 384; policy of, **15**, 386 seq.

**Linde**, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 556.

**Lindsey**, 4th Earl of, see Bertie.

- Linen Legion**, a picked body of Roman soldiers; origin of (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.
- Lines of Weissenburg**, see **Weissenburg**.
- Ling**, emperor of China in sixth century B.C.; Confucius born during reign of, **24**, 543.
- Lingua cortigiana**, the purest early Italian dialect; encouraged by Frederick II, **9**, 90; perfection of, **9**, 185.
- Liniers y Brémont**, Santiago Antonio Maria de (1756-1810), Spanish soldier; defends Spanish-American colonies against British, **23**, 579; viceroy to Argentina, **23**, 591; in Uruguay, **23**, 592.
- Linnæus**, Carolus (Karl von Linne) (1707-1778), Swedish botanist, **16**, 398.
- Linus**, Greek poet, preceptor of Hercules, **3**, 473.
- Lionne**, Hughes de (1611-1671), marquis of Bery, French statesman; secretary of state under Louis XIV, **11**, 541; diplomacy of, **11**, 571.
- Lipan**, battle of (1434), **14**, 213.
- Lipoxais**, legendary ancestor of a Scythian tribe, **2**, 404.
- Lippa**, a town in Hungary; taken by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
- Lippe-Bückeburg**, Count of, see **Schaumburg-Lippe**, Count of.
- Lippe-Schaumburg**, Count of, see **Schaumburg-Lippe**.
- Lippi**, Fra Filippo (1412-1469), Italian painter; patronised by Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 360.
- Liprandi**, Paul Petrovitch (1796-1864), Russian soldier; in siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 571; in battle of Inkerman, **17**, 573.
- Lisbon**, the capital city of Portugal; earthquake of (Nov. 1, 1755), **10**, 525-527.
- Lisenko**, General, Russian soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582.
- L'Isle Adam**, Philippe de Villiers de (1464-1534), grand master of St. John of Jerusalem; at siege of Rhodes, **4**, 448; **24**, 344.
- Lisle**, Alice (1614-1685), an English woman; trial of, **20**, 372, 373.
- Lisle**, Viscount, see **Brandon**, Charles.
- L'Isle**, Claude Joseph Rouget de (1760-1836), author of *La Marseillaise*, **12**, 260 note.
- Lissa**, island of Dalmatia; naval battle at (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 27, 496.
- Lisovski**, a Russian soldier; commands forces of Dmitri IV (1608), **17**, 233.
- List**, Friedrich (1789-1846), German political economist, **14**, 604.
- Litbert**, bishop of Cambray; pilgrimage to Holy Land (1054), **3**, 328.
- Literature**:
- Arabian, **8**, 8-9, 18-19, 20-21, 214, 223, 255, 276.
  - Babylonian and Assyrian, **1**, 525-530, 536-543, 623-626.
  - Bulgarian, ancient, **24**, 163; modern revival, **24**, 176.
  - Chinese, **24**, 537-538, 540, 564-565.
  - Dutch, **13**, 593-598.
  - Egyptian, **1**, 257-262; **2**, 209.
  - English: literary influence of Alfred the Great, **18**, 83; summary of Anglo-Saxon period, **18**, 164-167; time of Chaucer and Gower, **18**, 496-497; age of Elizabeth, **19**, 462-468; age of James I, **19**, 523-524; under the Restoration, **20**, 347-351; under Anne, **20**, 498-500; the letters of Junius, **20**, 612-613.
  - French: founding of the Académie, **11**, 474, note; age of Richelieu, **11**, 633-637; golden age (Louis XIV), **11**, 640-647; eighteenth century (Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu), **12**, 111-116, 655-661.
  - German: beginnings, under the Hohenstaufen, **14**, 144-147; age of Hans Sachs, **14**, 278-279; the golden age (the eighteenth century), **15**, 333-349; revival in Austria (early nineteenth century), **14**, 506; nineteenth century in Germany, **15**, 355-359.
  - Greek: Homer as a painter of the heroic age, **3**, 76-98; progress under Pistratus, **3**, 228-230; literature of Marathon and Salamis; Æschylus, **3**, 422; libraries in Athens, **3**, 473; golden age (Pericles), **3**, 492-507; Euripides and Aristophanes, **4**, 27-32.
  - Hebrew, **2**, 4-5, 33-35, 113, 115, 137-138; the prophets and the Semitic style, **2**, 213-226.
  - Indo-Aryan, **2**, 490-492, 503, 526, 542-543.
  - Icelandic, **16**, 78, 129-132.
  - Irish: bards, **21**, 343-344; eighteenth century, **21**, 437-438.
  - Italian: early renaissance, **9**, 178-181; influence of Arabs on, **9**, 182; golden age (Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio), **9**, 186-203; age of the Medici, **9**, 391-392; Ariosto and Machiavelli, **9**, 405-407; Tasso, **9**, 483.
  - Japanese, **24**, 624, 649.
  - Latin: beginnings, **5**, 358; literature of later republic, **5**, 643-651; Augustan age, **6**, 101-115.
  - Lydian, **2**, 434.
  - Persian, **2**, 634; **24**, 491-493.
  - Phœnician, **2**, 318-319, 349.
  - Polish, **24**, 38-39, 43, 57.
  - Portuguese, **10**, 443, 560.
  - Russian, **17**, 89, 516-517.
  - Scandinavian, **16**, 77-79, 81, 484.
  - Scottish, **21**, 59, 125-127, 159, 171, 206, 221-223, 289, 327.
  - Servian, **17**, 89.
  - Spanish, **10**, 128, 208, 258, 301.
  - Turkish, **24**, 305-306, 354, 363-365, 393; see also **Poetry**.
- Lithuania**, formerly a principality of Europe; rise of, **17**, 147; united to Poland, **24**, 41, 46; Russian conquest in, **24**, 97.
- Litipris**, king of Nairi, see **Sarduris**.
- Little Parliament**, parliament convened by Cromwell (1653), **20**, 137 seq.
- Little Round Top**, see **Gettysburg**, battle of.
- Liturgy**, English, under Elizabeth, **19**, 280.
- Liutprand** or **Luitprand** (ca. 920-972), bishop of Cremona; chronicle of, **8**, 580.
- Liutprand**, king of the Lombards ca. 712-744 A.D.; reign, **7**, 447-456; treaty with Venice, **9**, 28, 307.
- Liuva II**, king of the Visigoths; assassinated, **10**, 24.

- Livadia**, Treaty of, a treaty between China and Russia (1879), **24**, 554.
- Liverpool**, Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2d Earl of (1770-1828), English statesman, premier 1812-1827; anti-Napoleonic policy of, **21**, 477; desirous of conclusion of American War (1814), **21**, 480; domestic policy of ministry (1816), **21**, 486-487.
- Livia**, Drusilla (ca. 55 B.C.-29 A.D.), wife of Augustus, Roman emperor; marriages, **5**, 630; **6**, 116; intrigues, **6**, 117-119; death and character, **6**, 120.
- Livingston**, Sir Alexander (fifteenth century), Scottish statesman; regent for James II of Scotland (1437-1446), **21**, 180-183.
- Livingston**, Robert R. (1746-1813), American statesman and jurist; negotiations with France, **23**, 317.
- Livonia**, Russian province; surrendered to Poland (1561), **24**, 46; ceded to Sweden (1660), **24**, 55.
- Livs**, Finnish tribe; development, **17**, 86.
- Livy** (Titus Livius) (59 B.C.-17 A.D.), Roman historian; criticism of, **1**, 4-6; **6**, 107-109.
- Lixitæ**, Libyan shepherd tribe in tradition, **2**, 357.
- Lixus**, king of Lydia ca. 600 B.C., **2**, 430.
- Llewelyn** or **Llywelyn** ab Gruffydd (d. 1282), prince of Wales 1246-1282; gives hostages to John, king of England, **13**, 339; rebels against Edward I, **13**, 396-397.
- Lloyd**, Charles Dalton Clifford (1844-1891), English statesman; reforms of, in Egypt (1883-1884), **24**, 463.
- Lloyd**, Thomas (1640-1694), colonial governor of Pennsylvania; as president of colonial council intrusted with great seal of colony on Penn's departure (1684), **23**, 43.
- Lloyd**, William (1627-1717), English prelate, bishop of St. Asaph; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence to James II, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398-400.
- Loano**, town in Italy; battle (1795), **12**, 409.
- Lobanov-Rostovski**, Prince Alexei Borisovitch (1825-1896), Russian statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1895), **17**, 618.
- Lobau**, George Mouton, Count de (1770-1838), French soldier; at battle of Esslingen, **12**, 573; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 641-642.
- Lobositz**, town in Bohemia; battle (1756), **15**, 190.
- Loch**, Sir Henry Brougham (1827-), English colonial official; visits Pretoria to secure relief for British subjects in the Transvaal (1894), **22**, 296.
- Lochmaberry**, town in Scotland; battle (1485), **21**, 196.
- Loch Ore**, place in Scotland; battle (83 A.D.), **21**, 4.
- Locke**, John (1632-1704), English philosopher; estimate of, **20**, 499-500; ideas on American government, **23**, 37; formulates Grand Model Constitution for Carolina, **23**, 49-51.
- Lockhart**, Sir William (d. 1675), British statesman and jurist; sent by Cromwell as ambassador to Louis XIV of France (1657), **20**, 170; at siege of Dunkirk (1658), **20**, 173.
- Locri**, town in Italy; settled, **3**, 198; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593-594.
- Locris**, in ancient geography a district in Greece; Italian colonies, **3**, 198, 200; relations with Athens, **3**, 428, 434, 531.
- Locusta** (first century A.D.), a Roman professional poisoner; prepares the poison for Emperor Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178; furnishes poison to Nero (68 A.D.), **6**, 222.
- Locusts**, Plague of, see **Plagues**.
- Lodges**, see **Freemasonry**.
- Lodi**, city in Italy; diet at (1166), **9**, 54; battle (1796), **12**, 428-429; **14**, 512.
- Lodi**, Afghan dynasty in India (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), **22**, 24.
- Lodovico** the Moor, see **Sforza**, **Lodovico**.
- Loegaire** (fifth century A.D.), Irish hero, **21**, 342.
- Lofteh**, village in Bulgaria; battle of (1811), **17**, 467.
- Loftus**, Lord Augustus (1817-1904), English diplomatist; governor of New South Wales (1879), **22**, 240.
- Logan**, John A. (1826-1886), American soldier and statesman; unsuccessful candidate for vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.
- Logroño**, city in Castile, Spain; battle of (1521), **10**, 223.
- Loison**, Louis Henri (1770-1816), French soldier; at crossing of the Alps, **12**, 499.
- Loja**, town in Granada, Spain; battle of (1482), **10**, 143.
- Lokalar**, town in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
- Lollards**; (1) sect of religious reformers in Holland, **13**, 376; (2) followers of Wyclif in England, **13**, 495; persecution of, **13**, 527.
- Lomakin**, Russian general; sent against Turcomans (1877), **17**, 615.
- Lombard**, John William (1767-1812), Prussian minister; ambassador to Napoleon, **15**, 285.
- Lombard League**, a defensive alliance of the cities of Lombardy; formed (1167), **9**, 55; **14**, 101; renewed (1226), **9**, 91-92.
- Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom** in northern Italy; founded (1815), **9**, 579; in 1821, **9**, 584; in 1848, **9**, 598 seq.; **14**, 641-644; united with Italy (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 30.
- Lombards** (Langobardi, Longobardi), Germanic tribe; name and origin, **7**, 115-116; early history and establishment in Italy under Alboin, **7**, 426-456; **9**, 2, 17-18, 23; Liutprand, king of, allied with Charles Martel, **7**, 498-500; overthrown by the Franks, **7**, 509, 513-516; **9**, 2, 18, 23; in wars with Venice, **9**, 26, 27-28; see also **Lombardy**.
- Lombard's Kop**, Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 305.
- Lombardy**, division of northern Italy; ancient kingdom, **7**, 426-456; overthrown, **7**, 513-516; cities of, **9**, 36-39; invaded by Frederick Barbarossa, **9**, 47 seq.; invaded

- by Normans, **9**, 72; feudal tyranny in, **9**, 106, 240-241; invaded by Frederick II of Germany, **9**, 91-92; submits to Charles of Anjou, **9**, 111; under the Visconti, **9**, 242-258; as an Austrian province, **9**, 543 seq.; conquered by Napoleon, **9**, 550 seq.; erected into kingdom with Venetia (1814), **9**, 579; see Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.
- Loménie de Brienne**, Etienne Charles de (1727-1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; ministry of, **12**, 144-147.
- Lomonosov**, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711-1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.
- Lonato**, town in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 433.
- Londinium**, Roman name for London, *q. v.*
- London**, the capital of England; in Roman times, **6**, 188, 193; rebuilt by Alfred the Great, **18**, 484; at time of the Norman conquest, **18**, 170, 172; at time of Henry II, **18**, 298-299; in Chaucer's time, **18**, 484; Wat Tyler rebellion, **18**, 490 seq.; decorated to receive Henry V, **18**, 537; at time of Henry VII, **19**, 50 seq.; at time of James I, **19**, 518-521; in the great Civil War, **19**, 536; **20**, 52, 55; great plague (1665), **20**, 248; great fire (1666), **20**, 253-256; attempt to take away charter of, **20**, 302; in 1685, **20**, 334-346; Lord George Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635; commercial panic (1847), **20**, 609; exposition (1851), **20**, 666.
- London**, Treaties of (1827), **21**, 534-535; (1854), **17**, 562; see also London Protocol.
- London Company**, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587-589.
- Londonderry**, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.
- Londonderry**, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.
- London Protocol**, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 453; **16**, 441.
- Longa**, Mariano de Renvalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.
- Longaspada**, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.
- Longbeard**, see Fitzosbert, William.
- Longchamp**, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315-316.
- Longinus**, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210-273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.
- Long Island**, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.
- Long Island**, battle of (1776), **23**, 256.
- Longjumeau**, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.
- Longobardi**, see Lombards.
- Long Parliament**, see Government.
- Longstreet**, James (1821-1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.
- Longsword**, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.
- Longueville**, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619-1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazou maligns, **11**, 492-493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.
- Longueville**, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640-1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.
- Longueville**, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.
- Longus**, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.
- Long Walls of Athens**; construction of, **3**, 425-427; demolishment of, **3**, 641-642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117-118.
- Longwy**, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Lookout Mountain**, battle of, see Chattanooga.
- Lopez**, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795-1862), president of Paraguay 1844-1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez**, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826-1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez**, Narciso (ca. 1798-1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.
- Lord of the Isles**, see Isles, Lord of the.
- Lorenzino de' Medici**, see Medici.
- Lorenzo de' Medici**, see Medici.
- Lorges**, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630-1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.
- Lorient**, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45-46.
- Loris-Melikov**, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826-1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.
- Lorraine** (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

- Charles the Bald and Louis the German (870 A.D.), **11**, 6; becomes separate kingdom (887 A.D.), **11**, 10; acquired by Charles the Simple, **11**, 15; acquired by Henry I of Germany (925), **13**, 278; Henry V of Germany bestows Lower Lorraine on Godfrey the Bearded (ca. 1106), **13**, 290; Henry II of France acquires part of (1552), **11**, 342-343; France confirmed in possession of (1648), **11**, 496; part ceded to Germany (1871), **15**, 529.
- Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of (1524-1574), French prelate and diplomat; Henry II of France honours, **11**, 338; arrogance of, **11**, 353-354.
- Lorraine, Catherine Marie, see Montpensier.
- Lorraine, Charles of (1571-1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendancy of, in Poitou, **11**, 448; deprived of office of admiral, **11**, 464; in war with Richelieu, **11**, 467; death, **11**, 464 note.
- Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1643-1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, **11**, 580; driven from his estates by France, **14**, 32; in war against Turkey (1683-1687), **14**, 396-398; **24**, 391, 395.
- Lorraine, Charles of (1712-1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38-39; **14**, 431-432; **15**, 169, 173-174; in second Silesian War, **12**, 42; **15**, 179; in third Silesian War, **15**, 194; becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), **15**, 203.
- Lorraine, Charles of, see Aumale.
- Lorraine, Charles of, see Mayenne.
- Lorraine, Claude of (1496-1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, **11**, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, **11**, 352-353.
- Lorraine, François of, "Le Balafre" (1519-1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, **9**, 469; **11**, 347; at battle of St. Quentin, **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at capture of Calais, **11**, 347-348; defends prince of Condé, **11**, 354-355; becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, **11**, 356; declares war against Protestants, **11**, 357-358; **19**, 329-330; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 359; death of, **11**, 359; characterisation of, **11**, 359.
- Lorraine, Henry I of, "Le Balafre" (1550-1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician; retires from court, **11**, 370; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 373-374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), **11**, 383-384; in war of the three Henrys, **11**, 384-387; policy of, towards Henry III, **11**, 388-389; assassination, **11**, 390-391; characterisation of, **11**, 388.
- Lorraine, Henry II of (1614-1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, **9**, 489; **11**, 496.
- Lorraine, Henri de, see Harcourt.
- Lorraine, Henry de, see Mayenne.
- Lorraine, Louis of (1555-1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, **11**, 391.
- Lost Colony of Roanoke, see Roanoke.
- Lostwithiel, town in England; battle of (1644), **20**, 25.
- Lot, nephew of Abraham, in Old Testament history; story of wife, **2**, 47.
- Lothair I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840-855 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 557-561, 565-578; interference of, in papal election, **8**, 566; death, **7**, 578-579.
- Lothair (II) the Saxon, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133-1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, **8**, 602; **13**, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; campaign in Italy, **14**, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, **14**, 90; in Denmark, **16**, 146, 147; death, **14**, 90.
- Lothair (941-986), king of France 954-986 A.D.; reign of, **11**, 19-20.
- Lothringer, Abbé, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, **12**, 321.
- Lotus, plant sacred to Hindus, **2**, 487.
- Loubet, Émile (1838-), French statesman; premier, **13**, 195; president of France, **13**, 196 seq.
- Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1705-1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), **22**, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), **23**, 213; recalled, **23**, 214.
- Loudoun Hill, Scotland; battles of (1679), **21**, 305; (1807), **18**, 424; **21**, 93.
- Loughborough, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), **21**, 489.
- Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire" (778-840 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814-840 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 557-565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D.), **8**, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), **10**, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, **7**, 554; meets pope at Rheims, **8**, 565; divides empire among his sons, **7**, 557-559; sons revolt against, **7**, 559; humiliated by church, **7**, 560; returns to power, **7**, 561-562; visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), **16**, 41 seq.; last years and death, **7**, 563-565.
- Louis "the German" (ca. 804-876 A.D.), king of the Eastern Franks 843-876 A.D.; rebels against his father, **7**, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, **7**, 566-568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 571-573; reign of, **7**, 575-582.
- Louis II (ca. 822-875 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855-875 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 578-581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, **7**, 578.
- Louis III (ca. 880-924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901-905 A.D.; crowned by Benedict IV, **8**, 579; reign, **7**, 592.



**Louis (III) "the Younger"** (ca. 825–882 A.D.), son of Louis the German, king of the East Franks 877–882 A.D.; unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, 7, 577; rebels against father, 7, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, 7, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, 7, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), 7, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, 7, 585; routs Danish pirates, 7, 585; paralysis and death of, 7, 585–587; character of, 7, 583.

**Louis (III) "the Child"** (893–911 A.D.), king of Germany 900–911 A.D., 7, 593–595.

**Louis (IV) "the Bavarian"** (ca. 1287–1347), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–1347; main treatment, 14, 169–178; defeats Frederick the Handsome at Gammelsdorf, 14, 169; elected emperor, 14, 169, 170; defeats and captures Frederick at Muhl Dorf, 14, 171; conflict with John XXII, 8, 627; 14, 170, 172, 173–175; reconciliation with Frederick, 14, 173; deposes John and makes Nicholas V pope, 14, 174; in Italy, 9, 147–152, 155, 216; Rienzi summons to Rome, 9, 216; establishes independence of empire against papacy, 14, 176; acquires the Tyrol, 14, 176; excommunicated by Clement VI, 8, 628; 14, 176, 177; death, character, and policy of, 14, 177, 178.

**Louis I (Ludwig)** (1786–1868), king of Bavaria 1825–1848; befriends cause of Greeks in 1821, 15, 384; abdicates, 15, 433.

**Louis II** (1845–1886), king of Bavaria 1864–1886; joins the North German Confederation, 15, 499; joins German cause in Franco-Prussian War, 15, 521; suicide of, 15, 539.

**Louis I**, king of France, see **Louis I**, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

**Louis (II) "the Stammerer"** (846–879 A.D.), king of the West Franks 877–879 A.D.; crowned king of France, 11, 7; divides kingdom with Ludwig of Saxony, 11, 7; death of, 7, 584; 11, 7.

**Louis III** (ca. 863–882 A.D.), king of the West Franks 879–882 A.D.; reign of, 7, 585–587; 11, 7.

**Louis (IV) "d'Outremer"** (921–954 A.D.), king of France 936–954 A.D.; becomes king, 11, 17; ally of Otto II, 11, 17; allies himself with Normandy, 11, 18; taken prisoner, 11, 18; re-instatement and death, 11, 18.

**Louis (V) "the Sluggard"** (ca. 967–987 A.D.), last Carolingian king of France 986–987 A.D.; accession to throne, 11, 20; rivalry with Hugh Capet, 11, 21.

**Louis (VI) "the Fat"** (ca. 1080–1137), king of France 1108–1137; accession of, 11, 30; reforms, 11, 31; enfranchises towns, 11, 31; extends his power, 11, 31; defeated by Henry I of England, 11, 31; conquests in Aquitaine and Flanders, 11, 32; death, 11, 33; characterisation, 11, 34 seq.

**Louis (VII) "the Young"** (ca. 1120–1180), king of France 1137–1180; accession of, 11, 33; supports second crusade, 8, 359–360; 9, 78; 11, 33; in wars of Toulouse and Champagne, 11, 33; desire of, to return to Palestine, 8, 379; death, 11, 34.

**Louis (VIII) "the Lion"** (1187–1226), king of France 1223–1226; invades England, 18, 352–353; 21, 51; accession of, 11, 56; wrests Poitou from Henry III, 11, 56; conquers Languedoc, 11, 57; death, 11, 58.

**Louis (IX) "St. Louis"** (1215–1270), king of France 1226–1270; minority of, 11, 58; refuses imperial crown, 11, 59; first crusade of, 8, 434–435; 11, 60; takes Damietta, 8, 436; taken prisoner by Moslems, 8, 442 seq.; negotiations for release of, 8, 446–447; negotiations with China, 24, 290; returns to France, 8, 447; 11, 61; arbitrator, 11, 61; 13, 293; second crusade of, 8, 450–451; 11, 61; treaties with England and Aragon, 11, 61; crusade of, turned against Tunis, 8, 451; 11, 62; death, 8, 451; 11, 62; characterisation, 11, 58, 62–63.

**Louis (X) "the Quarreler"** (1289–1316), king of France 1314–1316; accession of, 11, 89; seizes property of Templars, 8, 459; relations of, with Flanders, 13, 319; death of, 11, 90.

**Louis XI** (1423–1483), king of France 1461–1483; leader of Fraguerie, 11, 231–232; marries Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland, 11, 235; 21, 175; accession of, 11, 247; War of Public Weal, 11, 250; relations of, with Juan II of Aragon, 10, 113; project of, to reconcile Swiss with house of Austria, 16, 595; founds order of St. Michael, 11, 263; struggle of, with Charles the Bold, 11, 254 seq.; 14, 221 seq.; at the mercy of Charles the Bold, 13, 356; arbitrates with Edward IV, 11, 265, 266; 13, 360; executes duke de Nemours, 11, 269–270; 18, 601; provokes war with Maximilian, 11, 270; relations with Switzerland, 16, 603, 604; concludes Treaty of Arras, 11, 272; death, 11, 272–273; characterisation, 11, 247, 249, 265, 273–274; 18, 582; estimates of, 11, 273–274.

**Louis XII** (1462–1515), king of France 1498–1515; early years, 11, 279, 280, 284–285; accession of, 11, 293; 19, 37; diminishes taxes, 11, 294; divorces Joanna to gain Brittany by a marriage with Anne, 11, 295; claims Milan, 9, 420, 421; 11, 297, 298; alliance with Ferdinand of Spain, 10, 164; 11, 298; alliance with Maximilian, 11, 298; designs on Venice, 11, 298, 299; war with Maximilian, 9, 429–430; 11, 300, 301; alliance with Philip I of Castile, 10, 180; in League of Cambray, 9, 432–433; 11, 301; battle of Agnadello, 11, 301; loses Milan, Genoa and Navarre, 11, 302; wins battle of Ravenna, 11, 302; relations of, with Swiss, 11, 302; 16, 612, 616; internal

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**Louis XIII** (1601–1643), king of France 1610–1643; main treatment, **11**, 432–486; accession, **11**, 432; under regency of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 432–438; states-general, **11**, 436–438; marriage, **11**, 438; under influence of Luynes, **11**, 443–449; Richelieu gains ascendancy over, **11**, 449; at war with Huguenots, **11**, 445–448, (siege of La Rochelle), 452–456; war in Italy against Spain, **9**, 505–506; **11**, 460–461; the "day of dupes," **11**, 462–465; conspiracy of Montmorency and Gaston of Orleans, **11**, 465–466; invades Lorraine, **11**, 467; wars with Austria, **11**, 468–469; conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 478–480; Catalan insurrection and, **10**, 267–268; patron of Hugo Grotius, **13**, 597; relations with Holland, **13**, 562–563, 579; death, **11**, 484; characterisations, **11**, 470–472, 484.

**Louis (XIV)** "le Grand" (The Grand Monarch) (1638–1715), king of France 1643–1715, son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria; main treatment, **11**, 487–652; birth, **11**, 471; education, **11**, 493–494; minority (supremacy of Mazarin), **11**, 487–524; **13**, 582; assumes control of government, **11**, 525; industrial and economic reforms (Colbert's ministry), **11**, 531–538; military reforms (ministry of Louvois and Vauban), **11**, 538–540; absolutism of, **11**, 541–544; **23**, 181; persecution of Protestants (revocation of Edict of Nantes), **11**, 545–547; **13**, 642; persecution of Jansenists, **11**, 548–549; creation of police, **11**, 549; the royal mistresses (Louise de la Vallière, Mme. de Montespan, Mme. de Maintenon), **11**, 551–561; quarrels with Roman church, **9**, 495–497; **11**, 553, 599; buys Dunkirk and Mardyck from Charles II of England, **11**, 564; refuses alliance of Charles II of England against Holland, **13**, 625; at war with Spain (War of the Queen's Rights), **10**, 272; **11**, 567–570; **13**, 631; at war with Holland, **10**, 273; **11**, 571–589; **13**, 608, 632–640; concludes Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **11**, 570–571; concludes Treaty of Nimeguen, **11**, 589; **13**, 640–642; recedes before second coalition, **11**, 596; intrigues against Emperor Leopold, **24**, 390; campaign against German imperial cities and annexation of Strasburg, **11**, 594; **14**, 393–395; signs truce of Ratisbon, **11**, 597; relations with the Porte, **11**, 565–566, 598; **14**, 396; **24**, 385–386, 399, 402; wages War of the League of Augsburg, **9**, 507–508; **11**, 599–608; **13**, 642–644; **14**, 399–402; **23**, 181–182; concludes Treaty of Ryswick, **10**, 276; **11**, 608–609; **13**, 644; **14**, 402; humiliates Genoa, **9**, 511; recognises son of James II as king of England, **20**, 461; wages War of the Spanish Succession, **10**, 280, 283–290; **11**, 610–627; **14**, 408–416; **23**, 182–183;

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**Louis XV** (1710–1774), king of France 1715–1774, great-grandson of Louis XIV; main treatment, **12**, 9–110; minority (regency of Orléans), **12**, 9–24; majority and marriage, **12**, 25; war for the Polish crown, **12**, 26–29; degeneracy of court, **9**, 30–32; acquires Corsica, **9**, 542; takes part in War of Austrian Succession, **12**, 35–43; **14**, 433; **23**, 183; party to Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, **12**, 47; Mme. de Pompadour mistress of, **12**, 49–52, 81–82; corruptness of king and court, **12**, 54–58; financial distress under, **12**, 58–60; Seven Years' War (and French and Indian War), **12**, 65–80; situation at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 226 seq.; attempted assassination, **12**, 71–72; ministry of Choiseul, **12**, 83 seq.; conflicts with parliament, **12**, 88–92, 95–105; Du Barry becomes mistress of, **12**, 92; expenditures of his household, **12**, 180 seq.; last days and death, **12**, 105–110; review of period, **12**, 116–122.

**Louis XVI** (1754–1793), king of France 1774–1792, grandson of Louis XV; main treatment, **12**, 123–296; birth, **12**, 62; marriage, **12**, 96; accession and coronation, **12**, 124; relations with Marie Antoinette, **12**, 125–126; Turgot's ministry, **12**, 128–130; Necker's first and second ministry, **12**, 130–139, 147–149; concludes alliance with United States of America, **12**, 133–135; convokes states-general, **12**, 149–157; negotiates with Catherine II of Russia for quadruple alliance, **17**, 421; corresponds with Selim III, **24**, 423; resists parliament, **12**, 161–164; gathers troops, **12**, 168; conciliates assembly, **12**, 210–212; taken to Paris, **12**, 221–223; swears to uphold constitution, **12**, 227; takes to flight, **12**, 239–241; taken prisoner, **12**, 241–244; in captivity, **12**, 244–245; protected by Declaration of Pillnitz, **12**, 245; defies Girondists, **12**, 253; dethronement becomes inevitable, **12**, 258; precipitates massacre of Swiss guard, **12**, 262; trial, **12**, 288–293; parts from his family, **12**, 293, 293 note; execution, **12**, 293–296; **21**, 454; effect of his execution in Spain, **10**, 314; see also French Revolution.

**Louis XVII** (1785–1795), titular king of France 1793–1795, second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; in charge of the brutal shoemaker Simon, **12**, 317, 400–402; death, **12**, 403.

**Louis XVIII** (Stanislas Xavier) (1755–1824), king of France 1814–1824, brother of Louis XVI; main treatment, **12**, 616–624; **13**, 9–33; pseudo-accession, **12**, 403; correspondence with Napoleon, **12**, 519; outlines policy in case of restoration

- to French throne, **15**, 533; accession, **10**, 372; **12**, 616; **21**, 480; flight from Paris, **12**, 623; **21**, 481; restoration to throne, **13**, 11; the "White Terror," **13**, 12-14; ministry of Armand, duke of Richelieu, **13**, 14-16; refuses to commute Marshal Ney's sentence, **13**, 17; *La Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 18-19; disputes over constitutional and parliamentary doctrines under, **13**, 19-20; issues ordinance of Sept. 5th, 1816, **13**, 20; ministry of Decazes, **13**, 23-24; ministry of Villèle, **13**, 28-31; relation to Spanish Crusade, **13**, 29; last days, **13**, 31-32; death, **13**, 32; characterisation, **13**, 32-33.
- Louis (I) "the Great"** (1326-1382), king of Hungary 1342-1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.
- Louis II**, king of Hungary 1516-1526; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.
- Louis (I) of Anjou** (1339-1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.
- Louis (II) of Anjou** (1377-1417), king of Naples; attempts to secure throne of Naples, **9**, 235 seq.
- Louis I** (1838-1889), king of Portugal 1861-1889; opposition to reforms of, **10**, 558; abolishes slavery, **10**, 558.
- Louis** (1784-1864), archduke of Austria; opposes reform, **14**, 607, 619; dealings with Hungary, **14**, 621.
- Louis (VII) "the Bearded"** (1365-1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), **13**, 283.
- Louis of Male** (1330-1384), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 327-330.
- Louis of Nassau** (1538-1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395-396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; cooperates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433-434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.
- Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy** (1322-1346), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 320-328.
- Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian** (1772-1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.
- Louis (II) "the Iron"** (1129-1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.
- Louis Joseph**, dauphin of France (1781-1789), birth and death of, **12**, 139.
- Louis Napoleon**, see Napoleon III.
- Louis Philippe** (1773-1850), king of France 1830-1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 283; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56-57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63; attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67-68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78; rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81-82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.
- Louis William I** (1655-1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409-410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.
- Louisburg**, coast town of Nova Scotia; captured by English under Pepperell (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 196-197; unsuccessful expedition of Loudon against (1757), **23**, 213; captured by Amherst (1758), **23**, 215.
- Louise**, queen of Prussia, see Luise.
- Louise of Hesse**, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), **16**, 444.
- Louise de la Miséricorde**, see Vallière.
- Louise of Orleans** (1812-1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, **14**, 55.
- Louise of Savoy**, see Angoulême, Duchess of.
- Louisiana**, a southern state of the United States of America; claimed and named by La Salle, **23**, 77; re-settlement of, **23**, 80; history from 1712 to 1721, **23**, 82-83; Spain acquires from France (1762), **23**, 223; ceded to France (1800), **10**, 318; **23**, 317; financial situation of (1841-1842), **23**, 365; secession of (1861), **23**, 409; capture of New Orleans by Union forces (1862), **23**, 429-430; reconstruction in, **23**, 470; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
- Louisiana Purchase**, name applied to the territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, **23**, 318.
- Loups**, see Delawares.
- Louvain**, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.
- Louvain, University of**, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.
- Louvel, Pierre Louis** (1783-1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, **13**, 24.
- L'Ouverture, Toussaint**, see Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Louvet de Couvray, Jean Baptiste (1760–1797), French Revolutionist; attacks Robespierre, **12**, 286, 287; proposes banishment of Bourbons (1792), **12**, 290; one of the few proscribed deputies to return to Paris, **12**, 392.

Louvois, François Michel Letellier, Marquis of (1639–1691), a French statesman; succeeds his father as minister of war, **11**, 532; military organisation and reform, **11**, 538–539; persecution of Protestants, **11**, 546, 547; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; growth of power, **11**, 593; promotes territorial aggrandisement, **11**, 593–595; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 603–604; death, **11**, 604.

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Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord (1667–1747), Scotch nobleman; trial and execution of, **20**, 566.

Love, Christopher (1618–1651), Presbyterian theologian; in plot to restore Charles II, **20**, 116.

Lovelace, Francis, Lord (1630–1709), governor of New York, **23**, 28, 165; governs New Jersey, **23**, 168.

Lovell or Lovel, Francis, Viscount Lovel; leads rebellion against Henry VII (1486), **19**, 18, 20, 22; disappearance and probable fate, **19**, 23.

Lovell, Mansfield (1820–1884), American general in Confederate service; evacuates New Orleans, **23**, 429.

Lövenskiöld, Norwegian minister; impeachment of (1836), **16**, 477.

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Lowe, Sir Hudson (1769–1844), British soldier; in command at St. Helena, **12**, 644–645.

Lowendal, Count Frédéric Waldemar of (1700–1755), French soldier; in Flanders, **12**, 43; takes Bergen-op-Zoom, **12**, 45; **14**, 434; wins Dutch cities for France, **14**, 433.

Löwenhaupt, Adam Ludwig, Count, see Levenhaupt.

Lowry-Corry, Sir Somerset Richard, see Belmore.

Lowther, governor of Carlisle; Mary Queen of Scots surrenders to, **19**, 316.

Loyola, Ignatius (1491–1556), Spanish prelate, founder of the Society of Jesus; confessor and teacher of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.

Lubarna, Hittite prince, **1**, 386.

Lübeck, free city of Germany; Treaties of (1536), **16**, 346, (1629), **14**, 343, (1639), **16**, 358; meeting of Hanseatic league at (1630), **14**, 387; fall of (thirteenth century), **16**, 157.

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Lublin, a government of Russia; assigned to Henry, son of Boleslaw III of Poland (1139), **24**, 27.

Luby, Irish Fenian leader; arrested (1861), **21**, 448.

Lucan (M. Annaeus Lucanus) (39–65 A.D.), a Roman poet; birth of, **6**, 407; **10**, 9;

epic of, criticised, **6**, 103; conspires against Nero, **6**, 203; verses to Nero, **6**, 208; death, **6**, 204.

Lucan, George Charles Bingham, Earl of (1800–1838), an English soldier; responsibility for "Charge of the Light Brigade," **17**, 572.

Lucan, Earl of, see Sarsfield, Patrick.

Lucanians, a tribe of Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 179; harass Greek colonies, **3**, 6; defeat Alexander of Epirus, **3**, 8; war with Tarentum, **3**, 12; embassy to Alexander, **4**, 387; wars of, **4**, 510, 583, 584; **5**, 194, 199–200, 208, 209, 412, 437; allies of Rome, **5**, 2, 186, 272; relations with Hannibal, **5**, 258.

Lucas, Sir Charles (d. 1648), an English royalist; slain by parliamentarians, **20**, 67.

Lucca, a province in Italy; feud with Pisa (early twelfth century), **9**, 41; under rule of Castruccio Castracani (1327–1328), **9**, 150–155; fought for by Mastino della Scala and Florence (1336–1341), **9**, 158–162; Pisa takes possession of (1341), **9**, 161, 162; independence restored (1369) by Charles IV, **9**, 247; loss of popular government in, at end of fifteenth century, **9**, 408; in hands of oligarchy (ca. 1509), **9**, 430; French give democratic constitution to (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon gives to Pasquale Bacciocchi (1805), **9**, 569.

Luceius, L. (d. 45 B.C.), Roman historian; coalition with Caesar, **5**, 501.

Lucchesini, Girolamo, Marchese (1752–1825), Prussian diplomat; incapacity, **15**, 273.

Lucena, city in province of Cordova, Spain; battle of, (1483), **10**, 145.

Luceres, patrician tribe of ancient Rome, **5**, 62, 103, 109–111.

Lucerne, canton and city of north-central Switzerland; conspiracy of the nobles (ca. 1332), **16**, 566 seq.; council formed by citizens (ca. 1332), **16**, 567; Lucernaïse at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; plot against (1481), **16**, 608; Jesuits established at (1566), **16**, 641; religious controversies in (1747), **17**, 11; in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 39 seq.; capitulates (1848), **17**, 42 seq.

Lucerne, Treaty of (1474), **16**, 596.

Luchana, city in Spain; battle of (1836), **10**, 397.

Lucian (ca. 120–ca. 200 A.D.), Greek satirist; attacks Christianity, **6**, 317, 326.

Lucian, son of the prefect Florentius, count of the East; executed by Rufinus (395 A.D.), **6**, 536–537.

Lucilla (147–183 A.D.), daughter of Marcus Aurelius; marries Verus, **6**, 295–296; plots against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Lucina, see Juno.

Lucio, Paolo, see Pauluccio.

Lucius I, bishop of Rome 252–253 A.D., **8**, 503.

Lucius II (Gerhard da Caccianamichi), pope 1144–1145, **8**, 509–510.

Lucius III (Waldo Allucingoli), pope 1181–1185; popular fury at election of, **8**, 607;

- recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.
- Lucka**, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.
- Luckner**, Count Nikolaus (1722-1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.
- Lucknow**, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.
- Lucretia** or **Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.
- Lucretius**, **Spurius** (ca. 510 B.C.), father of **Lucretia**; succeeds **Brutus** as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
- Lucretius**, **Titus Carus** (96-55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647-649.
- Lucrezia** **Borgia**, see **Borgia**.
- Lucullus**, **Lucius Licinius**, "Ponticus" (ca. 110-57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of **Sulla** in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with **Mithridates**, **5**, 467-471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats **Tigranes**, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by **Pompey**, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks **Pompey**, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.
- Lucullus**, **Marcus**, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of **Spartacus**, **5**, 461.
- Lucumo** (753-716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids **Romulus**, **5**, 62.
- Lucy**, **Godfrey de**, fights for **de Montfort** at **Lewes** (1264), **18**, 381.
- Luddites**, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810-1816), **21**, 484, 489-490.
- Ludi Franci**, games celebrated at **Augusta Trevirorum** (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.
- Ludlow**, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of **Yorkists** from, **18**, 574.
- Ludlow**, **Edmund** (1617-1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of **Charles I**, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds **Henry Cromwell** in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
- Ludolf**, duke of **Carinthia** 1085-1089; at war with **Henry IV**, **7**, 654.
- Ludwell**, **Philip**, colonial governor of **South Carolina** (1693), **23**, 58.
- Ludwig**, see **Louis**.
- Ludwig Ernst**, duke of **Brunswick**, see **Brunswick**.
- Lueger**, **Karl** (1844-), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58-60.
- Lugaid**, early Irish king, **21**, 333.
- Lugaid**, son of **Loegaire**, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of **Ocha**, **21**, 342.
- Lugalanda**, patesi of **Shirpurla** ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kigubni-dudu**, king of first dynasty of **Ur**, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kisali**, king of first dynasty of **Ur**, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-shuggur**, king of **Shirpurla** ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.
- Lugaltarsi** (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of **Kish**; builds **Bad-Kisal**, **1**, 357.
- Lugal-ushumgal**, patesi of **Shirpurla** ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.
- Lugal-zaggisi**, patesi of **Gishban** ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.
- Lugdunum Batavorum**, Roman name for **Leyden**, *q. v.*
- Luise** or **Louise**, **Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie** (1776-1810), queen of **Prussia**, wife of **Frederick William III**; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299-300; death, **15**, 300.
- Luise Henriette**, of **Orange** (1627-1667), wife of the **Great Elector**, **15**, 144.
- Luitgarde** (tenth century A.D.), wife of **Arnold** of **Holland**, **13**, 286.
- Luitpold**, **Charles Joseph William Louis** (1821-), prince regent of **Bavaria**; becomes regent (1886), **15**, 539.
- Luiz**, king of **Portugal**; see **Louis**.
- Lulubi**, Mesopotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.
- Lulumi**, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.
- Lumley**, **Richard** (d. 1721), Viscount **Lumley**, 1st earl of **Scarborough**, English nobleman; signs invitation to **William of Orange** (1689), **20**, 405.
- Lummador** (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of **Shirpurla**, **1**, 352, 356.
- Lummagirtuntashagazaggipadda**, a small canal in **Babylonia**; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
- Luna**, Greek goddess; worshipped in **Egypt**, **1**, 224.
- Luna**, **Alvaro de** (1388-1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of **Castile** and **Leon**, **10**, 122, 124; ascendancy over **Juan II**, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.
- Lund**, city in **Sweden**; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.
- Lundin**, **Sir Richard**, Scotch knight; joins and deserts **Wallace** (1297), **21**, 70, 71.
- Lundy's Lane** (**Bridgewater** or **Niagara**), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
- Lunéville**, a city in **France**; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.
- Lupercalia**, Roman festival, **5**, 73-74, 579.
- Lupus**, **Virius**, Roman governor in **Britain** (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the **Maetae** and **Caledonians**, **18**, 320.
- Luscinus**, **C. Fabricius**, Roman consul 282 B.C.; **Lucanian War**, **5**, 199.
- Lusitania**, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern **Portugal**, *q. v.*; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the **Alans** occupy, **10**, 15.
- Lusitanians**, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient **Lusitania**; at war with **Rome**, **5**, 317-319, 501; **10**, 8.
- Lusignan**, **Amalric** or **Amaury de**; see **Al-meric II**.
- Lusignan**, **Guy de**; see **Guy**.
- Lussigny**, **Baron de**; see **Concini**.

- Lust Eland, old site of St. Petersburg, **17**, 270.
- Lutetia Parisiarum, Roman name for Paris, **6**, 585.
- Luther, Martin (1483–1546), German reformer; lectures in University of Wittenberg, **14**, 252; opposition of Cardinal Wolsey to, **19**, 97; controversies with Johan Tetzel, **14**, 252–254; places ninety-five theses against indulgences on door of Wittenberg church, **14**, 254; attacks primacy of bishop of Rome, **14**, 255; Henry VIII opposes, **19**, 98–100; bulls issued against, **14**, 257; abjures papal see, **14**, 257; hides at Wartburg, **14**, 257; publishes translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; share in Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 260, 261; marriage, **14**, 264; disputes with Zwingli, **13**, 378; **16**, 631; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; opposition of, to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 127; doctrines of, **14**, 252, 253, 256; **16**, 301; **19**, 93; attitude of Emperor Charles V toward remains of, **14**, 302; various estimates, **14**, 234–238.
- Lutherans, Protestant sect, founded by Luther; separate more widely from Calvinists, **14**, 321.
- Lutter am Barenberge, a village in Brunswick, Germany; Tilly defeats Christian IV at (1627), **14**, 340.
- Lutz, Johann, Baron von (1826–1890), Bavarian statesman, **15**, 536.
- Lützen, a town in Prussia; Gustavus Adolphus killed in battle of (1632), **14**, 357–361; Napoleon defeats allies at (1813), **12**, 601–603; **14**, 572–574; **15**, 332; **17**, 484.
- Lux, Adam (1766–1793), a German republican; guillotined, **12**, 304.
- Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de (1628–1695), French soldier; marches with Louis XIV against Holland, **11**, 575; succeeds Condé in the Netherlands, **11**, 587; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601, 605, 606; death, **11**, 606.
- Luxemburg, House of; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172.
- Luxemburg, Henry, Count de; see Henry VII, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Luxemburg, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), **14**, 511–512; French and Prussian dispute over, **13**, 140–144; **15**, 502–507.
- Luxemburg, capital of the grand duchy of Luxembourg; siege of (1683), **11**, 597.
- Luxemburg-Ligny, John, Count de (d. 1440), count of St. Pol, nephew of Waleran; mission to English king, **11**, 179; sells Joan of Arc, **11**, 205.
- Luxor, village in Egypt, on site of ancient Thebes; location, **1**, 116; see also Thebes.
- Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke de (1578–1621), French courtier; as favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 438, 441; becomes master of the state, **11**, 443; liberates Condé, **11**, 444; raises army against Huguenots, **11**, 445–447; appropriates chancellorship, **11**, 447; raises siege of Rochelle, **11**, 447–448; characterisation of, **11**, 448.
- Lycaonia, country of Asia Minor, **2**, 397, 629.
- Lyceum, a gymnasium at Athens, **3**, 224.
- Lyceus, see Apollo.
- Lycia, ancient division of Asia Minor; fabulous adventures in, **3**, 68, 87; inhabitants of, **2**, 417–419; **3**, 206; ceded to Rhodians (190 B.C.), **6**, 299; becomes a Roman province under Claudius, **6**, 28, 170–171.
- Lycidas (d. 479 B.C.), Athenian senator; death, **3**, 356–357.
- Lycius, Greek cavalry captain; in retreat of the Ten Thousand (401 B.C.), **4**, 58, 63.
- Lycomedes, Athenian commander; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346.
- Lycomedes (fourth century B.C.), a Mantinean; proposes a united Arcadia (371 B.C.), **4**, 169–188.
- Lycon, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), **4**, 37.
- Lycophron (fourth century B.C.), a Phææan soldier; conquers Thessaly, **4**, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, **4**, 277.
- Lycopolitana, Egyptian province; origin of name, **1**, 231.
- Lycurgus (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, **3**, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, **4**, 77 seq.
- Lycurgus, king of Lacedæmon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, **3**, 214, 217, 219, 222.
- Lycurgus (ca. 396–ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, **4**, 233, 234; efforts of, against Macedon, **4**, 273, 416.
- Lydia, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, **2**, 421–430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), **1**, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, **1**, 427; triumph of Persia over, **2**, 431–433; civilisation of, **2**, 433–434; a picture of life in, **2**, 434–437; Alexander the Great restores ancient laws to (334 B.C.), **4**, 290.
- Lydiades (third century B.C.), ruler of Megalopolis; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
- Lydius, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), **6**, 430.
- Lydus, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, **2**, 419, 423, 429, 447.
- Lyford, John (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), **22**, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
- Lygdamis (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince; attempts invasion of Lydia, **2**, 411, identified with Tukdammu, **2**, 585.
- Lygdamis (sixth century B.C.), ruler of Naxos; aids Pisistratus, **3**, 233.
- Lygonia, a former colony in New England; established, **22**, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 638.
- Lyman, Phineas (1716–1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211–212.

**Lyndhurst**, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772-1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.

**Lyon**, Nathaniel (1818-1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.

**Lyons**, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616-617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.

**Lyons**, Treaty of, **9**, 481.

**Lysander** (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72-76; mas-

sacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99-101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.

**Lysandra**, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

**Lysias**, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.

**Lysias**, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.

**Lysicrates**, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.

**Lysimachus** (361?-281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441-442, 443, 446, 450-454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

**Lysippus** (372-316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.

**Lysis**, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.

**Lytton**, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831-1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.

**Lyxes**, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

## M

- Ma** (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anaitis, **2**, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, **2**, 415.
- Ma**, warrior caste in Egypt, **1**, 186.
- Maetæ**, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain, **18**, 3.
- Maanen**, Cornelis Felix van (1769–1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, **14**, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, **11**, 51; dismissed, **14**, 52.
- Maanistuiro**, see **Manishtusu**.
- Maat-ka-Ra**, see **Hatshepsu**.
- Macabre**, Danse, see **Danse Macabre**.
- MacAlpine**, Kenneth, see **Kenneth I**.
- MacArthur**, John (1767–1834), founds sheep-raising industry in New South Wales (1794), **22**, 239.
- Macartney**, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, **22**, 101; ambassador to Peking, **24**, 545.
- Macatus**, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), **5**, 262, 266.
- Macbeth** (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, **21**, 19; the real Macbeth, **21**, 20–22; defeat and death, **21**, 22.
- Maccabæan War** (168–135 B.C.), war of liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 145–158.
- Maccabees** (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabæus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 144–163; see also Alexander Jannæus, Aristobulus, John Hyrcanus, Jonathan, Judas, Mattathias, and Simon Maccabæus.
- MacCainech**, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293–1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, **21**, 130; death of, **21**, 130.
- Macchiavelli**, see **Machiavelli**.
- McClellan**, George Brinton (1826–1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, **23**, 420; made general-in-chief of Union armies, **23**, 423; in Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, **23**, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, **23**, 433; at battle of Antietam, **23**, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.
- McClermand**, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), **23**, 440.
- Macclesfield**, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?–1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England (1751), **20**, 571.
- Macclesfield**, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666–1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), **20**, 535.
- McClure**, George (1771–1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), **23**, 333.
- McCook**, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441.
- McCook**, Daniel (1834–1864), American soldier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), **23**, 444.
- McCulloch**, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), **23**, 421.
- Macdonald**, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), **21**, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Macdonald**, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), **21**, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, **21**, 166.
- Macdonald** (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, **21**, 209; rebellion of (1502), **21**, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, **21**, 210; death, **21**, 210.
- Macdonald**, Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765–1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), **12**, 604; **17**, 485.
- Macdonald**, Flora (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), **20**, 565.
- Macdonald**, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), **21**, 192.
- Macdonald**, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, **22**, 345–346.
- MacDonald Alexander** (d. 1692), or MacIain of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
- M'Donnel**, Randal, earl of Antrim, see **Antrim**.



- McDonough, Thomas** (1783–1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
- Macdougall (John of Lorn)**, see John of Lorn.
- Macdougall, Roland**, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.
- McDougall, William** (1822–), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 313–314.
- McDowell, Irvin** (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.
- Macduff, Earl of Thane of Fife**, traditional overthrewer of Macbeth, **21**, 22.
- Macduff**, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64–65.
- Macedonia**, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210–215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217–218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444–446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256–419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504–506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achaean Leagues and, **4**, 516–533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315–317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217–219.
- Macedonian Committee**, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.
- Macedonian Empire**, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see Greece.
- Macedonian Party**, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.
- Macedonian Phalanx**, see Phalanx.
- Macedonian Wars**, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynoscephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171–168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149–148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315–317.
- Macer, Clodius**, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
- McFergus, Angus**, king of Scotland 731–761 A.D., **21**, 12.
- MacGregor, Captain**, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.
- McGregory, Major**, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.
- Machar** (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.
- Machares**, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosphorus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.
- Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste** (1701–1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.
- Machemba**, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.
- MacHeth, Kenneth** (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.
- Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo** (1469–1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.
- Maciel, Antonio**, “Conselheiro,” Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.
- Macistius**, see Masistius.
- Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl** (1752–1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
- McKail (M'Kail), Hugh**, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.
- Mackay, Hugh** (ca. 1640–1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.
- Mackenzie, Sir Alexander** (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789–1793), **22**, 342.
- Mackenzie, Alexander** (1822–1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.
- Mackenzie, George**, see Cromarty, Earl of.
- Mackenzie, William Lyon** (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails “Family Compact,” **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.
- McKinley, William** (1843–1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897–1901), **23**, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
- McKinley Bill**, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

- Mackintosh, Sir James** (1735–1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, **21**, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 578.
- McLaws, Lafayette** (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), **23**, 433.
- McLean, John** (1785–1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de** (1808–1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, **13**, 134; defeated at Worth, **13**, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, **13**, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, **13**, 183; becomes president of France, **13**, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, **13**, 190; resigns, **13**, 192.
- McMurrrough Kavanagh, Art** (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, **21**, 387; instructed in English manners, **21**, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, **21**, 388; defeats English at Wexford, **21**, 390; death, **21**, 390.
- Macmurrrough, Dermot** (ca. 1110–1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126–1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Breini, **18**, 279; **21**, 366; expelled from Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, **21**, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, **21**, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, **18**, 280; **21**, 369; captures Dublin, **18**, 281; treaty with England, **21**, 370; alliance with Strongbow, **21**, 371–373; death, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; characterisation of, **21**, 357, 366.
- McNab, Sir Allan Napier** (1798–1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in Toronto, **22**, 337.
- McNab, Sir Arthur**, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), **22**, 341.
- Macomb, Alexander** (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
- Macpherson, James Birdseye** (1828–1864), American soldier; commands wing of Sherman's army, **23**, 444; killed at battle of Atlanta, **23**, 444.
- Macquarie, Lachlan** (1762–1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808–1821, **22**, 237.
- Macrianus, M. Fulvius** (d. 262 A.D.), Roman soldier, **6**, 418.
- Macrinus, Marcus Ophellius** (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.
- Macro, Nævius Sertorius** (d. 38 A.D.), praetorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; kills Tiberius, **6**, 155–156; driven to suicide by Caligula, **6**, 161.
- Macron**, see Ptolemy.
- Macta**, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), **13**, 67.
- Mada**, see Medes.
- Madagascar**, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in, **10**, 486; French expedition to, **13**, 194; at war with France, **13**, 198.
- Madain**, see Ctesiphon.
- Madaraz**, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, **15**, 42.
- Madeira**, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, **10**, 460.
- Madeleine**, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), **21**, 235.
- Madison, James** (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," **23**, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, **23**, 317; elected president of United States, **23**, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, **23**, 326; re-elected president, **23**, 341.
- Madjd ad-din** (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, **24**, 280.
- Madoc or Madog** (1150–1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), **22**, 400.
- Madoc** (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, **18**, 406.
- Mad Parliament**, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.
- Madraka**, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, **2**, 499.
- Madras**, city in British India; founded by English (1640), **22**, 43; capitulates to French (1746), **22**, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), **22**, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), **22**, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.
- Madrid**, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), **10**, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, **10**, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, **10**, 378; revolt in (1837), **10**, 398; revolt in (1868), **10**, 402.
- Madrid, Treaties of**; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), **9**, 499; between England and Spain (1630), **19**, 567.
- Madura**, city of India; foundation of (fourth century B.C.), **22**, 33.
- Mæander** (modern Mendere), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), **8**, 362.
- Mæcenæ, Caius Cilnius** (ca. 68 B.C.–8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, **6**, 195–196; baths of, **6**, 338; death, **5**, 650.
- Mælmorda**, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, **21**, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, **21**, 352.
- Mænius, Caius**, Roman dictator 314 B.C.; subdues Campanians, **5**, 191.
- Mænius, Lucius** (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), **5**, 173.
- Mænon**, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

**Mæonians** (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.

**Mæsa, Julia** (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394-395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.

**Mæstricht**, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.

**Mafeking**, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.

**Magadha**, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494-495.

**Magagoni**, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.

**Magalhães, Fernão de**, see **Magellan**.

**Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de**, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838-1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662-663.

**Magaw, Robert**, American soldier; commands Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.

**Magdalen College**, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.

**Magdeburg**, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348-351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.

**Magellan, Ferdinand**, or **Fernão de Magalhães** (1480-1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.

**Magenta**, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

**Magersfontein**, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.

**Magi**, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638-639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.

**Magiana**, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.

**Magna Charta**, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347-349; text, **18**, 627-634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.

**Magna Græcia** (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.

**Magnano**, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.

**Magnentius, Flavius Popilius** (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350-353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469-472; death, **6**, 472.

**Magnesia**, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298-299.

**Magnetes**, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Phœne (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.

**Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch**, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.

**Magnus (I) "the Good"**, king of Norway 1035-1047, and of Denmark 1042-1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102-103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134-136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.

**Magnus II**, king of Norway 1066-1069; reign, **16**, 104.

**Magnus (III) "the Barefoot"**, king of Norway 1093-1103; reign, **16**, 104-105.

**Magnus (IV) "the Blind"**, king of Norway 1130-1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinated Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.

**Magnus V**, king of Norway 1162-1186; reign, **16**, 109-112.

**Magnus (VI) "the Legislator"**, king of Norway 1263-1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.

**Magnus VII**, king of Norway, see **Magnus II**, king of Sweden.

**Magnus I**, king of Sweden ca. 1275-1290; reign, **16**, 192.

**Magnus II** (1316-1374), king of Sweden 1319-1350, 1359-1363, as **Magnus VII**, king of Norway 1319-1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.

**Magnus Ferratus**, see **Le Grand Ferré**.

**Magnus, Johannes** (1488-1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.

**Magnus** (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.

**Mago** (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.

**Mago** (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.

**Mago** (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.

**Magophonia**, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.

**Magruder, John Bankhead** (1810-1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

- Maguire, Cuconnaught**, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- Maguire, John Francis** (1815-1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 634.
- Magyars**, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), **7**, 591; see also Hungary.
- Mahabharata**, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496; compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.
- Mahan, Alfred Thayer** (1840-), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484.
- Maharbaal (Merbaal, Merbalos)** (sixth century B.C.), king of Tyre; reign, **2**, 287.
- Maharbal** (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255-256.
- Mahasena**, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
- Mahdi**, The, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392-393.
- Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed)** (1842-1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
- Mahendra Gupta**, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.
- Mahenkal**, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
- Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great**, sultan of Gazni 997-1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22-23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.
- Mahmud I**, sultan of Turkey 1730-1754; reign, **24**, 407-412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.
- Mahmud II**, sultan of Turkey 1808-1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425-426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452; death, **24**, 453.
- Mahmud of Ghor or Ghur**, a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.
- Mahmud Medim Pasha** (nineteenth century), grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.
- Mahmud Tchelebi**, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.
- Mahmud Yelvaj** (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.
- Mahon**, see Mathgamain.
- Mahram**, Agazi war god; identified with Adar and Ninib, **1**, 316.
- Mahrattas**, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778-1779), **22**, 91-93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98; second war with English (1803-1805) **22**, 117-121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149.
- Maid of Norway**, see Margaret, queen of Scotland.
- Maid of Orleans**, see Joan of Arc.
- Maignet**, French revolutionist; burns Bedouin Burgh, **12**, 330.
- Maillard, Jean** (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.
- Maillard, Stanislas** (1745-1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.
- Maille-Brézé, Urbain de** (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.
- Maille, Clémence de** (seventeenth century), princess of Coudé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.
- Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis** (1682-1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.
- Maillotins**, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.
- Maily, Louise Julie**, Countess of (1710-1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
- Maily-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste**, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338.
- Maine**, a former province in northern France; united to France, **11**, 51.
- Maine**, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635-637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638; **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 238; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349.
- Maine**, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.
- Maine**, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
- Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner** (1822-1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211.
- Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de** (1670-1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25.
- Maine**, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.
- Main Plot, The** (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472.
- Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron)** (1635-1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

- career, **11**, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, **11**, 630.
- Mainwaring**, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, **19**, 541; circulation of sermon forbidden, **19**, 553.
- Mainz**, city in Germany; diets of (1235), **14**, 115, (1517), **14**, 245; siege of (1793), **12**, 363; **15**, 272.
- Maipo** (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), **23**, 585, 592.
- Maison**, Nicolas Joseph (1771-1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, **24**, 234.
- Maisonneuve**, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), **22**, 323.
- Maitland**, John, see *Lauderdale*.
- Maitland**, Sir Peregrine (1777-1851), English soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 366; governor of Upper Canada, **22**, 335; recalled, **22**, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), **22**, 276.
- Maitland of Lethington**, William (ca. 1528-1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, **19**, 285; **21**, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, **19**, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305, 307; **21**, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; death, **19**, 352; **21**, 274.
- Majestas Carolina**, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 181.
- Majo** (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, **9**, 81.
- Majorca**, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, **10**, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, **10**, 99.
- Majorianus**, Julius, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 605-610; laws, **6**, 606-607; wars with Goths, **6**, 608-609; abdication, death, **6**, 609-610.
- Majuba Hill**, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), **21**, 643, 652; **22**, 291.
- Makar**, see *Melkarth*.
- Makarov**, Stephan Osipovitch (1848-1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 623; death, **17**, 623.
- Makarov**, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), **17**, 516.
- Malacca**, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, **10**, 486; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132.
- Malachi**, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 131.
- Malachy**, St. (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, **21**, 356.
- Malachy I**, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), **21**, 346; defeated by Danes (851), **21**, 348.
- Malachy II**, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, **21**, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, **21**, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), **21**, 355; burns Dublin, **21**, 355; death, **21**, 356.
- Malacon** of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.
- Malaga**, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, **10**, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), **10**, 149-151.
- Malakov**, Duke of, see *Pélissier*.
- Malaskerd**, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), **2**, 377.
- Malaspina**, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, **9**, 185.
- Malatesta**, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgia, **3**, 644.
- Malatesta**, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), **9**, 161-162.
- Malatesta**, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carinagnola at Macalo (1427), **9**, 282 seq.
- Malay Peninsula**, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), **10**, 486.
- Malazo**, naval battle of (1704), **20**, 474.
- Malchus**, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, **3**, 591.
- Malchus** (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, **6**, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), **2**, 180.
- Malchus**, see *Porphyr*.
- Malcolm I**, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.; invades Moray, **21**, 17, 27.
- Malcolm II**, king of Scotland 1005-1034; accession to throne, **21**, 18, 27.
- Malcolm (III) Canmore**, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, **21**, 23; at the English court, **21**, 24; invades England (1070), **21**, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, **18**, 186; **21**, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, **21**, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), **18**, 219; **21**, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), **18**, 219-220; **21**, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, **21**, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, **21**, 58.
- Malcolm IV** (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, **21**, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, **21**, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, **21**, 46; death, **21**, 46.
- Maldiv Islands**, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), **10**, 486.
- Malesherbes**, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's *Encyclopædia*, **12**, 63-64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, **12**, 101-102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, **12**, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792-1793), **12**, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, **12**, 294; execution of, **12**, 338.
- Malespina**, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, **9**, 146.

- Malestroit**, Truce of, between French and English (1343-1346), **11**, 110.
- Malet**, Claude François de (1754-1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
- Maleville**, Jacques de (1741-1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520.
- Malfatti**, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
- Malians** (Melians), tribe of Greece, **3**, 168, 323; in Persian War, **3**, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.
- Malichus**, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 164.
- Malik as-Salik** (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174-1181; reign, **8**, 369-370.
- Malik ben Anas** (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299-300.
- Malik Shah**, Seljuk sultan 1072-1092; reign, **2**, 377; **8**, 226; encourages literature, **24**, 492.
- Mallet du Pan**, Jacques (1749-1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257.
- Malli**, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362-363, 366.
- Mallius the Fæsulan** (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
- Malmesbury**, Lord, see Harris, James, earl of Malmesbury.
- Malmö**, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
- Malmö**, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448-450.
- Malo-Iaroslavetz**, Malojaroslavetz, or Malo-iaroslavetz, town in Russia; battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
- Malouet**, Victor (1740-1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154.
- Malplaquet**, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624-626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
- Mals**, village in Austria; battle (1499), **14**, 242.
- Malsch**, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
- Malta**, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439; taken by English (1800), **17**, 439.
- Malthus**, Thomas Robert (1766-1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497.
- Maltravers**, Sir John de (1290?-1365), English nobleman; custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445-446.
- Malvern Hill**, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432.
- Mamæa**, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400-401, 404-405.
- Mamai** (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151-152.
- Mamelukes**, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250-1517), **8**, 231-232, 443-444; St. Louis of France negotiates with (1250-1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268-1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464-465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
- Mamers**, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
- Mamertines**, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319-320; **4**, 583; **5**, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320-321; **5**, 218.
- Mamilii** (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68.
- Mamilius**, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94-95.
- Man** or **Minni**, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 390, 391, 398-399, 428; **2**, 584-585.
- Man**, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
- Man**, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87-89; in Phœnicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
- Man with the Iron Mask**, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
- Manahem** (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
- Manassas**, battles of, see Bull Run.
- Manasseh**, king of Judah 697-642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116-117, 210.
- Manasseh**, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
- Manasseh**, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72-73.
- Manasseh Ben Israel** (1604-1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161-162.
- Manazas**, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
- Manchester**, Earl of, see Montagu, Edward.
- Manchester Massacre** (1819), **21**, 509.
- Manchuria**, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577; part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621-622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622-625; **24**, 658-660; treaty respecting (1901), **24**, 573; restored to China (1906), **17**, 651.
- Manchus** or **Manchoos**, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271-272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendancy in China, **24**, 566.
- Mancinus**, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317-318.
- Mancinus**, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
- Mancinus**, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318-319.
- Manco Capac II** (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500-1544), Inca chief 1533-1544; declared

- sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzco, **23**, 548.
- Manda**, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
- Mandalay**, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
- Mandane** (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
- Mandane**, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
- Mandarin**, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532-533.
- Mandat**, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
- Mandeville**, see Montagu, Edward.
- Mandeville**, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350-1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
- Mandeville**, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), **18**, 261.
- Mandonius** (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
- Manège**, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
- Maneros**, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
- Manfred** (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102-104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Aetolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
- Manfredi**, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Mangalore**, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
- Mangu**, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
- Manhattan Island**, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
- Mania** (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Aolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
- Manichæans**, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.
- Manila**, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
- Manilius**, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.
- Manilius** (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
- Manin**, Daniele (1804-1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
- Manin**, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
- Manishtusu** (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
- Manitoba**, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
- Manley**, John, see Manly.
- Manlii**, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
- Manlius** (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Cataline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
- Manlius Capitolinus**, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
- Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus**, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184-185.
- Manlius**, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.
- Manly** (Manley), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
- Manna**, see Man.
- Manneans**, see Man.
- Manners and Customs**, see Social Conditions.
- Manners**, John (1721-1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
- Manners-Sutton**, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
- Mannheim**, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
- Manning**, Thomas (1772-1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
- Mannuki-Babili**, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
- Manny** or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
- Manoncourt**, see Sonnini.
- Mans**, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
- Mansel**, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
- Mansell**, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
- Mansfeld**, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336-338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
- Mansfeld**, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

- Spanish, **13**, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), **13**, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), **13**, 528.
- Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont**, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.
- Mansfield, William Murray**, 1st Earl of (1705–1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231.
- Mansura**, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), **3**, 436 seq.
- Manteo** (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.
- Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of** (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.
- Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron** (1805–1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458; dismissed, (1858), **15**, 474.
- Mantineia**, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnese; battle of (362 B.C.), **4**, 191 seq.
- Mantua**, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.
- Mantua, Treaty of** (1681), **11**, 594 seq.
- Mantua, Dukes of**; see Gonzaga.
- Manu**, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also Manu's Code.
- Manuel (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Servia, **24**, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368; receives Louis VII, king of France, **8**, 361; death, **8**, 372.
- Manuel (II) Palæologus** (d. 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.
- Manuel, Pierre Louis** (1751–1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, **12**, 256; propositions of, rejected, **12**, 281–282; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282.
- Manufactures and Industry**; Babylonia, **1**, 486–487, 493; China, **24**, 304, 535; Phœnicia, **2**, 334–339; **8**, 475; India, **2**, 521; **22**, 211; influence of the Crusades, **8**, 474–475, 478, 480; Venice, **9**, 307, 315–319; the Guilds in Florence, **9**, 326; decline of Italian industry in seventeenth century, **9**, 524–525; industries in Spain under Arab rule, **8**, 273–275; decline under Philip II, **10**, 263; rise of Flemish manufactures, **13**, 311–312; Flemings in England under Henry II, **18**, 300; mineral industry in England in 1685, **20**, 327–328; Huguenots bring manufactures to England, **11**, 547; repression of Irish woollen manufactures, **21**, 420, 436; the development of Irish linen industry, **21**, 436; the industrial revolution, **21**, 483–485; the growth of English manufactures, **21**, 488; flourishing condition of French industry under Louis XII, **11**, 303; state encouragement under Francis I, **11**, 326–327; industrial reforms of Sully, **11**, 408–409; decline after Henry IV, **11**, 432; the protective policy of Colbert, **11**, 534; industry in Poland, **24**, 47; mineral interests of Prussia, **15**, 242–243; present industrial development in Germany, **15**, 527; progress in Russia in eighteenth century, **17**, 338; industrial development (1875–1897), **17**, 619; Swedish development under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 319; Switzerland, **16**, 567; **17**, 14; Belgium under Leopold II, **14**, 58; progress in Cape Colony, **22**, 272; industry in colonial Virginia, **22**, 585; Massachusetts under Charles I, **23**, 112–113; see also Labour, Trade and Commerce, Tariff.
- Manu's Code**, religious books of the Hindus, gathered into a document; chief authority on early Hindu society, **2**, 483, 496; collected under Guptas, **2**, 501; description of, **2**, 508–519, 530–534, 536, 547; see also Vedas.
- Manuza**, see Othman ben Abi Neza.
- Manzicert**, Armenian fortress; battle of (1070), **7**, 254–255.
- Maoris**, natives of New Zealand of Polynesian stock; description of, **22**, 263, 264.
- Maps**, invention of, **2**, 303; of Ptolemy, **2**, 303; **22**, 424, 466; in Middle Ages, **22**, 415; dispute of Columbus about, **22**, 424; of Columbus, **22**, 466.
- Mar**, Earls of, see Erskine, MacCainech and Stuart.
- Marabastad**, town in South Africa; gold discovered near (1871), **22**, 287.
- Marat, Jean Paul** (1744–1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, **12**, 240; accused of sedition, **12**, 252; heads Jacobin faction, **12**, 267; urges war of extermination, **12**, 269; addresses the assembly (1792), **12**, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," **12**, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, **12**, 302–303; obsequies of, **12**, 305; characterisation of, **12**, 306–307.
- Marathon**, plain near Athens, Greece; battle of (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; **4**, 634; effect upon Persians, **2**, 611, 613, 614; **3**, 285.



**Marboduu** (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76-77.

**Marburg**, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.

**Marceau**, François Séverin des Gravières (1769-1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.

**Marcel**, Etienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355-1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137-138.

**Marcellinus**, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.

**Marcellinus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.

**Marcellinus** (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611-612.

**Marcellus** Epirus (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, **6**, 205, 206.

**Marcellus**, Granus, Roman praetor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.

**Marcellus**, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268-208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258-262, 271-273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264-266; death of, **5**, 273.

**March**, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.

**March**, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338-1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161-162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.

**March**, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285-1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130-131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135-136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139-140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.

**March**, Earls of, see Mortimer and Edward IV.

**Marchand**, Jean Baptiste (1863-), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.

**Marche**, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.

**Marchfeld**, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.

**Marchiali**, see Man with the Iron Mask.

**Marchin** (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656-1706), French general; replaces

Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.

**Marchisio**, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.

**March Revolution**, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623-633.

**Marcia**, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.

**Marcia**, mistress of Commodus (183-193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381-382, 385.

**Marciano**, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.

**Marcianus**, Byzantine emperor 450-457 A.D., **7**, 60-61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.

**Marck**, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428-430; removed from command, **13**, 430.

**Marco Kralevitich**, king of southern Serbia 1371-1394; popularity, **24**, 193.

**Marcomanni** (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296-298, 619.

**Marcomeres**, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462-463.

**Marco Polo**, see Polo, Marco.

**Marcus Aurelius** (M. Aelius Aurelius Antoninus) (121-180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161-180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294-306; border wars of, **6**, 296-299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310-311.

**Marcus of Cerynea**, founder of Achman League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.

**Marcy**, William Learned (1786-1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.

**Marczali**, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

**Mardaites**, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.

**Mardans** (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.

**Mardonius** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266-267, 316, 353-357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285-288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348-350; invades Boeotia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Plataea, **3**, 363-373.

**Mardontes**, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.

**Marduk** (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521-523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.

**Marduk-apal-iddin**, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.

**Marduk-balatsu-iqbi**, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

Marduk-bel-iddin, see Merodach-baladan.

Marduk-bel-usati, attempts to seize Assyrian throne, **1**, 332, 389.

Marduk-bel-usur, king of Sukhi; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, **1**, 389.

Marduk-nadin-akhe, king of Babylonia; attacked by Tiglathpileser I, **1**, 329, 378.

Marduk-nadin-shum, king of Assyria ca. 852-840 B.C.; asks aid of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 332; defeats Marduk-bel-usati (his brother), **1**, 389.

Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, **1**, 329, 331, 378.

Marduk-ushezib, king of Chaldea, **1**, 334.

Mardyke, town in England; capitulates to Cromwell (1657), **20**, 170.

Mareb or Arem, early capital of Yemen, **8**, 106; inundated, **8**, 6, 107; long succession of rulers, **8**, 102.

Marengo, a village in Italy; Napoleon defeats Austrians at (1800), **12**, 502-504; **14**, 532.

Marescot, Armand Samuel (1758-1832), French soldier; in charge of artillery in Napoleon's passage of the Alps, **12**, 498.

Maret, Hugues Bernard, duke of Bassano (1763-1839), French diplomat; imprisoned by Austrians, **12**, 363; meets Napoleon, **12**, 597; in Napoleon's ministry, (1815), **12**, 624.

Marfée, La, forest in Champagne, France; battle of (1641), **11**, 472.

Margaret (1353-1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, **16**, 197-205; opposes guilds, **16**, 143; marriage, **16**, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, **16**, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201-205; death, **16**, 205.

Margaret, the "Maid of Norway" (1283-1290), queen of Scotland 1286-1290; accession, **21**, 55-56, 62; proposed marriage and death, **16**, 119; **18**, 401; **21**, 63.

Margaret, wife of Eric II of Norway; betrothal and marriage (1289), **16**, 117, 119.

Margaret (d. 1093), sister of Eadgar Ætheling, wife of Malcom Canmore, king of Scotland; marriage, **18**, 178; **21**, 24; character sketch, **21**, 34; commerce in Scotland and, **21**, 123.

Margaret, wife of Alexander III of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England; marriage (1251), **21**, 54; death, **21**, 55.

Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, wife of Emperor Leopold I; marriage (1666), **11**, 567.

Margaret, sister of Henry II of France; marriage (1559), **11**, 350.

Margaret (thirteenth century), widow of John de Montfort; holds the principality of Tyre, **2**, 306.

Margaret, wife of Charles III, king of Naples; becomes regent of Naples for Ladislaus (1386), **9**, 234.

Margaret, regent of Netherlands; makes treaty with Gustavus Vasa (1526), **16**, 289.

Margaret of Angoulême, or of Valois, or of Alençon, or of Navarre (1492-1549), queen

of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Orleans; visits her brother Francis I in his captivity, **11**, 321; negotiates for freedom of Francis, **9**, 450; writings, **11**, 330.

Margaret of Anjou (1430-1482), queen consort of Henry VI, king of England; marriage, **18**, 558; character, **18**, 561; gives birth to son, Edward, **18**, 571; alleged complicity in death of Gloucester, **18**, 563; temporary reconciliation with Yorkists, **18**, 573; incites her followers to take up arms, **18**, 576-577; battle of Mortimer's Cross and after, **18**, 577-579; battle of Towton, **18**, 580-582; seeks aid in France, **18**, 582; flight, **18**, 583; reconciliation with Warwick, **18**, 589; capture after battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 597; imprisonment, **18**, 598, 598 note; released by intervention of Louis XI, **18**, 601; see also Wars of the Roses.

Margaret of Austria or of Savoy (1480-1530), regent of Netherlands 1506-1530, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I; betrothed to dauphin Charles, **11**, 272, 285; betrothal annulled, **11**, 286, 287, 288; marries infante Juan of Spain, **10**, 165; **14**, 237; regent of Netherlands, **13**, 367; negotiates Peace of Cambray, **9**, 457; **11**, 325; guardian of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387; Henry VII plans to marry, **19**, 40 seq.; death, **13**, 369 note.

Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles V; see Margaret of Parma.

Margaret of Burgundy (1446-1503), daughter of Richard, duke of York, sister of Edward IV of England; marriage, **18**, 585-586; active in Yorkist plot, **19**, 22, 22 note.

Margaret of Calais, daughter of Edward III, king of England; birth (1347), **18**, 467.

Margaret of Denmark, daughter of Christian I; marries James III of Scotland (1469), **16**, 218; **21**, 190.

Margaret of Flanders, wife of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; death (1204), **7**, 287.

Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), daughter of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; war with her son, John of Avennes (1252), **13**, 293-294.

Margaret of Flanders (fourteenth century), wife of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 328, 351.

Margaret of France, see Margaret of Valois.

Margaret of Hainault (d. 1356), wife of emperor of Germany; claims Netherlands at death of her brother William III (1345), **13**, 335-336; death, **13**, 339.

Margaret of Hungary, joins fourth crusade (1195), **8**, 411; marries Boniface II, marquis of Montferrat (1204), **7**, 284.

Margaret of Lorraine (seventeenth century), wife of duke of Orleans; marriage, **11**, 467.

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- Margaret of Scotland** (1425?-1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, **11**, 235.
- Margaret of Valois or of France** (1553-1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, **11**, 367; dissolute life, **11**, 409; divorce, **11**, 410.
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- Margaret Tudor** (1489-1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, **21**, 208; regent for James V, **21**, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, **21**, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), **21**, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, **21**, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 83; regains ascendancy, **19**, 89; marries Henry Stuart, **21**, 232.
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- Margary, A. R.**, British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), **24**, 553.
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- Maria II (Maria da Gloria)** (1819-1853), queen of Portugal 1834-1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, **10**, 550; reign, **10**, 551-556; death, **10**, 556.
- Maria** (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccaccio as Fiammetta, **9**, 199.
- Maria**, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), **6**, 543.
- Maria Amalia** (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, **14**, 425.
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- Maria Christina** (1806-1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833-1840; in the War of the Christinos and Carlists, **10**, 396; regency, **10**, 96-99; resigns, **10**, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, **13**, 77.
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- Maria Elizabeth** (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 40.
- Maria Josepha of Bavaria** (d. 1767), daughter of Charles VI; marries Emperor Joseph II (1765), **14**, 470.
- Maria Josepha**, queen of Poland, daughter of Joseph I of Austria, and wife of Augustus III; claims to Austrian succession revived, **14**, 426.
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- Maria Theresa** (1638-1683), queen consort of Louis XIV of France; marriage (1659), **11**, 520; dower of, **11**, 521; characterisation, **11**, 550.
- Maria Theresa or Theresia** (1717-1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, **14**, 424-465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, **14**, 423; Europe in league against, **15**, 165-169; appoints husband co-ruler, **14**, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, **14**, 427; appeals to Hungary, **12**, 36; **14**, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, **14**, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, **14**, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, **12**, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, **12**, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, **14**, 434; makes overtures to France, **12**, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, **15**, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, **15**, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 227; administration of Belgium, **14**, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), **14**, 447-454, 461; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; attitude towards religion, **14**, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, **14**, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461; death, **14**, 461; estimate of, **14**, 461-465.
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- Marie Louise (1662-1689), queen of Spain, daughter of Philip of Orleans; marries Charles II of Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 596.
- Marie Louise (1870-1899), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; marriage (1893), **24**, 185.
- Marie Louise or Maria Louisa (1791-1847), daughter of Francis I of Austria, second wife of Napoleon, and duchess of Parma after his downfall; spared by Napoleon in siege of Vienna (1809), **12**, 572; marries Napoleon, **12**, 579, 581; **14**, 562; receives duchies of Parma and Plaisance, **12**, 613; flees from Parma (1831), **9**, 586.
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- Marinus of Tyre (second century A.D.), Greek geographer; first to construct maps mathematically according to latitude and longitude, **2**, 303.
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- Marius, M. Aurelius, Roman armourer; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.), **6**, 419.
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- Marlborough, John Churchill, 1st Duke of (1650-1722), English soldier and statesman; deserts James II (1688), **20**, 409; commands royal guards, **20**, 389; reduces Cork and Kinsale, **20**, 427; first manifestation of great military genius, **20**, 427 note; secret relations with James II, **20**, 431, 433, 439, 441, 455; betrays James II, **20**, 441; made earl of Marlborough, **20**, 423, 441; accused of treason, **20**, 441; William III ignores his treacheries, **20**, 442, 470; commander-in-chief, **14**, 408; **20**, 470; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 471; dissensions with Dutch deputies, **13**, 648; **20**, 475; leader of league against Louis XIV, **11**, 614; **13**, 650, 651; at battle of Donauwörth, **14**, 410; bold descent upon Bavaria, **11**, 617; **20**, 473; at battle of Blenheim, **11**, 618; **14**, 410; **20**, 473; becomes popular hero in Germany, **14**, 410; created duke of Marlborough and prince of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 619; **20**, 474; intimacy with Queen Anne, **20**, 470, 473; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; captures Namur, **20**, 475; rejects Louis XIV's proposals for peace (1707), **11**, 623; **20**, 476; at battle of Oudenarde, **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; takes Lisle (Lille), **20**, 477; at battle of Malplaquet, **11**, 624; **14**, 414; **20**, 477;

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- Marmion, William**, English nobleman; fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
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- Marnix, John van** (sixteenth century), lord of Toulouse, Dutch soldier; in rebellion of 1566, **13**, 409.
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- Marolles, General de** (d. 1855), French soldier; killed at Sebastopol, **17**, 582.
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- Marot, Clément** (1495-1544), French writer, **11**, 330.
- Marozia** (d. before 945 A.D.), daughter of Theodora "the Elder"; career, **7**, 592-593; **8**, 581-582.
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- Marseillaise**, La, patriotic French hymn by Rouget de Lisle (1792), **12**, 260.
- Marseilles**, seaport of southern France; besieged by Emperor Charles V (1536), **14**, 274; aroused by Barbaroux (1792), **12**, 259-260; revolt at (1848), **13**, 103.
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- Marshall, Humphrey** (1812-1872), American Confederate general; at battle of Prestonburg, **23**, 425.

**Marshall, John** (1755–1835), American statesman and jurist; envoy to France (1797), **23**, 313; Burr brought to trial before (1807), **23**, 320.

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**Mars-la-Tour**, town in western France; battle of (1870), **13**, 154.

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**Marston Moor**, a plain in Yorkshire, England; battle of (1644), **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294.

**Marsyas**, in Greek mythology a Phrygian flute player; competes with Apollo, **3**, 294.

**Martaban**, a fortress in British Burma; British take (1852), **22**, 160.

**Martial**, Marcus Valerius (43–ca. 104 A.D.), a Latin poet; born in Spain, **10**, 9.

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**Martignac, Jean Baptiste Sylvere Gaye**, Viscount (1776–1832), French statesman; ministry of (1828), **13**, 39–41.

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**Martin I** (d. 655 A.D.), pope 649–653 A.D.; deposed by Constans II, **7**, 183–184; **8**, 540–541.

**Martin II** or **Marinus I**, pope 882–884 A.D., **8**, 577.

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**Martin IV** (Simon de Brion) (1210–1285), pope 1281–1285; excommunicates Michael VIII, **7**, 313, 316–317; election of, **8**, 617; **9**, 113.

**Martin V** (Otto Colonna) (d. 1431), pope 1417–1431; elected by council of Constance, **8**, 635; opposes church reform, **8**, 637; enmity to Florence, **9**, 286; forbids slave trade, **9**, 321; sanctions marriage of John of Bavaria, **13**, 342.

**Martin, Don** (d. 1410), king of Aragon; succeeds Juan I, **10**, 105–106; unites Aragon and Sicily, **10**, 105.

**Martin**, duke of Austrasia (679 A.D.), **7**, 482–483.

**Martin, Luther** (1744–1826), American lawyer and statesman; opposition of, to adoption of Federal constitution, **23**, 293.

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**Martinique**, an island of the West Indies; lost by France, and restored (1763), **12**, 79; battle of (naval) (1782), **20**, 639.

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**Marx, Karl** (1818–1883), German Socialist; founds International Association in London (1864), **15**, 500; **13**, 220.

**Mary I (Mary Tudor) "Bloody Mary"** (1516–1558), queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon; main treatment, **19**, 233–266; person of, **10**, 235; **19**, 243; parliament illegitimates, **19**, 144; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 177; accession, **19**, 232; exaltation in Rome on accession, **19**, 234; matrimonial projects of, **19**, 236; overtures to marriage with Philip of Spain, **19**, 236, 237; marriage of, with James V of Scotland sought by Henry VIII, **21**, 234; courageous conduct in Wyatt's Rebellion, **19**, 237, 238; signs Lady Jane Grey's death warrant, **19**, 238, 239; imprisons Elizabeth, **19**, 241–243; marries Philip II, **10**, 233, 234; **11**, 346; **19**, 243; expectation of an heir, **10**, 235; **19**, 245; reunites English Church to Rome, **19**, 244; relations with Irish Catholics, **21**, 403, 404; inaugurates policy of planting English colonists in Ireland, **21**, 405, 406; persecutions of Protestants under, **19**, 246–259, 262; furthers Philip's projects, **19**, 259, 260; arbitrary taxation of, **10**, 235; **19**, 260; unpopularity of, **10**, 235; **19**, 261; death, **19**, 261; estimates of her character, **19**, 262–266; **10**, 235.

**Mary II** (1662–1694), queen of England, daughter of James II, and wife of William of Orange; main treatment of, **20**, 420–448; marries William of Orange, **11**, 588; **13**, 581, 640; declared joint sovereign of England, **20**, 415; attitude toward her father, **20**, 428, 488; reprints James II's manifesto, **20**, 434; invested with administration during William's absence, **20**, 428; tactful treatment of suspected naval officers, **20**, 435; death, **20**, 447; William's affection for, **20**, 448, 469; character, capacity, and popularity of, **20**, 429, 447, 448, 468.

**Mary Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart)** (1542–1587), daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise; main treatment, **19**, 292–381; **21**, 226–266; birth, **19**, 195; **21**, 235; betrothed to dauphin, Francis II, **11**, 341; **19**, 221; marries dauphin, **21**, 246; ascends French throne, **21**, 253; as queen of France, **11**, 352; early rivalry with Elizabeth, **19**, 282–283, 286–289; claim of, to throne of England, **19**, 283; **21**, 254; returns to Scotland, **11**, 356; **19**, 289–290; **21**, 262–263; religion of, **19**, 293; **21**, 263; marries Lord Darnley, **19**, 302; **21**, 265; suitors of, **19**, 299; revolt of James Murray against, **19**, 302; quarrels with Darnley, **19**, 303–304; **21**, 266; gives birth to James Stuart, **19**, 304; **21**, 266; alleged part in murder of Darnley, **19**, 305–309; **21**, 266; marries Bothwell, **19**, 309–311; **21**, 266; insurrection against, **19**, 312–314; **21**, 266; resigns crown in favour of James VI, **19**, 314; defeated at battle of Langside, **19**, 315–316; flees to England, **19**, 315–318; charged with murder of Darnley, **19**, 319–322; estimates of her guilt, **19**, 322–327; imprisoned in Bolton Castle, **19**, 317; plot

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- Mary**, daughter of Isabella and Conrad; becomes queen of Jerusalem (1217), **8**, 422; marries Jean de Brienne, **8**, 423.
- Mary** (1505-1558), daughter of Philip the Handsome, wife of Louis II of Hungary; regent of Netherlands for Charles V, **13**, 369 note, 387.
- Mary of Burgundy** (1457-1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; disagreement concerning marriage of, **11**, 268-269; **13**, 359-360; grants Great Privilege (1477), **13**, 362 seq.; marries Maximilian, afterwards emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222.
- Mary of Guelders**, queen of James II of Scotland, niece of Philip the Good of Burgundy; marriage (1449), **21**, 184; as queen-regent, **21**, 189; feud with Archbishop Kennedy, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 189.
- Mary of Lorraine or Guise** (1515-1560), sister of Francis of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots; marries James V of Scotland (1538), **21**, 235; quells opposition to marriage of daughter Mary to dauphin of France, **21**, 244, 245; as regent of Scotland, **21**, 245; strife with religious reformers, **21**, 248-253; furthers her brothers' schemes, **21**, 248, 253, 254, 256; deprived of regency, **21**, 253; death, **21**, 256; character and talents of, **21**, 244, 251, 252, 256.
- Mary Adelaide of Savoy** (d. 1711), duchess of Burgundy, **11**, 625.
- Mary Tudor or Mary of France** (1496-1533), daughter of Henry VII of England; marries Louis XII of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 71; marries Charles Brandon, **19**, 72; right of her heirs to succession to throne, **19**, 226, 227.
- Mary**, see also *Maria* and *Marie*.
- Marye's Heights**, see *Fredericksburg*, battle of.
- Maryland**, state of the United States; Charles I grants to Lord Baltimore (1632), **22**, 599; made first proprietary colony, **22**, 599; St. Mary's settled (1634), **22**, 600; first assembly convened (1635), **22**, 601; trouble with Clayborne (1634-1638), **22**, 601; Indian War (1642), **22**, 602; Clayborne and Ingle's Rebellion (1645-1646), **22**, 602; Act of Toleration passed (1649), **22**, 602-603; authority of the Commonwealth established (1652-1658), **22**, 605-608; Act of Toleration repealed (1654), **22**, 607; proprietary government restored (1658), **22**, 608; from the Restoration to the Revolution (1660-1688), **23**, 136-137; boundary disputes
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- Masaccio**, Tommaso Guidi (1401-ca. 1429), Italian painter; Cosmo de' Medici patronises, **9**, 360.
- Masælyians**, Numidian tribe; alliance with Romans (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; vanquished by Scipio Africanus (201 B.C.), **5**, 295.
- Masaniello** (Tommaso Aniello) (1622-1647), Neapolitan insurrectionist, **9**, 488.
- Mascames**, Persian governor of Doriscus 480 B.C., **3**, 315; successfully resists Greeks, **3**, 403.
- Mascara**, town in Algiers; captured by French (1835), **13**, 68.
- Mascarenhas**, see *Réunion*.
- Mascarenhas**, José, see *Aveiro*.
- Mascarenhas**, Pedro, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), **10**, 486.
- Mascezel** (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), **6**, 542; death, **6**, 543.
- Maser** (Maserfeld), place in England; battle (642 A.D.), **18**, 51.
- Masham**, Lady (Abigail Hill) (d. 1734), friend of Queen Anne; supplants duchess of Marlborough (ca. 1707), **20**, 481, 485.
- Mashauasha** (Maxyes), Libyan tribe; location, **1**, 85; in army of Ramses II, **1**, 144; invade Egypt (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 163, 168-169; form corps of mercenaries called Ma, **1**, 169, 172.
- Masinissa** (ca. 238-149 B.C.), Numidian king; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 281-282; aids Scipio in second Punic War, **5**, 284-285; proclaimed king of Numidia, **5**, 286; at battle of Zama, **5**, 287-291; conquers Carthaginians, **2**, 324-325; **5**, 304-305; death, **5**, 308.
- Masistes** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian prince, brother of Xerxes; commands Persian forces on Xerxes' march, **3**, 317; Artayntes attempts to assassinate, **3**, 377-378.
- Masistius** or **Macistius** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian cavalry commander; death, **3**, 360-361.
- Maslama** (eighth century A.D.), brother of Caliph Walid; invades Asia Minor, **8**, 183-185.

**Mason, Charles** (1730–1787), English astronomer; surveys Mason and Dixon's Line, **23**, 43.

**Mason, George** (1725–1792), American politician; refuses to sign Federal Constitution, **23**, 293.

**Mason, James Murray** (1798–1871), American politician; Confederate commissioner to England and France; seized on steamship *Trent*, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.

**Mason, John** (1586–1635), American colonial statesman, founder of New Hampshire; receives, with Gorges, grant of land between Merrimac and Kennebec rivers (1622), **22**, 636; divides grant with Gorges, naming his share New Hampshire (1635), **22**, 636; death, **23**, 111.

**Mason, John** (1600–1672), American colonial soldier; destroys Pequots, **23**, 106.

**Mason, John Young** (1799–1859), American politician and diplomat; as American minister to France assists in drawing up Ostend Manifesto (*q. v.*), **23**, 393.

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**Masos** (eleventh century), a Pole; revolt of, in Poland, **24**, 13; Casimir I of Poland defeats, **24**, 15.

**Maspero, Gaston Camille Charles** (1846–), French Egyptologist, **1**, 253.

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**Massylians**, western Numidians, friendly to Rome in second Punic War (206 B.C.), **5**, 281.  
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- Matilda** or **Maud**, English wife of David I, king of Scotland 1093-1124, **21**, 36.
- Matilda** (1046-1115), countess of Tuscany; aids Gregory VII, **7**, 649; incurs enmity of Germany, **7**, 654; bequeaths all to the holy see, **7**, 658; extent of dominions, **8**, 600; death ends Tuscan supremacy, **9**, 38.
- Matinu-Baal**, see **Mettenbaal**.
- Matius**, **Caius** (Calvena) (ca. 90-40 B.C.), Roman knight and Epicurean philosopher; friend of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 576; attachment to Cæsar's memory, **5**, 602.
- Mattaki**, caliph of Baghdad 940-994; reign, **8**, 219; death, **8**, 220.
- Mattan** (d. 836 B.C.), high priest of Baal; death, **2**, 111.
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- Mattathias** (d. 166 B.C.), Hebrew high priest and father of the Maccabees; leads orthodox Jews into wilderness, **2**, 145, 147; resists Antiochus, **4**, 560; death, **2**, 148.
- Matthews**, **Samuel** (d. 1660), governor of Virginia 1658-1660; administration of, **22**, 596-597.
- Matthews**, **Stanley** (1824-1889), American jurist; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.
- Matthias**, Byzantine emperor 1354-1357; accession, **7**, 329.
- Matthias** (1557-1619), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1612-1619; reign, **14**, 327-328.
- Matthias** (I) **Corvinus**, "the Great" (1443-1490), king of Hungary 1458-1490; conquests in Germany, **14**, 221; relations with Swiss, **16**, 605; claims to be suzerain of Moldavia, **24**, 134; death, **14**, 222.
- Matthias**, **Archduke**, brother of Emperor Rudolf II; offered governorship of Netherlands (1577), **13**, 468; reign, **13**, 469, 471, 489.
- Maubeuge**, French fort in north of France; battle of (1814), **12**, 617.
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- Maupéau**, **René Nicolas Charles** (1688-1775), French statesman; first president of Paris parliament 1743-1768, **12**, 94; influence of, on politics, **12**, 104 seq.; policy of, **12**, 97 seq.; displaced, **12**, 128.
- Maupertius**, **Pierre Louis Moreau de** (1698-1759), French mathematician; expedition of, to Arctic regions, **12**, 122; summoned to Berlin by Frederick the Great, **15**, 157.
- Maurepas**, **Jean Frédéric Philippe**, Count of (1701-1781), French statesman; minister of marine, **12**, 45; exiled by Louis XV, **12**, 56; recalled by Louis XVI, **12**, 124; policy of, **12**, 128; death of, **12**, 137.
- Maurevert** or **Maurevel**, **Charles de Louviers de** (1530-1572); attempts assassination of Coligny, **11**, 369.
- Maurice** (**Flavius Tiberius Mauricius**) (ca. 539-602), Byzantine emperor 582-602; main treatment, **7**, 142-153; early life and character, **7**, 142; relations with Venice, **9**, 26; war with Persians, **7**, 143-147; war with Avars, **7**, 147-150; rebellion against, **7**, 151-152; murder of, **7**, 153.
- Maurice**, **Prince** (d. 1652), son of Frederick V, Elector Palatine; joins Rupert in mutiny against Charles I, **20**, 39; death, **20**, 123.
- Maurice of Dessau**, **Prince**, in **Seven Years' War**, **15**, 196.
- Maurice** (1521-1553), duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious; war with Ernst, duke of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; character, **14**, 291; seizes greater part of electorate of Saxony, **14**, 297; ally of Charles V against Smalkaldic League, **14**, 291, 298 seq.; made elector of Saxony (1547), **14**, 301; forms alliance against Charles V, **14**, 308-309; war with Charles V, **14**, 309 seq.; makes peace (Treaty of Passau) with Charles V, **14**, 311; war with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 311 seq.; death, **14**, 312.
- Maurice** (1567-1625), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the Seven United Provinces of Netherlands 1587-1625; main treatment, **13**, 522-573; earl of Leicester attempts to seize, **13**, 523; takes Breda, **13**, 526; military genius, **13**, 527-528; takes Groningen, last stronghold of the Spaniards, **13**, 529; routs Spaniards at Turnhout (1597), **13**, 530-531; gets possession of the forts of Crèvecoeur and St. Andrew, **13**, 534; invades Flanders, **13**, 534-535; defeats Spaniards at Nieuport, **13**, 535-537; returns to Holland, **13**, 538; fights indecisive battle near Ruhrort, **13**, 540-541; reluctant to conclude peace, **13**, 544, 547; in power, **13**, 553; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554-555; refuses crown of Netherlands, **13**, 557; feud with Olden-Barneveld, **13**, 557; makes changes in municipal councils, **13**, 562; defeats Spinola at end of the truce, **13**, 571; death of, **13**, 573.
- Maurice** (d. 1107), bishop of London; crowns Henry I, **18**, 228.
- Maurice of Saxony**, see **Saxe, Marshal de**.
- Mauritius**, island in the Indian Ocean, formerly Isle de France; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.
- Maurocordatos** or **Mavrocordatos**, **Constantine** (d. 1730), first Fanariot ruler of Wallachia; reign of, **24**, 145.
- Mauromichales** or **Mavromichales**, **George**, known also as **Pietro Bey** (1775-1848), member of the Mainote family of patriots; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231; murders President Capo d'Istria of Greece (1831), **24**, 235.
- Maurya**, East Indian dynasty (312-178 B.C.), **2**, 494, 498, 500, 505.
- Mausolus** (d. ca. 353 B.C.), king of Caria; power of, **2**, 417; tomb, **2**, 417.
- Maverick**, **Samuel** (ca. 1602-1670), English colonist in America; settles in East Boston, Massachusetts Bay (1628-1629), **22**, 640.

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**Maxentius**, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306-313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438-441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339-341.

**Maximian or Maximianus**, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286-305 and 306-308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433-439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438-439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.

**Maximilian I** (1459-1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493-1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237-247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270-272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221-222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74-75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364-365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241-242; **16**, 613-614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245-247.

**Maximilian II** (1527-1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564-1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317-320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318-319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.

**Maximilian (I) Joseph** (1756-1825), king of Bavaria 1806-1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.

**Maximilian (II) Joseph** (1811-1864), king of Bavaria 1848-1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pforden ministry, **15**, 466.

**Maximilian I** (1573-1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II

in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333-334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.

**Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel** (1662-1726), duke of Bavaria 1679-1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.

**Maximilian (III) Joseph** (1727-1777), duke of Bavaria 1745-1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458-459.

**Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph)** (1832-1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1861-1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.

**Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph** (1756-1801), bishop of Munster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.

**Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus**, Roman emperor 235-238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408-411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.

**Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius**, Roman emperor 308-313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437-439.

**Maximinus or Maximin** (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57-59.

**Maximus, Cn. Mallius**, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393-394.

**Maximus, Magnus Clemens** (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.

**Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurgus** (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.

**Maximus, Tyrannus**, Roman emperor 409-411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 566-567.

**Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek** (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasil Ivanovitch, **17**, 190-192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.

**Maxyes**, see **Mashauasha**.

**Maybach, Albert von** (1822-), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.

**Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of** (1554-1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

- to throne of France, **11**, 400; makes peace with Henry IV, **11**, 405; death, **11**, 447.
- Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine, Duke of** (1578-1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, **11**, 446.
- Mayflower**, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, **22**, 614, 625-626; Governor Bradford's account, **22**, 626-630.
- May Laws**, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), **15**, 534.
- Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of** (1822-1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, **22**, 205.
- Mayor of the Palace**, leader of feudal retainers; office described, **7**, 481, 484, 521-522.
- Maypu**, see Maipo.
- Mazaces** (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander; Amyntas defeats, **4**, 306; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 315.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phœnicia, **2**, 292, 627.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, **4**, 327; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 329; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 330, 373.
- Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio** (1602-1661), French cardinal and statesman; mediates a truce between France and Austria, **11**, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), **11**, 487; **13**, 582; characterisation of, **11**, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, **11**, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, **11**, 492; triumphs over *Importants*, **11**, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, **11**, 493; administers finance, **11**, 498; leagues with Frondeurs, **11**, 505; military operations against Bordeaux, **11**, 507; disgrace and exile of, **11**, 507 seq.; recall of, **11**, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, **11**, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, **15**, 137; forms League of the Rhine, **11**, 519; **14**, 390; relations with Savoy, **9**, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, **11**, 520; administration, **11**, 522; death, **11**, 523; characterisation, **11**, 523.
- Mazdak** (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialist leader in Sassanid empire; demands of, **8**, 86.
- Mazeppa, Ivan** (1644-1709), Cossack chief; rise to power, **17**, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, **17**, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 383; **17**, 278-279; overthrow of, **17**, 279.
- Mazzini, Giuseppe** (1805-1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, **9**, 580; efforts of, for Italian liberation, **9**, 587; activity of, in Switzerland, **17**, 38; characterisations of, **9**, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), **9**, 597; arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), **9**, 602; causes tumults through Italy (1869), **9**, 620; death, **9**, 625.
- Meade, George Gordon** (1815-1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446.
- Meadows (Medows), Sir William** (1738-1813), English soldier; captures Karne, **22**, 111.
- Meareredsburn**, battle of (485 A.D.), **13**, 37.
- Measures, Greek**, **3**, 465-472; origin, **25**, 673.
- Meaux**, town in France; council of (846 A.D.), **11**, 110; siege (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542; revolution in, **12**, 272.
- Mecca**, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-islamic centre of Arabia, **8**, 108; religious centre of Islam, **8**, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177-178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180-181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445.
- Mechanicville**, battle of (1862), **23**, 431.
- Mecheraki**, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), **17**, 442.
- Mechlin**, city of Belgium; sack of, **13**, 436.
- Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence** (1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, **13**, 254.
- Méda**, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), **12**, 343.
- Medea**, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, **3**, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.
- Medecino**, Marquis of, see Marignano.
- Medes (Mada or Amada)**, people of Media, *q. v.*
- Medeus**, supreme Lydian god, **2**, 424.
- Media**, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, **2**, 567, 573-586; people of, confused with Manda, **2**, 583; wars with Egypt, **1**, 146; subject to Assyria, **1**, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, **1**, 442-444; precious metals, **2**, 340; Scythians in, **2**, 406; **3**, 292; relations with Lydia, **2**, 430; wars with Persia, **2**, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, **2**, 591, 598, 602, 609, 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, **4**, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558.
- Mediach**, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), **14**, 654.
- Mediation, Act of**, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), **17**, 30-35.
- Medici**, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349-390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; re-

- stored to power in Florence (1512), **9**, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), **9**, 458; restored (1529), **9**, 459; **11**, 325.
- Medici, Alessandro de'** (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, **9**, 241; favoured by Leo X, **9**, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), **9**, 457, 460; assassinated, **9**, 461.
- Medici, Catherine de'** (1519-1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), **11**, 332; power in France, **11**, 351-394; becomes regent (1560), **11**, 356; espouses Catholic cause, **11**, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, **11**, 378; court of, **11**, 384; death, **11**, 392.
- Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de'**, "the Elder" (1389-1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, **9**, 349-361; banished by the Albizzi, **9**, 351; patron of learning, **9**, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, **9**, 359-361.
- Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Ferdinand de'** (I and II), see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Francesco de'**, see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovan Gastone de'**, see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovanni Angelo de'**, see Pius IV.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, see Leo X, pope.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), **9**, 51.
- Medici, Giovanni de'** (1360-1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, **9**, 349-350.
- Medici, Giovanni de'** (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, **9**, 356.
- Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere"** (1498-1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, **9**, 458.
- Medici, Giuliano (I) de'** (1453-1478), son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; murdered, **9**, 367.
- Medici, Giuliano (II) de'** (1479-1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), **9**, 438.
- Medici, Giulio de'**, see Clement VII, pope.
- Medici, Ippolito de'** (1511-1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, **9**, 438, 446, 461.
- Medici, Lorenzo de'**, "The Magnificent" (1448-1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, **9**, 365; rules in Florence, **9**, 370-390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, **9**, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, **9**, 392.
- Medici, Lorenzo (II) de'** (1492-1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, **9**, 407; rules in Florence, **9**, 438, 446.
- Medici, Marie de'** (1573-1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, **11**, 410; regent 1610-1617, **11**, 432-438; Richelieu, counsellor of, **11**, 438, 449; arrests Condé, **11**, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, **11**, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, **11**, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, **11**, 462; exiled, **11**, 464; contributes to missions in North America, **22**, 555, 556; death, **11**, 481.
- Medici, Piero de'** (1416-1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, **9**, 362-363; incapacity as governor, **9**, 410.
- Medici, Piero (II) de'** (1471-1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, **9**, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, **9**, 239; driven from Florence, **9**, 412; death, **9**, 430.
- Medici, Salvestro de'** (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), **9**, 334 seq., 339, 341.
- Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War** (1866), **15**, 27.
- Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder,"** **9**, 354.
- Medicine:** practice of, in Egypt, **1**, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, **2**, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, **3**, 90-91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, **18**, 6; Arabian medicine, **8**, 279.
- Medina (Yathreb), a city in Arabia;** as capital of Mohammedan empire, **8**, 12; early converts to Islam in, **8**, 117; siege of, **8**, 123-124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, **8**, 177.
- Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina de Rio Seco, see Rio Seco.**
- Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** encourages Columbus (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** given command of the Armada, **10**, 244; **13**, 525; **19**, 390; defeated by the English (1588), **19**, 393-402.
- Mediolanum, see Milan.**
- Mediterranean Race, origin, 1, 77; 4, 208;** theory of the, **3**, 34, 42; **4**, 208.
- Medius (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, 4, 390, 391.**
- Medon (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, 3, 162, 163.**
- Medontids, descendants of Medon, 3, 162.**
- Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, 3, 486.**
- Medway, a river in southeastern England;** Dutch fleet in (1667), **20**, 261.
- Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766-1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, 12, 605.**
- Meerut or Mirat, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), 22, 170.**
- Megabases (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, 3, 304.**
- Megabates (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, 3, 265, 304, 387.**
- Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, 2, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, 3, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, 2, 291, 616; 3, 429.**

**Megacles** (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165–166; see also Alcmaeonidae.

**Megara**, Greek city; early history and colonies of, **3**, 199, 201, 205; government in, **3**, 165, 185; in Persian wars, **3**, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 428, 431, 448–450, 510, 511; revolts from Athens, **4**, 70; wars of, with Athens, **3**, 210–211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), **3**, 424–425; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Corcyra (433 B.C.), **3**, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.

**Megaris** (Megarid), district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, **3**, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, **3**, 313; under control of Athens, **3**, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, **3**, 642; see also Megara.

**Megasthenes**, early Greek ambassador to India (ca. 300 B.C.), records of, **2**, 496, 504.

**Megiddo**, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), **1**, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), **1**, 132, 183, 449; **2**, 118, 286.

**Megistias**, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 324, 326.

**Mehemet Ali** (1769–1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **3**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, **24**, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, **24**, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, **24**, 453; last days of, **24**, 454.

**Meherdates**, see Mithridates.

**Meiengrim**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.

**Meigs**, Return Jonathan (1740–1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.

**Meigs**, Fort, in Ohio; siege of (1813), **23**, 330.

**Meiones**, see Mæonians.

**Mejia**, Tomas (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican general; execution, **23**, 635.

**Mekong Valley Dispute**, disagreement between Great Britain and China (1895); settlement of, **24**, 560–561.

**Melanchthon** or **Melanthon**, Philipp (1497–1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, **14**, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 261; marriage of, **14**, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, **14**, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; commends Charles V, **14**, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, **10**, 127; characterisation of, **14**, 261 note.

**Melander**, see Holzapfel, Peter.

**Melas**, Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501–503.

**Melazzo**, see Milazzo.

**Melbourne**, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.

**Melbourne**, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount, see Lamb.

**Melcher** of Falkenberg (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; defends Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 348.

**Melchi**, Temelek (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, **7**, 241.

**Melchites**, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), **8**, 162; in Syria and the Lebanon, **7**, 188.

**Meleager** (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, **4**, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdikkas, **4**, 424–426; death, **4**, 427.

**Melegnano**, see Marignano.

**Melendez**, see Menendez.

**Meles**, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 426, 428–429, 460.

**Meletus**, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 36–37.

**Melians**, see Malians.

**Melicertes**, see Melkarth.

**Méline**, Félix Jules (1838–), French statesman; ministry (1896–1898), **13**, 196.

**Meli-Shipak**, king of Babylonia 1238–1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, **1**, 329, 376.

**Melitene**, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), **7**, 143–144.

**Melkarth**, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicertes; cult and worship of, **2**, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.

**Mello**, Custodio José de (ca. 1845–1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664–665.

**Meloria**, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), **9**, 116, 262.

**Melukkhkha**, see Cush.

**Melun**, city in France; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 540.

**Melun**, Treaty of, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), **13**, 315.

**Melusina** (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, **8**, 364.

**Melville**, Andrew (1545–1622), Scottish reformer; refuses to be bought by James VI, **21**, 275; rebukes the king, **21**, 284.

**Melville**, Sir James (1535–1617), Scottish soldier and diplomat; announces birth of James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 304.

**Melville**, Viscount, see Dundas, Henry.

**Melzi**, Count Francesco (1753–1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, **9**, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, **9**, 569.

**Mem**, or **Men**, de Sa, see Sa.

**Memel**, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of Russia at (1802), **15**, 289.

**Memmi**, Roman family of; origin, **5**, 70.

**Memmius**, Caius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune 111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's brib-

- eries, **5**, 384-386; assassination of, **5**, 403.
- Memmius**, Caius Gemellus, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Cæsar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.
- Memnon** (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, over-ruled, **4**, 285, 292-298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292-293; death of, **4**, 297.
- Memphis** (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90-105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233-234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.
- Men**, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 421.
- Menabrea**, Louis Frédéric, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867-1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.
- Menahem**, king of Israel 748-738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.
- Menalcidas** (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540-541, 543.
- Menander**, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.
- Menander**, an Athenian officer; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
- Menapii**, a people in Gallia Belgica; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.
- Menard**, General, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20-21.
- Mencheres**, see Men-kau-Ra.
- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
- Mendeleiev** or **Mendeleeff**, Dmitrii Ivanovitch (1834-), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
- Mendere**, see Mæander.
- Mendoza**, Lopez de, see Mondijar.
- Mendoza**, Pedro de (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
- Mendoza**, Pedro Gonzalez de (1429-1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.
- Mene**, see Ma.
- Menelaus**, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.
- Menelaus**, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.
- Menelaus**, see Onias.
- Menelek** or **Menilek** (1844-), king of Abyssinia 1889-; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.
- Menendez** or **Melendez** de Avilés, Pedro (1510-1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549-551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.
- Menepthah** (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162-166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," **2**, 30.
- Menes**, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90-91; legend of, **1**, 231.
- Menes** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.
- Menetius**, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.
- Menexenus**, son of Socrates, **3**, 466.
- Menezes**, Dom Pedro de (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.
- Meng-tse** (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Menidas**, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325-326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.
- Men-ka-Ra**, see Nitocris, queen of Egypt.
- Men-kau-Hor**, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C., **1**, 99.
- Men-kau-ra** (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Chérinus), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.
- Men-nefer**, see Memphis.
- Menon** of Pharsalus, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.
- Menon** the Thessalian, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.
- Menotti**, Ciro (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.
- Menou**, Baron Jacques François de ("Abdallah Menou") (1750-1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.
- Men-sa-Nefer**, see Sem-en-Ptah.
- Menshikov** or **Menshikoff**, Prince Alexander Danilovitch (1672-1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386-387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327-

- 328; lays claim to duchy of Courland, **17**, 330; fall of, **17**, 329; character of, **17**, 269, 327.
- Menshikov**, Prince Alexander Sergevitch (1787-1869), great-grandson of foregoing, Russian soldier and diplomat; embassy of, to Constantinople, **15**, 12; **17**, 561; **21**, 615; commands Russian army in Crimea, **17**, 564; defeated at Alma, **17**, 566-570; and Inkerman, **17**, 573, 574.
- Mentana**, small town near Rome; Garibaldi defeated at battle of (1867), **9**, 618.
- Menteith**, Sir John, Scotch nobleman; governor of Dumbarton castle (1305), **18**, 421; enmity of, to Wallace, **21**, 79; captures Wallace (1305), **21**, 79-80.
- Mentiu** (Mentu), nomad tribes of Mount Sinai; inscription of, **2**, 265.
- Mentor** of Rhodes (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary general, **3**, 379; sent by Nectanebo of Egypt to aid Tennes of Sidon, **2**, 292; treachery of, **2**, 293; part of, in conquest of Egypt by Artaxerxes III (340 B.C.), **2**, 627-629.
- Mentu**, robber-tribe of Asia, **1**, 98, 119; see also Hyksos.
- Mentu**, see Mentiu.
- Mentuhotep I**, king of Egypt, **1**, 107.
- Mentuhotep II** (Neb-tau-Ra), king of Egypt, **1**, 70, 107.
- Mentuhotep III** (Neb-kher-Ra), king of Egypt; patronises art, **1**, 70, 107, 108.
- Menyllus**, commander of Macedonian garrison in Munchia (319 B.C.), **4**, 474, 477, 480.
- Mephiosheth**, see Meribaal.
- Merab** (ca. 990 B.C.), daughter of Saul, king of Israel, **2**, 79, 93.
- Merbaal**, king of Aradus; aids Xerxes, **2**, 291.
- Merbaal**, king of Tyre, see Maharbaal.
- Merbalos**, see Maharbaal.
- Mer-ba-pen** (Miebidos), king of Egypt, **1**, 68, 90.
- Mercer**, John, a Scotch adventurer: defeated by alderman Philpot, **18**, 487; naval expedition of, against Scarborough (1378), **18**, 486.
- Mercia**, Anglian kingdom in England; founded (ca. 586 A.D.), **18**, 39; under Penda, **18**, 49-53; under Northumbrian dominion, **18**, 53, 54; supremacy of, **18**, 56-61; subdued by Egbert of Wessex, **18**, 67; extinguished by the Danes (874 A.D.), **18**, 76.
- Merciless Parliament**, name applied to parliament of 1388, in England, which under control of Gloucester, impeached the favourites of Richard II, **18**, 500-501.
- Merck**, Johann Heinrich (1741-1791), Darmstadt professor; influence of, on Goethe, **15**, 347.
- Mercury**, Roman divinity corresponding to the Greek Hermes; Pelagic origin of, **3**, 114; see also Hermes.
- Mercy**, Claudius Florimond, Count (1666-1733), Austrian soldier; killed at Parma, **12**, 29.
- Mercy**, Baron Franz von (d. 1645), Bavarian general in imperial army; defeats Turenne at Marienthal (Mergentheim), **11**, 494; defeated and killed at Nördlingen, **11**, 495.
- Merdawij** (tenth century), Arab chief; conquers Gilhan, **8**, 219.
- Mer-en-Ra I** (Methesuphis), king of Egypt, **1**, 102-104.
- Mer-en-Ra II**, king of Egypt, **1**, 104.
- Meri-Amen Meri-Tmu**, king of Egypt, **1**, 171.
- Meribaal** (Mephiosheth), son of Jonathan; pardoned by David, **2**, 91.
- Mérida**, city in Spain, capital of ancient Lusitania, the Emerita Augusta of the Romans; taken by Saracens (713), **8**, 194, 195.
- Meri-mut**, wife of Ramses II, **1**, 154.
- Merinids**, Arab dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
- Meri-Ra**, see Pepi I.
- Merlin de Douai**, Count Philippe Antoine (1754-1838), French jurist and politician; objects to death penalty in National Convention, **12**, 290; publishes decree, **12**, 313; makes speech on Prussia in convention, **15**, 276-278.
- Mermnadæ**, Lydian dynasty (700-546 B.C.); founded by Gyges, **2**, 389, 401, 411, 421; reign of dynasty, **2**, 423, 430-433, 446-448; see also Ardys, Sadyattes, Alyattes, and Croesus.
- Mer-nifer-Ra Ai**, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C., **1**, 118.
- Mernitchevitch**, dynasty of, in southern Serbia (fourteenth century), **24**, 193.
- Merodach**, see Marduk.
- Merodach-baladan** or Marduk-bel-iddin (d. ca. 698 B.C.), king of Babylon; plots against Assyria, **1**, 177; submits to Assyria, **1**, 334, 394; defeated by Sargon, **1**, 400, 401; defeated by Sennacherib, **1**, 406; seeks refuge in Elam, **1**, 411.
- Mérode**, John Philip Eugène, Count of (1674-1732), Belgian soldier, **14**, 36.
- Merovæus** or Merowig (d. 458 A.D.), Frankish king, eponymic ancestor of Merovingians, **6**, 583; **7**, 464-466.
- Merovingians**, a dynasty of Frankish kings rising to power under Clovis and continuing in authority until overthrown by Pepin (751 A.D.), **7**, 466-507, 521.
- Merrimac**, Confederate war vessel; fight with *Monitor* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Mersch**, Jean André van der (1734-1792), Belgian soldier; in Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 488.
- Mersen**, a town in the Netherlands; edict of (847 A.D.), **11**, 3; Partition Treaty of, between Ludwig the German and Charles the Bald (870 A.D.), **7**, 580.
- Mertitefs**, Egyptian queen 3700 B.C.; historical portrait, **1**, 96.
- Merton**, Walter de (d. 1277), bishop of Rochester; appointed chancellor by Edward I, **18**, 390.
- Merula**, Lucius Cornelius (d. 87 B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 427, 429.



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Merwan (I) ben Hakem (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684-685 A.D., **8**, 178.

Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744-750 A.D., **8**, 188, 189.

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Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51-52, 109, 384.

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Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 622; submits to Antony, **5**, 624.

Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and death of, **6**, 171-176.

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Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785-1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835-1836), **22**, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843-1845), **22**, 340.

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Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over Jugurtha, **5**, 387-391.

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Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers Cretans, **5**, 466; in Catiline War, **5**, 485, 491.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats Philip Andricus (147 B.C.), **4**, 542-544; **5**, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), **5**, 317; censor, **5**, 368; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 378; death, **5**, 381.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Pius (ca. 129-63 B.C.), Roman soldier; achievements of, in Civil War, **5**, 417, 426, 428; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; attacks Cisalpine province, **5**, 440; chosen consul (80 B.C.), **5**, 444; campaigns against Sertorius, **5**, 458.

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Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von (1773-1859), Austrian statesman; ambassador to Paris, **12**, 570; minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 561; policy at beginning of War of Liberation, **14**, 571; **17**, 484; draws up declaration of war against France, **14**, 574; **17**, 484; at Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578-579; policy toward German states, **14**, 581 seq.; **15**, 324, 363-364, 389; German disciples of, **15**, 379-381; promotes Treaty of Holy Alliance, **14**, 585; **17**, 496; at Assembly of Frankfurt, **15**, 365-366; at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, **15**, 371; at Karlsbad Conference, **15**, 372; opposes liberalism, **15**, 380-382; sides with Turkey in Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; influences Russian policy, **15**, 388; Oriental policy of, **14**, 599 seq.; opposes political reforms, **14**, 617; forced to retire, **14**, 620-622, 627;

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**Mettius Fuffetius**, dictator of Alba ca. 660 B.C.; in war with Romans, **5**, 77; death, **5**, 79.

**Mettius Pomposianus** (first century A.D.), Roman senator; Vespasian raises to consular rank, **6**, 243.

**Metuastarte**, king of Tyre ca. 950 B.C., **2**, 283.

**Metz**, town in Germany; diet of (1356), **14**, 184; siege (1552), **11**, 343-346; **14**, 311; assembly of (1680), **11**, 593; siege (1870), **13**, 174-175.

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**Meyer**, Lucas (d. 1902), Boer soldier; defeated in engagement at Talana, Natal (1899), **22**, 305.

**Meyer**, Marcus (sixteenth century), Hanseatic politician; usurps government of Lubeck, **16**, 289; executed, **16**, 261.

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**Miani**, village in India; battle (1843), **22**, 148.

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**Michael (III) "the Drunkard"**, Byzantine emperor 842-867 A.D., son of Theophilus; impiety of, **7**, 224; assassinated, **7**, 224.

**Michael (IV) "the Paphlagonian"**, Byzantine emperor 1034-1041; relations with Empress Zoe, **7**, 248, 249; reign of, **7**, 249.

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**Michael (VI) "Stratioticus"** (the Warrior), Byzantine emperor 1056-1057; succeeds Empress Theodora, **7**, 251; deposed and sent to convent, **7**, 252.

**Michael (VII) Ducas** or "Parapinaces," Byzantine emperor 1071-1078, son of Constantine XI, **7**, 253; begs Gregory VII for aid, against Turks, **8**, 329; supported by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 73 seq.; abdicates, **7**, 257.

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**Michael Obrenovitch** (1825-1868), prince of Servia 1839-1842, 1860-1863; succeeds Milosh, **24**, 201; second rule of, **24**, 202; disagreements of, with Turks, **24**, 202; murder of, **24**, 202.

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- Michaud, Joseph** (1767–1839), French author; supports movement of French Academy protesting against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37; removed from office by Charles X, **13**, 37.
- Michelangelo** (Michelagnolo Buonarroti) (1475–1564), Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; rank of, among artists, **9**, 399; universal genius of, **9**, 400; decorations of Sistine Chapel, **9**, 400–402; as a sculptor, **9**, 402–403; builds fortifications at Florence, **9**, 459.
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- Michell, Sir Francis**, English judge, original of "Justice Greedy" in Massinger's play; degraded and banished (1621), **19**, 505.
- Michelozzi, Michelozzo**, Bartolommeo di Gherardo di (1396–1472), Florentine sculptor; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 352, 359.
- Michelson, Ivan Ivanovitch** (1735–1807), Russian soldier; pursues Pugatchev, **17**, 387; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **7**, 447; enters Moldavia and Wallachia (1807), **17**, 460; opposes the French army in Poland, **17**, 461.
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- Micion** (d. 322 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; invades Attica, **4**, 468.
- Micipsa** (d. 118 B.C.), king of Numidia; sent as envoy to Carthage on behalf of political exiles (168 B.C.), **5**, 305; becomes king of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308; sends envoys to Rome (126 B.C.), **5**, 372; abandons administration to Jugurtha, **5**, 383; death of, **5**, 383.
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- Middelburg**, capital of province of Zealand, Netherlands; charter of (1224), **13**, 292; siege of (1573), **13**, 445 seq.
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- Middleton, John**, Earl of (1619–1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), **21**, 295; head of Scottish govern-
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- Midea**, ancient town of Greece, battle of (368 B.C.), **4**, 180.
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- Midi, Nicholas**, French prelate; draws up articles of accusation against Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 207; preaches at execution of Joan, **11**, 216.
- Midianites**, Arabian tribe; wars of, with Israel, **2**, 67, 72–74.
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- Mieczyslaw II**, king of Poland 1025–1034; reign of, **24**, 11–13.
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- Mignet, François Auguste Marie** (1796–1884), French historian; edits the *National*, **13**, 44.
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- Miguel, Dom Maria Evaristo** (1802–1866), head of the absolutist party in Portugal; opposes constitution of 1822, **10**, 544; regency of, **10**, 547; called to the throne, **10**, 548; at battle of Asseiceira, **10**, 550.
- Milan** (Mediolanum), capital of province of Milan, Italy; as capital of Insubrian Gauls taken by Cneius Cornelius Scipio (222 B.C.), **5**, 236–237; becomes capital of Emperor Maximin (292 A.D.), **6**, 441; Ambrose, bishop of (374–397 A.D.), **6**, 526, 528; taken by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591–592; destroyed by Goths (539 A.D.), **7**, 108, 407–408; conquered by Lombards (569 A.D.), **7**, 436; a metropolitan city of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 538; besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa (1153–1162), **9**, 46–49, 52, 53; rebuilt by the Lombard League (1167), **9**, 55; early struggles of Guelphs and Ghibellines in, **9**, 38, 90, 99, 256; Della Torre family in, **9**, 107; Visconti family in, **9**, 107, 128, 147, 237, 243, 252, 257–258; Sforza family in, **9**, 258–260; at war with Venice, **9**, 275 seq., 381 seq.; Louis XII of France becomes duke of (1498), **9**, 425; ceded to France (1504), **14**, 242; restored to Francesco Sforza (1521), **9**, 447; becomes Spanish possession (1535), **9**, 457; sovereignty of Spain over, recognised, **9**, 471, 486; ceded by Spain to Austria (1713), **10**, 290; under Austrian domination, **9**, 542–546; Napoleon enters (1796), **9**, 550; becomes member of Cisalpine Republic (1797), **9**, 555; French driven from (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon reconquers, **9**, 564; crowned king of Italy at (1804), **9**, 569; restored to Austria at Congress of Vienna

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- Milan I** (Obrenovitch) (1854-1901), king of Servia 1882-1889; reign of, **24**, 203-205; declares war on Bulgaria, **24**, 182, 204.
- Milan Obrenovitch**, prince of Servia 1839; takes part in Servian insurrection, **24**, 200.
- Milan Decree**, decree issued by Napoleon, prohibiting trade with Great Britain (1807), **23**, 323.
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- Milazzo** (Melazzo), seaport of Italy; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.
- Miles**, Nelson Appleton (1839-), American soldier; commands United States forces in Porto Rico (1898), **23**, 489.
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- Mill Springs**, village of Kentucky, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 425.
- Milner**, Lord Alfred (1854-), British colonial officer; in negotiations with President Kruger (1899), **21**, 653; **22**, 300; signs treaty of peace with Boers at Pretoria (1902), **22**, 317; retires (1905), **21**, 669.
- Milo**, Titus Annius Papianus (d. 48 B.C.), Roman tribune 57 B.C.; impeaches Clodius, **5**, 507; kills Clodius, **5**, 512; exile of, **5**, 513, 535; death of, **5**, 552.
- Miloradovitch**, Count Mikhail (1770-1825), Russian general; pursues French in retreat from Moscow, **12**, 592; **17**, 480.
- Milosh Obrenovitch** (1780-1860), Servian prince; rule of, **24**, 200-202.
- Miloslavski**, Ilija (seventeenth century), Russian nobleman; cupidity of, **17**, 245.
- Miltiades**, son of Cimon (d. ca. 489 B.C.), Greek general; family, **3**, 230, 270, 316; governs Thracian Chersonesus (ca. 515 B.C.), **3**, 233-234; fined, **3**, 249; at Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272-277; monument to, **3**, 277; expedition against Paros, **3**, 280; trial and death, **3**, 281-284.
- Miltiades**, son of Cypselus, tyrant of Thracian Chersonesus (ca. 559 B.C.), **3**, 225, 226, 233, 450.
- Miltitz**, Karl von (1490-1519), papal ambassador to Luther, **14**, 254.
- Milton**, John (1608-1674), English poet; estimate of, **20**, 219.
- Milutin**, king of Servia 1281-1321, **24**, 190-191.
- Milutin**, N. A. (nineteenth century), Russian patriot; assists in emancipation of serfs, **17**, 587.
- Milyans**, see Solymi.
- Min**, a river in China; French fleet enters (1884), **24**, 556.
- Mina**, Francisco (1789-1817), Spanish soldier; in revolt, **10**, 382.
- Mina**, ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Mina**, Francisco Xavier (1789-1817), Spanish soldier and guerrilla leader, nephew of Francisco Espoz y Mina, **10**, 352.
- Mina**, Francisco Espoz y, called "the King of Navarre" (1782-1836), Spanish soldier and guerrilla leader, **10**, 352.
- Minamoto**, powerful family in Japan; rise (tenth century), **24**, 583; supremacy, **24**, 586-587; extinction (thirteenth century), **24**, 588.
- Mincio**, river in northern Italy; battle of the (1800), **14**, 533.
- Mindarus**, a Spartan; commands in Peloponnesian War (411 B.C.), **3**, 629.
- Minden**, city in Prussia; battle of (1759), **12**, 76; **15**, 212; **20**, 588.
- Minetah**, see Menepthah.
- Minerva**, Roman name for Pallas Athene, in classical mythology the goddess of wisdom; in Egypt, **1**, 213, 235, 271, 279, 282; **3**, 156; statues, **3**, 166, 453, 482, 485-487, 490, 526; temples, **1**, 271; **2**, 448; **3**, 165, 335, 371, 479-480; **5**, 84; Xerxes sacrifices to, **3**, 298; Alexander carries the shield of, **4**, 363; in Roman worship, **5**, 84, 107, 351, 353; see also Athene.
- Minervina** (d. ca. 306 A.D.), first wife of Constantine the Great, **6**, 457.
- Ming Dynasty**, a Chinese dynasty (1368-1643 A.D.), **24**, 543; drives Mongols out of China, **24**, 300.
- Minghetti**, Marco (1818-1886) Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 625-626.
- Minglig**, Mongolian saint; marries mother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
- Ming-ti**, emperor of China; wars against Turks (72 A.D.), **24**, 265.
- Minh-mang**, emperor of Annam; persecutes foreigners (1820), **24**, 519.
- Minin** Kozma, Russian patriot; administration with Pojarski (1612), **17**, 236.
- Minithya**, see Thalestris.
- Minjan** Shtarot or the "Era of the Seleucids," in Jewish chronology; beginning of (312 B.C.), **2**, 135.
- Minnesota**, state of the United States; admitted to Union (1858), **23**, 405.
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- Minorca**, island of the Balearic group, off the coast of Spain; conquered by England (1708), **10**, 289; **20**, 477; French take from England in battle of 1756, **20**, 579-580; **12**, 67-69; recovered by England (1763), **20**, 600; ceded to Spain (1783), **10**, 305; **12**, 139; surrendered to England (1797), **10**, 318; recovered by Spain (1802), **10**, 319.
- Minorites**, see Franciscans.
- Minos**, legendary king of Crete; reign of, **3**,

- 194-195; Carians subject to, **2**, 417-418; parentage, **3**, 108; suppresses piracy, **3**, 158; treatment of Theseus, **3**, 159-160; laws of, **2**, 515; **3**, 196; ruler of the Ægean, **3**, 403; remains in Ciete, **3**, 35.
- Minotaur**, fabulous monster, **3**, 159.
- Minsk**, Russian principality in Lithuania; status of (eleventh century), **17**, 119.
- Minto**, Gilbert Elliott, 1st Earl of (1751-1814); governor-general of India 1807-1813, **22**, 124-125.
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th Earl of (1845-), viceroy of India (1905), **22**, 224.
- Minuas** (ninth century B.C.), king of Armenia, **1**, 390, 391.
- Minucius**, L. Esquilinus Augurinus, consul 458 B.C.; in Æquian War, **5**, 149.
- Minucius**, L. Basilus, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Minucius**, M. Rufus, cavalry leader under Fabius (216 B.C.); Hannibal defeats, **5**, 253-254.
- Minuit**, Peter (ca. 1580-1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands, **23**, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, **23**, 9.
- Minyæ**, legendary heroic race of Greece belonging to Mycenaean civilisation; origin and migrations, **3**, 38, 51, 59, 64, 104, 105, 113, 122; conquered by Hercules, **3**, 70; founders of Orchomenos and Corinth, **3**, 59, 64, 75, 100.
- Minyas**, mythical Greek hero; ancestor of Minyæ, **3**, 64, 105.
- Miotto**, Domenico (fourteenth century), Venetian glass worker; inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
- Miquel**, Johannes von (1829-1901), German minister of finance 1890-1901; reforms of, **15**, 548; retirement of, **15**, 551.
- Miquelon**, island off coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Mirabeau**, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count (1749-1791), French orator and revolutionist; early career, **12**, 151; in Berlin (1786), demands reform, **15**, 258; at the national assembly (1789), **12**, 155, 168, 207, 229, 230; last days and death, **12**, 229-230; estimates of, **12**, 231-234.
- Miracles**, performed by Vespasian, **6**, 232-233; at temple of Venus Aphacitis, foretelling fall of Palmyra, **6**, 426; angel appears to Licinius, **6**, 442; Tricassæ (Troyes) saved from Attila, **6**, 585; apparition of St. Peter and St. Paul to Attila, **6**, 593; attending Clovis' march, **7**, 473.
- Miraflores**, a village in Peru; battle of (1881), **23**, 607.
- Mir Ali Shir Neyai** (fifteenth century), Turkish poet and patron of letters, **24**, 304, 305, 492.
- Miramon**, Miguel (1832-1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
- Miranda**, Francisco Antonio Gabriel (1756-1816), Spanish-American revolutionist, **23**, 578.
- Mirandola**, town in Modena, Italy; Julius II captures (1511), **9**, 434.
- Mircea the Great**, king of Rumania 1386-1418; reign of, **24**, 130-131.
- Mirdites**, independent tribe of northern Albania, **24**, 214.
- Miriam**, Hebrew prophetess, **2**, 76, 208.
- Mirischlau**, a village in Rumania; battle of (1600), **24**, 141.
- Mir Jafar** (eighteenth century), a ruler in East India; conspires with English to depose Siraj-ud-Daula (1757), **22**, 58; installed as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; bestows domain upon Clive, **22**, 62; resigns government of Bengal, **22**, 68.
- Mir Kasim** (eighteenth century), viceroy of Bengal; orders massacre of English at Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
- Mirkhond**, Hamam eddin M. Mohammed (b. 1133), Persian historian, **24**, 492.
- Mirko Petrovich**, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
- Miron**, Mexican statesman; opposes plans of President Gonzales for conversion of debt (1883), **23**, 637.
- Miséricorde**, Sister Louise de la, see La Vallière, Louise de.
- Mishnah**, Hebrew commentary, **2**, 137, 201.
- Misir**, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
- Misitheus**, prætorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
- Missionary Ridge**, battle of, see Chattanooga, battle of.
- Mississippi**, one of the states of the American Union; first settlement, **23**, 80; Six Nations sell claims to Great Britain, **23**, 200; formation of the territory, **23**, 315; admission to Union, **23**, 347; repudiates debts, **23**, 365; secedes, **23**, 409.
- Mississippi**, a river in North America; discovery of, **23**, 72; navigation of, made free by Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; La Salle descends to the gulf (1682), **23**, 77; boundary of Massachusetts extended to, **23**, 239; navigation of, surrendered to Spain (1786), **23**, 289.
- Mississippi Bubble**, a financial scheme of John Law to pay off the national debt of France; main treatment, **12**, 12-17; **23**, 83; revival, **12**, 32-33.
- Missolonghi**, town in Greece; in war of Greek independence, **21**, 534; **24**, 230.
- Missouri**, state of United States of America; acquired by United States from France as part of Louisiana Purchase (1803), **23**, 318; territory established (1812), **23**, 347; struggle over admission to Union, **23**, 347-348; Missouri compromise; admitted as a state (1821), **23**, 349; secession of, prevented (1861), **23**, 421-422; Fremont's "Emancipation Proclamation" in (1861), **23**, 422.
- Missouri Compromise**, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery; accepted by the senate, **23**, 348; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska bill, **23**, 392.
- Missunde**, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
- Mitanni** or Mitania (Naharain, Aram-Naharain), Aramæan state; relations with

Egypt, **1**, 60; wars with Egypt, **1**, 132, 137-138, 144, 150; Hittite supremacy in, **1**, 142; accepts Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 311; in alliance with Babylonia, **1**, 364.

**Mitara**, Sancho, see Sancho Mitara.

**Mitare**, city in Russia; siege of (1704), **17**, 273.

**Mitchel**, John (1815-1875), Irish revolutionist; policy of, **21**, 448.

**Mithra**, Persian deity; position in Zoroastrian system, **2**, 566.

**Mithridates I**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces VI.

**Mithridates (II)** "the Great," king of Parthia; see Arsaces IX.

**Mithridates III**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XIII.

**Mithridates (VI)** Eupator (131-63 B.C.), king of Pontus; kingdom and character of, **5**, 421, 473; opposes Rome, **2**, 375; first war with Rome (88-84 B.C.), **5**, 421-422, 432-434, 449; negotiates with Sertorius, **5**, 459, 467; second war with Rome (83-81 B.C.), **5**, 467, 468; third war with Rome (74-66 B.C.), **5**, 467-472; death, **5**, 473.

**Mithridates** or **Meherdates VI**, brother of Osroes (Arsaces XXV), king of Parthia; disputes throne with brother (ca. 112 A.D.), **8**, 72.

**Mithridatic Wars**, between Mithridates VI and Rome; first (88-84 B.C.), **5**, 421-422, 432-434, 449; second and third (74-63 B.C.), **5**, 467-472.

**Mixco**, fortress in Guatemala; siege of (1524), **23**, 646.

**Mixed Commissions** (*Commissions mixtes*), French tribunals (1852); **13**, 124.

**Mizraim**, Hebrew name for Egypt; confounded with Mizrim in Arabia, **2**, 5, 23.

**Mizrim** (Muzri, Mizzur), region in northern Arabia; alleged early home of Moses, **2**, 5; relations to Solomon, **2**, 13; wars with Jews, **2**, 17, 21, 23; name confounded with Mizraim (Egypt), **2**, 23.

**Mnasippus** (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian admiral; expedition to Coreyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 144-147.

**Mnemon**, see Artaxerxes II.

**Mnesicles** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian architect; designs Propylæa, **3**, 480.

**Mnesilochus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

**Mnesiphilus**, an Athenian; counsels Themistocles (480 B.C.), **3**, 342.

**Mnester** (d. 48 A.D.), Roman actor, **6**, 174.

**Mnesthides**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

**Mnevis**, sacred bull of Osiris; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 229, 231 seq., 284.

**Mniszek**, George, palatine of Sandomir; receives False Dmitri (1603), **17**, 225, 233.

**Mnoetæ**, Dorian serfs, **3**, 126.

**Moab**, a Semitic tribe of the Dead Sea region; relations with Israel, **2**, 15, 17, 52, 70, 72, 79, 89, 106, 109-110, 112, 208; origin and language, **2**, 51-52, 67.

**Moabite Stone**, a stele, bearing Semitic inscriptions, discovered in 1868, **2**, 4, 15, 34, 109-110.

**Moawiyah I** (d. 680 A.D.), caliph 660-679 A.D., founder of Omayyad dynasty, **8**, 16, 175; rebellion of, against Ali, **8**, 170 seq.; becomes caliph, **8**, 174; makes caliphate hereditary, **8**, 176; Carthage subject to, **2**, 325-326; in wars with Rome, **7**, 184-189.

**Moawiyah II** (d. ca. 684 A.D.), eighth caliph; reign of, **8**, 178.

**Mobeds**, Magian caste in Persia, **2**, 638.

**Mobile**, city in Alabama, U. S. A.; settled (1702), **23**, 81.

**Mobile Bay**, battle of (1864), **23**, 445.

**Mobilier**, see Grelle Mobilier.

**Mocenigo**, Tommaso (d. 1423), doge of Venice; prosperity under, **9**, 304-305.

**Möckern**, suburb of Leipsic; battle of, part of battle of Leipzig (October, 1813), **15**, 317.

**Möckern**, town in Saxony; battle of (April 5th, 1813), **15**, 316.

**Modder**, a river in South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 275, 307.

**Modderfontein**, town in Cape Colony; British defeated at (1899), **22**, 275.

**Modena**, a province, former duchy, of northern Italy; in seventeenth century, **9**, 498; makes armistice with Napoleon, **9**, 551; annexed to Cispadane Republic (1796), **12**, 435; insurrection of 1831, **9**, 586; treaty with Austria (1847), **14**, 617; united to Italy (1860), **9**, 606-607.

**Modigisus**, see Godigisclus.

**Moens**, Anne de, mistress of Peter the Great, **17**, 315, 316.

**Moens de la Croix** (d. 1724), lover of Catherine I of Russia, **17**, 315; executed, **17**, 316.

**Moerocles** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator, **4**, 273.

**Mossians**, ancient tribe of lower Danube, **2**, 419.

**Moez**, caliph, see Muiz.

**Mogador**, seaport of Morocco; siege of (1844), **13**, 76.

**Moguls**, see Mughals.

**Mohács**, town in Hungary; battle of (1526), **24**, 347, **14**, 270; battle of (1687), **14**, 398; **24**, 391.

**Mohammed** or **Mahomet** (ca. 570-632 A.D.), founder of Islam; main treatment, **8**, 10-12, 111-144; **7**, 492; childhood, **8**, 113; marriage with Khadija, **8**, 113-115; first appearance as prophet, **8**, 115-116; made an outlaw, **8**, 116-117; leaves Mecca for Medina, **8**, 117-120; at battle of Bedr, **8**, 120-121; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121-123; hostile relations to Jews, **8**, 123-125; sends envoys to foreign rulers, **8**, 125 seq.; conquers Mecca, **8**, 126-128; establishes first Arabic community with sovereign powers, **8**, 291; last years and death, **8**, 130-132; estimate of, **8**, 132 seq.; liberality regarding earlier prophets, **8**, 136 seq.; miraculous stories concerning, **8**, 138 seq.; precepts of, **8**, 139 seq.; teaching concerning life after death, **8**, 141 seq.; permanency of religion preached by, **8**, 143; Semitic

monotheism restored by, **2**, 171; literary forms used by, **2**, 221-222.

**Mohammed**, for persons of this name other than the prophet, see **Muhammed**.

**Mohammedans**, followers of Mohammed, also called **Mussulmans** or **Moslems** (the "submissive"), believers in Islam; conquer Carthage, **2**, 325-328; invade Sicily, **7**, 187; in Spain, **8**, 191-208, 233-259; **10**, 36-62; wars in Portugal, **10**, 428, 429, 436; wars with Eastern Empire (633 A.D. seq.), **7**, 179-182; (leventh century), **2**, 377; (972-976), **7**, 241; massacre of, at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; empire in India, **22**, 21-39; language of Mohammedan Indians, **2**, 490; see also **Arabia**, **Egypt**, **Persia**, and **Religion**, **A**.

**Mohawks**, tribe of North American Indians; relations with Dutch, **23**, 11, 23, 29, 82; mission of Dellius to, **23**, 82; fight against King Philip, **23**, 148; in alliance with English, **23**, 164; in King William's War, **23**, 185, 186; in battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211.

**Mohegans** (**Mohicans**), tribe of North American Indians; allies of the English, **23**, 115, 149; see also **Algonquins**.

**Moir**, Earl of, see **Hastings**.

**Mokan Khan** (Greek, **Dizabul**), Turkish ruler (562 A.D.); reign of, **24**, 266-268.

**Mokawkas**, native governor of Egypt (ca. 640 A.D.); under Persian and Roman rule, **7**, 174; **8**, 161.

**Molay**, Jacques de (d. 1314), last grandmaster of the Templars 1298-1314; execution **8**, 459, 625-626; **11**, 85-86.

**Moldavia**, a former principality, now a part of Rumania; establishment of (fourteenth century), **24**, 130-131; becomes subject to Turkey (1529), **24**, 349.

**Moldowandji**, Turkish vizir; in Russo-Turkish War (1770), **24**, 417.

**Molé**, Louis Matthieu, Count (1781-1855), French politician; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1830), **13**, 56; retires from ministry, **13**, 57; becomes prime minister, **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 70-71; elected to the Assembly (1848), **13**, 99.

**Molé**, Matthieu (1584-1656), French politician; career as president of Paris parliament, **11**, 501, 503-504.

**Molesworth**, Robert, Viscount (1656-1725), English statesman and diplomatist; ambassador to Denmark, **16**, 366.

**Molière**, Jean Baptiste Poquelin (1620-1673), French comedian; characterization, **11**, 645.

**Molino del Rey**, a suburb of Mexico; battle of (1847), **23**, 375.

**Möllendorf**, Wichard Johann Heinrich von (1721-1816), Prussian soldier; in War of First Coalition (1794), **15**, 273-276.

**Möln**, town in Schleswig-Holstein; battle of (1225), **16**, 163.

**Mollwitz**, village in Silesia; battle of (1741), **12**, 36; **14**, 427; **15**, 162-163.

**Moloch**, Phœnician deity; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; worship of, in Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 71; human sacrifices to, **2**, 129; **4**, 202, 310, 580-581.

**Molon** (d. 220 B.C.), rebel satrap of Media; defeated by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; **8**, 56.

**Molossians** (**Molossi**), Greek tribe in Epirus; dynasty of, **4**, 502; receive Themistocles (471 B.C.), **3**, 398.

**Molossus**, grandson of Achilles; founds dynasty in Epirus, **4**, 502.

**Moltke**, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von (1800-1891), Prussian field-marshal and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 153, 155, 156, 160; in negotiations with Thiers, **13**, 180-181; becomes president of chancery, **15**, 446; resigns office of chief of staff, **15**, 543.

**Molucca Islands**, Dutch islands in Malay archipelago; Francisco Serrão discovers (1512), **10**, 486; Portugal obtains sovereignty over, **10**, 491.

**Molyneux**, William (1656-1698), Irish philosopher; assists in founding Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.

**Momylus**, see **Augustulus**.

**Monaco**, principality situated on Mediterranean coast; recognised as independent state, **9**, 579.

**Monaldeschi**, Giovanni (d. 1657), favourite of Queen Christina of Sweden; death of, **16**, 331-333.

**Monasticism**; system derived from Egypt, **1**, 64.

**English**: monks under Augustine evangelise England (596 A.D.), **8**, 532; monks of Bangor slain by Æthelfrith (613 A.D.), **18**, 46; Aidan founds Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (ca. 634 A.D.), **18**, 165; monkish learning in Northumberland, **18**, 165-167; **21**, 11; revival of monastic learning under Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 83; monastic life under the Normans, **18**, 279-280; monastic life under Edward III, **18**, 483-484; in reign of Henry II, **18**, 297-298; monks martyred by Henry VIII, **19**, 148-151; visitation and suppression of monasteries (1535-1536), **19**, 159-161.

**Greek**: influence of monks in Byzantine politics, **7**, 39; rebel against iconoclasm (726 A.D.), **8**, 545, 546; Mount Athos, a republic of monks (1904), **24**, 218.

**Irish**: monastic constitution of Irish church (431-550 A.D.), **21**, 340; Irish monasteries religious seats, **21**, 340; reformed by Gildas (ca. 600 A.D.), **21**, 341; Irish monks evangelise Europe, **21**, 340-343; **8**, 532; monastic reforms by Malachi (ca. 1148), **21**, 401; Irish parishes grow out of monasteries, **21**, 401; Augustinian monks in Ireland, **21**, 401; Henry VIII suppresses Irish monasteries (ca. 1537), **21**, 402; friars defy the king, **21**, 402; encourage patriotic feeling (ca. 1602), **21**, 418.

**Latin**: monks pioneers in farming and commerce, **7**, 19; dominate mediæval society, **7**, 39; monastic celibacy in sixth century, **8**, 535; monasteries centres of preternatural agencies, **8**, 536; monks occupy prominent positions (ca.

600 A.D.), **7**, 444; Benedictines spread in Italy and Germany (ca. 715 A.D.), **8**, 544; defenceless against Saracens (ca. 800 A.D.), **8**, 577; influence in early Swiss history (ca. 800 A.D.), **16**, 535-538; monkish reform of Christendom under Hildebrand (eleventh century), **11**, 23; foundation of Cistercians, Carthusians, and Premonstrants (ca. 1050), **14**, 92; reforms of St. Bernard (ca. 1120); monks sway the Church (twelfth century), **11**, 42; their power in France (1147), **11**, 36; mendicant orders of Friars founded (ca. 1100), **8**, 614; friars become butresses of papacy (thirteenth century), **8**, 614; protected by Alexander IV (1254), **8**, 616; Dominican friars and the inquisition, **10**, 568, 569, 570, 573, 587, 588, 595; **11**, 52; Luther's relations with monks (1505), **14**, 252-254.

Russian: influence of, in Russian church, **17**, 73, 167-168; monks persecuted (1569), **17**, 204.

Scotch: description of monastic Celtic Church, **21**, 9; influence of monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; religion taught by Celtic monks (sixth century), **21**, 9; influence of, in fusing races (eighth century), **21**, 12; in Paschal dispute, **21**, 12; foundation of greater Scotch monasteries under David I (ca. 1130), **21**, 40; decline of Scotch monasteries (ca. 1121), **21**, 42; reform of (1124-1153) (1471), **21**, 42-43, 224; Scotch monasteries devastated by Reformers (ca. 1560), **21**, 261.

Moncey, Bon Adrien Jeannot de (1754-1842), duke of Conegliano, French soldier; in French campaign in Spain, **12**, 386.

Monchy, Charles de, see Hoequincourt.

Monck, see Monk.

Monckton, Robert (1726-1782), English general; in expedition against Quebec, **23**, 217.

Moncontour, town in France; battle of (1569), **11**, 364; **19**, 346.

Mondejar, Lopez de Mendoza, Marquis of (sixteenth century), Spanish soldier; in wars against the Moors (1568), **10**, 249-250.

Mondragon, Christopher (d. 1596), Spanish general; campaign of, in Netherlands, **13**, 445, 464, 470.

Monge, Gaspard (1746-1818), French mathematician; returns from Egypt with Napoleon, **12**, 481.

Monghyr, town in India; siege of (1763), **22**, 68.

Mongkut, king of Siam 1851-1868; reign and advanced views of, **24**, 515.

Mongols, Asiatic race, now chiefly resident in Mongolia; affinity of, to Hittites, **2**, 393; Scythians related to, **2**, 403; ravages of, in Islam, **8**, 22; under leadership of Jenghiz Khan, invade Western Asia (1219), **8**, 230-232, 455; westward advance checked by battle of Liegnitz (1241), **14**, 118; domination of, in Russia (1235-1462), **17** 133-165; in China, **24**,

273; conquered by Manchus (1162), **24**, 274; unity of, established by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277; conquests of, in Europe, **24**, 287-289; unsuccessfully invade Japan (1274), **24**, 291, 588; expeditions of, against Indo-China, **24**, 291; empire of, at beginning of fourteenth century, **24**, 294-295; conversion of, in Persia, **24**, 492; types of, in Japan, **24**, 579, 580; military customs of, **2**, 652, 654-655; characterisation of, **24**, 524; **17**, 133-134; see also Mughals.

Monheur, town in France; siege of (1621), **11**, 448.

Mofino, José, see Florida-Blanca.

Moniteur, Le, Napoleon's official organ; Napoleon's articles in (1802-1803), **12**, 529.

Monitor, Federal iron-clad; fight with *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.

Monk or Monck, George (1608-1670), first duke of Albemarle and earl of Torrington, English soldier; surrenders to Inchiquin, **20**, 96, 97; victories in Scotland, **20**, 120-121; **21**, 295; commands in Dutch War (1653), **13**, 620-622, 629; **20**, 127, 128; in Second War with Dutch, **13**, 625-630; **20**, 147, 148; purges army of parliamentarians, **20**, 204; marches on London, **20**, 204, 205; denies intention to restore Charles, **20**, 206; made general-in-chief, **20**, 207; negotiations with Charles, **20**, 209; receives Charles at Dover, **20**, 213; part of, in Stuart restoration, **20**, 214, 215; honours showered upon, **20**, 215; betrays Argyll, **20**, 215, 242; **21**, 297; in Third Dutch War, **20**, 247, 248; bars Thames against Dutch fleet, **20**, 260, 261; palatine of Carolina, **23**, 50; sketch of career, **20**, 203.

Monmouth, battle of (1778), **23**, 268; Lee's conduct at, and Washington's rebuke, **23**, 268.

Monmouth, James Fitzroy, Duke of (1649-1685), natural son of Charles II of England and Lucy Walters; doubtful parentage of, **20**, 272, 295; person and character, **20**, 295, 296; Buckingham's efforts to legitimize, **20**, 272; popular belief in legitimacy, **20**, 295, 296; great popularity of, **20**, 295, 296; commands English troops in Netherlands, **20**, 295; favours lavished upon, **20**, 295; marries Countess of Buccleuch, **20**, 272, 295; agent of king in assault on Sir John Coventry, **20**, 273, 295; suppresses Scotch rising, **21**, 305; goes into exile, **20**, 304; rebellion, **20**, 363-366; declares James II a usurper, **20**, 364; proclaims himself king, **20**, 364; defeated at Sedgemoor, **20**, 365; throws himself on king's mercy, **20**, 365; relations with Lady Wentworth, **20**, 366; execution, **20**, 366; effect of rebellion on American colonisation, **23**, 134, 153, 154.

Monmouth, Lord, see Mordaunt, Charles.

Monomakh, Vladimir, see Vladimir Monomakh.

Monophthalmus, see Antigonus.



**Monroe, James** (1758-1831), American statesman; fifth president of the United States 1816-1823; wounded at battle of Trenton (1777), **23**, 260; minister of United States to France, **23**, 306; negotiates Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 318; sent on mission to England (1806), **23**, 321; secretary of state in Madison's cabinet during War of 1812, **23**, 328; elected president, **23**, 346; acquires Florida territory, **23**, 347; approves Missouri compromise, **23**, 349; asserts Monroe Doctrine, **23**, 350.

**Monroe Doctrine**, name given to the policy of the United States applying the doctrine of non-intervention in North and South American affairs to European powers; Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine (1815-1826), **23**, xx-xxi, 350-351; the French in Mexico (1862-1867), **23**, xxiii, 466-467, 630-635; the British Guiana Boundary Question, **23**, xxv, 484-485, 599-600; officially recognised by Germany (1901), **23**, 601.

**Mons**, city in Belgium; captured by Spaniards (1572), **13**, 434-435; battle (1678), **13**, 640; capture by French (1691), **11**, 605; siege (1709), **20**, 477; captured (1789), **14**, 45.

**Mons-en-Pévèle** (Mons-en-Puelle), village in northern France; battle of (1304), **11**, 77; **18**, 419.

**Monsieur**, Peace of, between Henry III and Huguenots (1575), **11**, 383.

**Montagu, Edward** (1602-1671), second earl of Manchester (Lord Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville), English general and politician; impeachment, **19**, 614-616; defeat at Donnington Castle, **20**, 25-27; lord-chamberlain under the Restoration, **20**, 234; character, **20**, 13.

**Montagu, John**, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), English diplomat; in peace negotiations with France at Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **20**, 569.

**Montagu, Richard** (1577-1641), bishop of Chichester, English clergyman, chaplain of Charles I; reprimanded by house of commons (1626), **19**, 539.

**Montague, Charles** (1661-1715), first earl of Halifax, English poet and statesman; member of Whig ministry, **20**, 445; chancellor of the exchequer (1694), **20**, 453; created baron of Halifax, **20**, 458; impeachment and acquittal, **20**, 460-461; dismissed from ministry by Queen Anne, **20**, 471; currency reforms of, adopted, **20**, 497; member of temporary council of regency, **20**, 506; chancellor of the exchequer (1714), **20**, 507.

**Montague, Edward** (1625-1672), earl of Sandwich, English admiral; appointed "general-at-sea," **20**, 207; sent by Long Parliament to the Baltic, **16**, 340; created earl of Sandwich, **20**, 234; in battle with Dutch, **20**, 246; deprived of command, **20**, 247; negotiates treaty between England and Spain, **20**, 266; death, **20**, 276.

**Montague, Sir Edward** (d. 1556), English

statesman; draws up settlement of crown on Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227-228.

**Montague, Sir James**, English attorney-general (1708), **20**, 482.

**Montague, John Nevil**, Lord, see Nevil, John.

**Montague, Thomas de** (1388-1428), fourth earl of Salisbury; commands English forces at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191.

**Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de** (1553-1592), French author; influence, **11**, 404; estimate, **11**, 427-431.

**Montalivet, Camille de** (1801-1880), French statesman; ministry, under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.

**Montalvo, Dr. Alfonso Diaz de**, Spanish jurist; codifies laws (1480), **10**, 137.

**Montana**, state of United States; purchased by United States (Louisiana Purchase) (1803), **23**, 318; admitted to the Union (1889), **23**, 483.

**Montaperti**, town in Italy; battle (1260), **9**, 103-104; **14**, 125.

**Montargis**, town in France; siege (1427), **11**, 189-190; **18**, 550.

**Montauban**, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 447.

**Montauban**, castle in northern France; siege (1202), **18**, 335.

**Montauban, Jean, Sire de** (ca. 1412-1466), French admiral; at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241.

**Mont Avron**, see Avron, Mont.

**Montbazon, Madame de**, see Chevreuse, Duchess de.

**Montbéliard or Montbéliard, Philibert Guéneau de** (1720-1785), French naturalist, **12**, 121.

**Montcalm** (Montcalm de Saint Véran), Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712-1759), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Canada, **23**, 213; number of his forces, **12**, 66; takes Forts Oswego and Ontario, **12**, 69; **23**, 213; takes Fort William Henry (1757), **23**, 214; repulses Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, **23**, 215; baffles Wolfe at Quebec, **23**, 217, 218; defeated and killed on Plains of Abraham, **23**, 219-221.

**Montclar, General**, French commander; military governor of Alsace, **11**, 594; lieutenant-general under the dauphin, **11**, 599; devastates Palatinate (1688), **11**, 603; **14**, 400.

**Montcorvin, Jean de**, Franciscan missionary to China (1292), **24**, 293.

**Monteagle, William Parker**, Lord (seventeenth century), English nobleman; warns James I of England of Gunpowder Plot (1604), **19**, 479.

**Montebello**, village in Lombardy, Italy; battles of (1800), **12**, 501; (1859), **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

**Montecatini**, town in province of Lucca, Italy; battle of (1314), **9**, 133.

**Montecuculi or Montecuccoli**, Count Raimondo (1608-1680), duke of Melfi, Austrian general; commands Austro-German army in Hungary (1664), **11**, 566; at battle of St. Gotthard (1664),

- 24**, 386; joins German troops against Louis XIV (1672), **11**, 578; **13**, 636; **14**, 392.
- Montefeltro, Frédéric de**, duke of Urbino 1444–1482, Italian soldier; commanded papal troops in war with Florence (1478), **9**, 371.
- Montemar**, Duke of, Spanish general; in War of the Austrian Succession (1742), **9**, 533, 534 seq.; **10**, 300; **14**, 432.
- Monte Marciano**, Duke of, see Piccolomini.
- Montemarisco (Mountmaurice)**, Herve de (twelfth century), English adventurer; invades Ireland (1169), **21**, 369; ambassador to Henry II (1171), **21**, 374.
- Montenegro**, principality in Balkan Peninsula, formerly part of Roman prefecture of Illyricum; main treatment, **24**, 207–211; part of Servian confederation (900 A.D.), **24**, 207; seized upon by Balcha, **24**, 207; inauguration of theocratic government, **24**, 208; struggle against Turks, **24**, 208–211; Russian influence in, **24**, 208, 209; independence of, recognised, **24**, 210; recent additions to territory, **24**, 211.
- Montenotte**, village in the Apennines, Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 425 seq.; **14**, 512.
- Montereau**, village near Fontainebleau, France; siege of (1420), **18**, 540; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.
- Montereau, Pierre de** (d. 1266), French architect; builds Sainte Chapelle (1245–1248), **11**, 67.
- Monterey**, town in Mexico; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
- Monte Rotondo**, mountain in province of Rome; battle of (1869), **9**, 618.
- Montespan, Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise de** (1641–1707), mistress of Louis XIV; influence of, over king, **11**, 555 seq.; retirement of, **11**, 557 seq.
- Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de** (1689–1755), French author and statesman; literary works of, **12**, 115; theory of mixed government, **12**, 115 seq.; his criticism of the age, **12**, 24.
- Montevideo**, capital of Uruguay; taken by the English, **23**, 579; relation to revolution in Argentina, **23**, 591–593.
- Montez, Lola (Marie Dolores Eliza Rozanna Gilbert)** (1818–1861), adventuress and dancer; causes abdication of King Ludwig of Bavaria, **15**, 433.
- Montezuma II** (1477–1520), emperor of Mexico; reign, **23**, 506–515; conquests, **23**, 507; commands Cortes to leave country, **23**, 510; meets Cortes, **23**, 514; Cortes imprisons, **23**, 516; death, **23**, 520.
- Montfaucon**, town in France; battle of (887 A.D.), **11**, 14.
- Montferrand, Bénédict de**, bishop of Lausanne 1477; Bernese complain to, **16**, 623.
- Montferrat**, duchy in northwestern Italy; disputed succession, **9**, 499 seq.
- Montferrat, Dukes of**, see Gonzaga.
- Montferrat, Boniface, Marquis of** (d. 1207), Italian nobleman; aids Alexius, **7**, 276, 277; conquests of, in Greece, **7**, 278–279; **24**, 223; candidate for emperorship of Latin Empire, **7**, 283, 284; becomes king of Thessalonica, **7**, 285–290; **8**, 416; death, **7**, 296.
- Montferrat, Longaspada, Marquis of** (d. 1177), vicegerent of Jerusalem; reign, **8**, 371.
- Montferrat**, see Conrad.
- Montfort, Joan de**, wife of John de Montfort; encourages French army, **11**, 107; defends castle of Hennebon (1342), **11**, 108; **18**, 458.
- Montfort, John de** (1293–1345), duke of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany, **11**, 107; Edward III aids, **18**, 458; makes expedition to Brittany, **18**, 487; imprisonment, **11**, 107.
- Montfort, Simon Count de** (d. 1218), earl of Leicester, French soldier; leads Albigenian crusade (1208–1213), **8**, 461; **10**, 566; **11**, 53–54.
- Montfort, Simon de** (1208–1265), earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, English soldier and statesman; marriage, **18**, 376; hatred of Henry III for, **18**, 376; quarrel with Gloucester, **18**, 378–380; leads barons against Henry III, **18**, 380–383; captures the king, **18**, 381; at the head of government, **18**, 381; reforms of, **18**, 384, 386; fall, **18**, 382; character, **18**, 383–385; death, **18**, 383.
- Montfort, Simon de** (1240–1271), son of the earl of Leicester; resists Henry III, **18**, 387.
- Montgomery, Archibald** (1726–1796), 11th earl of Eglinton; made commander of new Highland regiment (1756), **20**, 583.
- Montgomery, Gabriel** (ca. 1530–1574), French commander; mortally wounds Henry II in tournament, **11**, 350.
- Montgomery, Colonel John** (d. 1731), colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166.
- Montgomery, John** (1722–1808), American soldier; commands expedition against Cherokees (1760), **23**, 222.
- Montgomery, Richard** (1736–1775), Irish-American soldier; captures St. Johns and Montreal (1775), **23**, 250; death of, at siege of Quebec, **23**, 250.
- Montgomery, Sir Robert** (1809–1887), British administrator in India; represses rebels of Oudh (1857), **22**, 202.
- Montgomery Convention** (1861), meeting of representatives from "Cotton States" to form provisional Confederate government; proceedings of, **23**, 409.
- Monthonlon, Count Charles Tristan de** (1783–1853), French soldier; in alliance with Louis Philippe (1840), **13**, 74.
- Montiel**, town in Spain; battle of (1369), **10**, 90; **11**, 149.
- Montijo**, town in Spain; battle of (1644), **10**, 515.
- Montijo, Eugénie**, see Eugénie.
- Montlhéry**, town in France; battle of (1465), **11**, 250.

**Montluc**, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Seigneur de (ca. 1503-1577), French marshal; at siege of Siena (1554-1555), **9**, 466; **11**, 346.

**Montmirail**, town in France; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.

**Montmorency** (Burchards), Lords of; efforts of Louis VI against, **11**, 30.

**Montmorency** or **Montmorenci**, Anne de (1492-1567), French marshal and constable; builds mansions of Écouen and Chantilly, **11**, 338; activity of, in Bordeaux persecutions, **11**, 341; commands army in Low Countries, **11**, 346; capture of, at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; relieved from office, **11**, 353; death of, at battle of St. Denis, **11**, 361.

**Montmorency**, Henri II, Duke of (1595-1632), French marshal; in war with Spain, **11**, 461; leagues with Orleans against Richelieu, **11**, 465; execution of, **11**, 465 seq.

**Montmorency**, Philip de, count of Horn, see **Horn**.

**Montpellier**, city in France; Philip of Valois purchases (ca. 1350), **11**, 122.

**Montpellier**, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XIII and the Huguenots (1622), **11**, 448.

**Montpellier**, University of, influence of Arabs upon medical faculty of, **8**, 280.

**Montpensier**, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of (1627-1693), the daughter of Gaston of Orleans and generally called La Grande Mademoiselle; aids Condé, **11**, 513.

**Montpensier**, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of (1824-1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; marries Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1816), **13**, 78.

**Montpensier**, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchess of (1552-ca. 1594), daughter of Francis, duke of Guise; relations of, with Jacques Clément, **11**, 393-394; estimate of, **11**, 394.

**Montpensier**, François de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1592); at battle of Ivry (1590), **11**, 398.

**Montpensier**, Henri de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1608), last duke in the Bourbon line; governor of Brittany, spokesman for nobles (1601), **11**, 412.

**Montreal**, city of Canada; first settlement at (1611), **23**, 65; Maisonneuve founds (1641), **22**, 323; expedition against, in King William's War, **23**, 187; English capture (1760), **23**, 222.

**Montreuil**, town in France; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141.

**Montreuil**, Count of (tenth century); Hugh Capet wages war against, **11**, 23.

**Montreuil**, French ambassador to Charles I; negotiates for king with the Scots (1646), **20**, 42.

**Montreuil**, Treaty of, concluded between France and England (1303), **13**, 418.

**Montrichard**, Joseph Élie Désiré Perruquet (1760-1828), French general; recalled from Switzerland (1802), **17**, 28.

**Montrose**, James Graham, 1st Marquis of (1612-1650), Scottish soldier and states-

man; victories in Scotland, **20**, 33, 34, 38; defeated by Leslie, **20**, 39; **21**, 294; retires to the Continent, **20**, 45; returns to Scotland, **20**, 94; capture and execution, **20**, 94-95; **21**, 295; characterisation, **20**, 95.

**Mont-Saint-Jean**, town near Waterloo; battle of, see **Waterloo**.

**Mont-Saint-Michel**, village in France; siege of (ca. 1090), **13**, 215-216.

**Montsorel**, town in England; siege of (1217), **13**, 365.

**Montt**, Jorge (1847-), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1891), **23**, 611.

**Montt**, Manuel (1809-1880), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1851), **23**, 610.

**Monuments**, see **Archæology** and **Inscriptions**.

**Mookerheyde** (Mooker Heath), plain in the Netherlands; battle of (1574), **13**, 446.

**Moon**, Egyptian and Hebrew Feast of, **2**, 207; identified with Astarte, **2**, 350; appearance among Hyperboreans, **2**, 446; worshipped in Persia, **3**, 297; see **Astarte**.

**Moor**, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 652.

**Moore**, James (ca. 1640-1706), American colonial soldier and official; becomes governor of South Carolina, **23**, 59; in Indian War of 1703, **23**, 59; expeditions against Spanish and Indians, **23**, 190.

**Moore**, James (1737-1777), American soldier; defeats English in North Carolina (1776), **23**, 250.

**Moore**, Sir John (1761-1809), British general; in Sweden, **16**, 452; succeeds Wellington in Spain, **10**, 341; retreat, **10**, 343-348; death, **10**, 348; **21**, 474.

**Moors**, name of a mixed people of northern Africa; at war with Rome, **6**, 136, 170, 290, 535; sack Rome, **6**, 601; at war with Eastern Empire, **7**, 98, 99, 126-127; Charlemagne sends unsuccessful expedition against (ca. 780 A.D.), **7**, 542; Ferdinand III of Castile wars against (1225), **10**, 64; defeated at battle of Salado (1340), **10**, 73; Ferdinand I of Aragon subdues (1411), **10**, 121; in war with Ferdinand V of Castile, **10**, 141, 143, 145, 149, 161; unbaptised Moors expelled from Spain (1502), **10**, 162; under Charles V, **10**, 223-225; atrocities in Spain, **10**, 248; marquis of Mondejar wars against, **10**, 249-250; at war with Don Juan of Austria, **10**, 251; Alfonso I of Portugal conquers, **10**, 429; unbaptised Moors expelled from Portugal (1497), **10**, 485; massacre of, by Charles of Anjou (ca. 1270), **14**, 130; see also **Moriscos**.

**Mophis**, king of Takahasila in India (ca. 324 B.C.); becomes satrap of Punjab to Alexander (325 B.C.), **2**, 479-480.

**Moraes Barros**, Prudente (1844-), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), **23**, 665; administration of, **23**, 666.

**Morales**, General, Mexican soldier; surrenders Vera Cruz (1847), **23**, 374.

**Mora Stone**, a stone on which the ancient kings of Sweden were proclaimed, **16**, 204.

**Morat**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1476), **11**, 267; **13**, 360; **16**, 602.

**Moravia**, district in Austria-Hungary; colonies of Roman soldiers settled in, **6**, 77; war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576-577, 581, 591; revolts from Mieczyslaw II of Poland, **24**, 12.

**Moravians**, German religious sect; colony of, in Georgia (1735), **23**, 62.

**Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell** (d. 1297), Scottish noble; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; sole baron adhering to Wallace, **13**, 410; **21**, 72; death, **13**, 411; **21**, 74.

**Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell** (d. 1337), regent of Scotland, son of Sir Andrew Bothwell; invades Northumberland with Wallace, **21**, 75; becomes leader of Scottish royalists, **21**, 131; made prisoner by English, **21**, 131; escapes from prison and raises insurrection in Scotland, **21**, 134 seq.; death, **21**, 136.

**Moray or Murray, 2nd Earl of**, see Stuart, James.

**Moray, Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of**, see Randolph.

**Morazan, Francisco** (1792-1842), soldier and statesman of Honduras; commands troops at attack on Guatemala (1829), **23**, 650; elected president of Central American Confederation (1831), **23**, 650; administration, **23**, 650.

**Morbeyne, Sir Denys de**, English knight; King John of France yields to, at Poitiers (1356), **18**, 474, 475.

**Morcar or Morkere**, Saxon warrior, son of Ælfgar, brother of Edwin, and brother-in-law of Harold; succeeds to portion of father's earldom (1059), **18**, 139; chosen earl of Northumbria, **18**, 143; Harold confirms in earldom of Northumbria, **18**, 144; joint-commander of army against William the Conqueror, **18**, 170; submits to William, **18**, 171; revolts against William, **18**, 177; William ravages lands of, **18**, 181; William restores estates to, **18**, 182; joins Hereward, **18**, 184; release ordered by William on his death bed, **18**, 198.

**Mordaunt, Charles** (1658-1735), earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, English military and naval commander; characterisation of, **10**, 285; created Earl of Monmouth, by William III (1689), **20**, 423; disgraced by Fenwick's revelations, **20**, 455; campaign in Spain, **13**, 650; **20**, 474-476; takes Barcelona, **10**, 285, 286; **20**, 475; guerrilla warfare of, **20**, 476.

**Mordaunt, John, 1st Baron and Viscount Mordaunt** (1627-1675), English royalist leader; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.

**Mordaunt, Sir John** (1697-1780), English soldier; in expedition against Rochefort (1757), **20**, 588.

**Morden, Lord**, see Yorke, Charles.

**More, Sir Anthony (Attoni Moro)** (1512-1578), Dutch painter; visits England, **19**, 524.

**More, Sir Thomas** (1478-1535), English author and statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 86; asserts liberties of parliament before Wolsey, **19**, 87; Henry VIII lays divorce case before, **19**, 106; succeeds Wolsey as chancellor, **19**, 121; pronounces official opinion on Henry's divorce, **19**, 125, 126; treatment of heretics, **19**, 127; retires from office, **19**, 127; implicated by Elizabeth Barton's "revelations," **19**, 145; committed to the tower, **19**, 147; trial of, **19**, 153; tender relations with daughter Margaret, **19**, 154, 155; last hours of, **19**, 154; execution of, **19**, 155; horror in Europe on death of, **19**, 155; character and genius of, **19**, 122, 127, 152, 155.

**Morea**, modern name of the ancient Peloponnesus; Venetians conquer (1687), **9**, 521; reconquered by Hassan Pacha (1778), **24**, 421; insurrection against Turks in, **24**, 417.

**Moreau, Jean Victor** (1761-1813), French soldier; in command under Pichegru, **12**, 384; **14**, 19; replaces Pichegru, **12**, 424; retreat of, through Black Forest, **12**, 432; beginning of rupture with Napoleon, **12**, 441; exposes Pichegru, **12**, 449; deprived of command, **12**, 449; defeated by Suvarov, **17**, 433; succeeds Joubert at Novi, **12**, 473; **17**, 435; recalled, **12**, 475, 483; flattered by Napoleon, **12**, 483; compromised by Napoleon, **12**, 485; despatched to the Rhine, **12**, 496; Napoleon's jealousy of, **12**, 504, 505, 533; campaign in Germany (1800), **12**, 505-507; wins Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; implicated in plot against Napoleon, **12**, 533 and note, 534; arrested, **12**, 534; exile in United States, **12**, 535; in service of allies against France, **12**, 603 and note; **15**, 315; killed at Dresden, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485; character, **12**, 449, 507, 508, 533; **15**, 315; military capacity of, **12**, 424, 431, 432, 449, 504, 505; **17**, 433, 434.

**Morelos y Pavon, José Maria** (1765-1815), Mexican patriot; successes of, **23**, 622; defeated and shot, **23**, 622.

**Moreno, Gabriel García** (1821-1875), Ecuadorian politician; president three times, **23**, 614, 615.

**Moreno, Juan** (1743-1817), Spanish admiral; defeated by English, **12**, 513.

**Moreton Bay**, Queensland, Australia; penal colony planted at, **22**, 249.

**Morfontaine, Treaty of** (1800), **17**, 439.

**Morgan, Daniel** (1736-1802), American soldier; accompanies Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206; at battle of Saratoga (1777), **23**, 265; victory at battle of Cowpens, **23**, 278.

**Morgan, Sir Henry** (1635?-1688), English buccaneer; appointed lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, **23**, 56.

**Morgan, John Hunt** (1826-1864), American soldier in the Confederate service; leads guerrilla raid into Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (1863), **23**, 441.

- Morgan**, Sir Thomas (d. ca. 1679), English soldier; in battle of the Dunes, **20**, 173.
- Morgarten**, mountain in Switzerland; battle of (1315), **16**, 563 seq.
- Morgen**, Kurt Ernst (1858-), German explorer; reorganises troops in Kamerun, Africa (1894), **15**, 561.
- Morale** or **Monreal**, Fra (d. 1354), Italian freebooter; defeats Malatesta da Rimini (1352), **9**, 226; grants funds to Cola di Rienzi, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 228.
- Morillo**, Pablo (1777-1838), Spanish general; in revolutionary war in Colombia, **23**, 583.
- Morini**, Gallic tribe; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 521, 525; **13**, 273.
- Morino**, Mariana, secretary of provisional government of the Rio de la Plata (1810), **23**, 591.
- Moriscos**, Moors christianised by force; revolt of, in Spain, **10**, 247 seq.; expulsion of, **10**, 261 seq.; see also **Moors**.
- Morley**, John, British writer and statesman, secretary of state for India (1905), **21**, 663.
- Mornay**, Philippe de, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis-Mornay (1549-1623), Huguenot leader; at Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Mörner**, Count Gustav von, Swedish soldier and statesman; urges Bernadotte's election, **16**, 460, 465; viceroy of Norway (1814), **16**, 472.
- Mornington**, Earl of, see **Wellesley**.
- Morny**, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de (1811-1865), French politician; prescribes Sunday holiday (1851), **13**, 121.
- Morocco** or **Marocco**, country of northwestern Africa; main treatment, **24**, 469-476; under rule of Almoravids (ca. 1103-1146), **8**, 242-245; establishment of Sherifate, **8**, 252; **24**, 469 seq.; Mulei Ahmed usurps government of (1574), **10**, 496; war with Portugal (1578), **10**, 496; war with Austria (1828), **14**, 589; war with France (1844), **24**, 473; war with Spain (1859-1860), **24**, 473; war with Kabail tribes (1893), **24**, 473; Hassanian dynasty, **24**, 473-476; Algecirras conference (1906), **21**, 665.
- Morocco** or **Marocco**, one of capitals of Morocco; foundation (ca. 1072), **8**, 241; besieged by Abdul Mumin, **8**, 245.
- Morone**, Girolamo (ca. 1450-1529), Italian diplomatist; chancellor of duke of Milan, **9**, 449; plots against Charles V of France, **9**, 449.
- Morosini**, Francesco (1618-1694), Venetian soldier; commands defence of Candia (1667-1669), **9**, 520-521; **24**, 386; completes conquest of Morea (1687), **9**, 521; **24**, 395; death, **9**, 522.
- Moroso**, Boris, Russian noble, chief advisor of Alexis; administration of (1645), **17**, 243, 244.
- Moroso** (fifteenth century), Russian prince; administrator under Vasilii Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.
- Morrill**, Justin Smith (1810-1898), American statesman and legislator; author of war-tariff measure passed by Congress (1862), **23**, 421.
- Morrill Tariff Act**, American legislative measure, named after Justin S. Morrill; passage of (1862), **23**, 421.
- Morris**, Gouverneur (1752-1816), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, **23**, 296.
- Morris**, Lewis (1671-1746), American colonial statesman; appointed colonial governor of New Jersey (1738), **23**, 168; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 196.
- Morris**, Robert (1734-1806), American financier; superintendent of finance during American Revolution, **23**, 274; resigns office after Revolution, **23**, 288.
- Morristown**, city in New Jersey; Washington at, **23**, 261.
- Mortara**, town in Pavia, Italy; battle of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659.
- Mortemar**, Athénais de, see **Montespan**, Mme. de.
- Mortemer**, town in northern France; Normans defeat French at, **11**, 26.
- Mortier**, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph (1768-1835), duke of Trévisé, French soldier; at battle of Zurich, **12**, 476; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 531; commands reserve cavalry, **12**, 584; defeated at Dirnstein, **17**, 448.
- Mortimer**, Edmond (1390-1424), fifth earl of March; claims to English crown, **18**, 509; claims throne at accession of Henry IV, **18**, 515; death, **18**, 515.
- Mortimer**, Sir Edmond (1376-1409?), uncle of Edmond, fifth earl of March; defeated and imprisoned by Owen Glendower (1402), **18**, 518; Henry IV refuses to ransom, **18**, 518; marries daughter of Glendower, **18**, 518.
- Mortimer**, Roger (1287-1330), first earl of March; imprisoned for treason against Edward II, **18**, 440; joins Queen Isabella in Paris, **18**, 440; guilty relation with Isabella, **18**, 446, 447, 448; deposes and murders Edward, **18**, 443-445; joint rule with Isabella, **18**, 448-450; fall, **18**, 450; execution, **18**, 451.
- Mortimer**, Roger (d. 1397), earl of March and lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1395-1397; declared successor to crown by Richard II, **18**, 498, 509; right to crown, **18**, 529; death of, and avenging expedition of Richard II to Ireland, **21**, 388.
- Mortimer's Cross**, locality near Hereford, England; Edward IV defeats Lancastrians at, **18**, 577; influence of Edward's victory, **18**, 578.
- Mortmain**, Statute of (*De Religiosis*) (1279), statute of Edward I, forbidding alienation of land in England to religious bodies or organizations, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 351.
- Morton**, James Douglas, 4th Earl of (1530-1581), regent of Scotland; efforts in Scotland for Protestantism, **19**, 284; leads faction against Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 323, 341; in plot against Rizzio, **21**, 266; elected regent for James VI, **21**, 270; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 349, 351; delivers up the earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth, **19**, 349;

- 21**, 274; codifies laws, **21**, 275; resigns regency, **21**, 275; character, **19**, 349; **21**, 273; execution, **19**, 356; **21**, 276.
- Morton, John** (1420-1500), English cardinal; flees from England to escape Richard III (1683), **13**, 617; made archbishop of Canterbury by Henry VII, **19**, 16; ingenious method of raising money, **19**, 47.
- Morton, Levi Parsons** (1824-), American banker and politician, vice-president of United States 1889-1893; election of, **23**, 481.
- Morton, Thomas** (1590-1645), English colonist in America; obtains control of Mount Wollaston colony, **22**, 634; seized by Standish and sent to England (1628), **22**, 634.
- Morveau, Louis Bernard, Guyton de** (1737-1816), French scientist, **12**, 121.
- Moschi**, see **Mushke**.
- Moscoso de Alvarado, Luis** (ca. 1505-ca. 1560), Spanish soldier; succeeds De Soto, **22**, 483.
- Moscow, Grand Principality of**, a principality out of which grew the Russian empire; beginnings of, **17**, 144; increased importance of, **17**, 160; development of, during Tatar period, **17**, 160; at war with Novgorod, **17**, 172; accession of the house of Romanov, **17**, 237.
- Moscow (Kutchkovo)**, city of Russia; captured by Mongol Tatars (1237), **17**, 136; rise of, **17**, 144 seq.; two sieges of (1380), **17**, 151; destruction of, by Tatars (1382), **17**, 153; pre-eminence consecrated by famous ikon, **17**, 157; devastated by Tatars (1408), **17**, 157; siege of (1612), **17**, 236; taken and burned by French (1812), **12**, 589 seq.; **17**, 473 seq.
- Moscow, University of**, founded (1755), **17**, 359.
- Moselekatse, Zulu chief**; founds Matabele state (1838), **22**, 282.
- Moses**, lawgiver and organiser of Israelitish nation; founds priesthood, **2**, 58; traditions of, **2**, 60, 76, 117; biblical account of, **2**, 61-63; wives of, **2**, 70; laws of, **2**, 119, 131, 160, 204, 340-341, 344; type of Messiah, **2**, 168.
- Moshesh**, chief of Basutoland; defeated by Boers (1866), **22**, 278.
- Moskva**, see **Borodino**.
- Moslems**, see **Mohammedans**.
- Moslemah**, Saracen general (717 A.D.); besieges Constantinople, **7**, 201-204.
- Mosquera, Tomas Cipriano** (1798-1878), Colombian general and politician; dictatorship of, **23**, 602.
- Moss, Convention of**, agreement signed in 1814 by which Norway and Sweden arrived at a basis of union, **16**, 470.
- Mostyn, Savage** (d. 1757), British admiral; deports Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.
- Mother of the Camp**, name given by soldiers to Aurelia Victoria, *q. v.*
- Motien-ling Pass**, in Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624.
- Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de la**, see **La Motterouge**.
- Moulins, Auguste** (1752-1810), French soldier; appointed to Directory, **12**, 472; favours Napoleon, **12**, 482; duped by Napoleon, **12**, 483; refuses to resign, **12**, 485.
- Moultrie, Fort**, see **Fort Moultrie**.
- Moultrie, William** (1731-1805), American soldier; defends Fort Sullivan against British, **23**, 255.
- Mounier, Jean Joseph** (1758-1806), French legislator and author; at National Assembly, **12**, 166; in Women's Insurrection, **12**, 217-219, 222.
- Mountain, The**, a name given the Jacobins in the National Convention in France; origin, **12**, 281; fall, **12**, 397-398; see also **Jacobins**.
- Mountjoy, Charles Blount, 8th Lord** (1563-1606), favourite of Queen Elizabeth; rivalry with Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, **19**, 410; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 407.
- Mountmaurice**, see **Montemarisca**.
- Mount Phœnix**, a mountain in Lycia; naval battle between Romans and Mohammedans near (658 A.D.), **7**, 184.
- Mourzoufie**, see **Alexius V**.
- Mousa**, see **Musa**.
- Moustier, L. D. M. François René, Marquis de** (1817-1869), French diplomat; in Franco-Prussian dispute over Luxemburg (1867), **13**, 142, 143; **15**, 503.
- Mouton, Georges**, see **Lobau**.
- Mouton-Duvernay, Barthélemy, Baron** (1769-1816), French soldier; execution, **13**, 17.
- Mowbray, John**, Scottish nobleman; consulted by Edward I as to government of Scotland (1305), **21**, 84; joins Moray in rebellion (1334), **21**, 134.
- Mowbray, Sir Philip de**, English governor of Sterling Castle (1314), **13**, 434; **21**, 97-98; in battle with Bruce (1306), **21**, 90.
- Mowbray, Robert de**, earl of Northumberland (d. ca. 1125), English baron; defeats Malcolm, king of Scotland, **13**, 220; **21**, 33; heads insurrection against William II, **13**, 221; imprisoned, **13**, 222.
- Mowbray, Thomas** (1366-1399), earl of Nottingham and duke of Norfolk, English noble; banishment and death of, **13**, 505.
- Mowbray, Thomas**, earl of Nottingham (1386-1405), English baron; revolts against Henry IV, **13**, 524.
- Moys**, town in Silesia; battle (1757), **15**, 202.
- Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus** (1756-1791), German composer, **15**, 361; patronised by Emperor Joseph II, **14**, 471.
- Mstislav**, joint-ruler of Russia with Iaroslav (1019), **17**, 109.
- Mstislavski, Feodor**, Russian prince; in war against Sweden (1590), **17**, 216.
- Mucia**, wife of Caius Pompeius; Cæsar's relations with, **5**, 590.
- Mucianus, Licinius** (first century A.D.), Roman statesman; minister of Vespasian, **6**, 229, 231.
- Mudhar**, group of Arabs, **3**, 16.
- Mudki or Moodkee**, town in the Punjab, India; battle of (1845), **22**, 154.

- Muffawaka**, Arabian general; defeats Turks (870 A.D.), **8**, 216-218.
- Muffling**, Friedrich Ferdinand Karl (1775-1851), Prussian general; governor of Paris (1815), **15**, 331.
- Mughal** or **Mogul Empire**, Mohammedan empire of India; main treatment, **22**, 21-39; Baber founds (1525), **22**, 24; Bahadur Shah, last emperor, banished by the British (1857), **22**, 39.
- Mug Nuadat**, Irish hero, of second century; defeats Cond of the Hundred Battles, **21**, 335.
- Mugwumps**, name given to seceders from Republican party in 1884, **23**, 480.
- Muhammed**, the prophet, see **Mohammed**.
- Muhammed** (d. 1220), sultan of Khwarizm, Persia, and Transoxiana; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 280-282.
- Muhammed**, shah of Persia 1834-48, **24**, 494.
- Muhammed Ali Murzhi**, shah of Persia (1907), **24**, 499.
- Muhammed**, shah of Persia, see **Aga**.
- Muhammed I**, sultan of Turkey 1413-1421; reign of, **7**, 334, 335; **24**, 320, 321.
- Muhammed (II) "the Great"** (ca. 1430-1481), sultan of Turkey 1451-1481; main treatment, **24**, 326-336; character, **24**, 327; conquers Constantinople (1453), **7**, 339-340, 344-356; **24**, 327-328; conquers emperor of Trebizond, **7**, 357; conquers Greece, **11**, 243; **24**, 223-226, 329, 330; invades Servia, **24**, 329-330; conquests in Asia, **24**, 330, 331; war with Venice, **9**, 295 seq.; **24**, 331; besieges Rhodes, **9**, 377; **24**, 332; death, **7**, 358; **24**, 332; legislation of, **24**, 333.
- Muhammed III** (d. 1603), sultan of Turkey 1595-1603; reign of, **24**, 373.
- Muhammed IV** (ca. 1641-1691), sultan of Turkey 1648-1687; reign of, **24**, 382-393; accession, **24**, 382; vizirate of Muhammed Köprili, **24**, 383-384; vizirate of Ahmed Köprili, **24**, 384-389; war with Austria, **24**, 385-386; invades Podolia, **24**, 59, 388; second siege of Vienna, **24**, 389-390; deposition of, **24**, 390-391; character of, **24**, 391.
- Muhammed I**, Moorish king of Cordova 852-886 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 205.
- Muhammed II**, Moorish king of Cordova 1023; usurps throne, **8**, 237-238.
- Muhammed Abu Abdallah al-Nasir**, emir of Cordova 1199-1213, **8**, 247 seq.; **10**, 62.
- Muhammed (I) ben al-Akhar**, Moorish king of Granada 1238-1273; wars with Christians, **8**, 253-254; founds kingdom of Granada, **8**, 254.
- Muhammed II**, Moorish king of Granada 1273-1302, **8**, 255 seq.
- Muhammed III**, Moorish king of Granada 1302-1309, **8**, 255.
- Muhammed IV**, Moorish king of Granada 1325-1333, **8**, 255.
- Muhammed V**, Moorish king of Granada 1354-1359, **8**, 256; **10**, 89.
- Muhammed VI**, Moorish king of Granada 1396-1408, **8**, 256.
- Muhammed VII**, Moorish king of Granada 1423-1427, 1429-1445; disputes for crown, **8**, 256 seq.
- Muhammed** (d. 1012), vizir under Hisham II, king of Cordova; usurps throne, **8**, 235-236.
- Muhammed (Kutchuk Muhammed)** (d. 1481), khan of the Golden Horde; wars and death, **24**, 307-308.
- Muhammed Ali**, nawab of Arcot; acknowledged by English (1749), **22**, 48; wars with French and their allies, **22**, 49; in league against Lord Pigot, **22**, 90.
- Muhammed Ali**, viceroy of Egypt, see **Mehemet Ali**.
- Muhammed Amin** (fifteenth century), khan of Kazan; tributary to Ivan the Great, **17**, 177.
- Muhammed Ahmed**, mahdi in Egypt, see **Mahdi**.
- Muhammed al-Mahdi**, Mohammedan reformer in Morocco (1557), wars of, **24**, 469-470; Morocco united under rule of, **24**, 470; relations of, with Suleiman I of Turkey, **24**, 470, 471; administration of, **24**, 471.
- Muhammed as-Saduk**, bey of Tunis 1859-1882, **24**, 485.
- Muhammed ben Abdallah** (d. 1130), called "the Mahdi," Mohammedan reformer in North Africa, founder of Almohad dynasty; preaching, **8**, 243-244; death, **8**, 244.
- Muhammed ben Abdallah**, prime minister in Spain, see **Almansor**.
- Muhammed ben Idris al-Shafii** (d. 820 A.D.), one of the founders of Moslem law, **8**, 299, 300.
- Muhammed ben Jehwar**, emir of Cordova 1044-1060, **8**, 239.
- Muhammed ben Kasim** (eighth century), Arabian soldier; invades India, **8**, 184-185.
- Muhammed ben Omayyah (Humeia)**, attempts to regain throne of Granada (1568), **8**, 259; **10**, 247.
- Muhammed ben Su'ud** (d. 1815), Arab sheikh; fights for Wahhabite doctrines, **24**, 411, 450.
- Muhammed Girai**, see **Girai, Muhammed**.
- Muhammed Mirza Ali** (d. 1850), called "the Bab" (Gate), Persian Mohammedan; founds sect of Babi or Babists, **24**, 493-494.
- Muhammed Sakkoli**, grand vizir of Turkey under Suleiman I and Selim II; counsels war (1565), **24**, 358; administration of, **24**, 367.
- Muhammed Turgai, Ulug Bey**, son of Shah Rukh, see **Ulug Bey**.
- Mühlberg** or **Ampfing**, town in Saxony; battle of (1547), **11**, 335; **14**, 299-300.
- Müldorf**, town in Bavaria; battle of (1322), **14**, 171.
- Mühlfeld, Eugen von**, a founder of legal and political literary clubs of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605.
- Muhtadi Billah**, caliph of Baghdad 869 A.D., **8**, 216-217.

Muiden, a town in the Netherlands; captured by Louis XIV, **11**, 577.

Muiz ad-Daula, first Buyid emir in Baghdad; expels Turks (945), **3**, 220.

Muiz ad-Din, made sultan of Egypt by mamelukes (1250), **3**, 231.

Muiz-lidinillah, first Fatimite caliph in Egypt; founds Cairo (972), **3**, 223.

Mukallu, king of Tabal (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.

Mukawkas, see Mokaukas.

Mukden, town in Manchuria; centre of Russian power in Russo-Japanese War (1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 660; Russians retreat to, **17**, 624; battle of, **24**, 661.

Mukhtar Pasha, Turkish general; at siege of Rustchuk (1810), **17**, 467.

Mukhuli, Mongolian general; in campaign against Niutchi (1210-1234), **24**, 279.

Muktadir Billah, caliph of Baghdad 908-932 A.D., **3**, 218-219.

Muktafi, caliph of Baghdad 902-908 A.D., **3**, 218-219 seq.

Muktafi, caliph of Baghdad 1135, **3**, 227.

Mulai, or Mulei, or Muley Abdallah, sultan of Morocco in second half of sixteenth century, **10**, 496; **24**, 471.

Mulai Abdul Aziz IV, sultan of Morocco 1894-; accession, **24**, 473; opposed by his brother, **24**, 474; character and court, **24**, 474-475.

Mulai Ahmed (d. 1578); usurps throne of Morocco, **10**, 496-497.

Mulai Ahmed ben Muhammed, sultan of Morocco, son of Mulai Moloch; becomes sultan (1578), **10**, 497.

Mulai Hassan, sultan of Morocco 1873-1894; reign of, **24**, 473.

Mulai Hassan or Mulei Abul Hassan, Moorish king of Granada 1466-ca. 1482; wars of, **3**, 257; **10**, 141-144; deposed, **3**, 257; **10**, 145.

Mulai Ismail, sultan of Morocco 1672-1727; reign of, **24**, 473.

Mulai Moloch (Maula Abd el-Malik) (d. 1578), sultan of Morocco; wars with Mulei Ahmed, **10**, 497-498.

Mulai Muhammed, brother of Mulai Abdul Aziz IV; revolt of, **24**, 474.

Mulai Sidi Muhammed, sultan of Morocco 1757-1789, **24**, 473.

Mulei, see Mulai.

Mülhausen, city in upper Alsace; battle of (1674), **11**, 583.

Müller, Johann, Prussian leader; in Peasants' Revolt (1525), **14**, 262.

Multan, a fortress of the Punjab, India; capture of (1849), **22**, 157.

Mummies, discovered in Egypt, **1**, 78, 127, 155-161, 210.

Mummius, Lucius, "Achaicus" (second century B.C.), Roman soldier, consul 146 B.C.; conducts Achaean War, **4**, 544-546, 550; **5**, 316-317; as censor (142 B.C.), **5**, 319.

Mummolus, Roman soldier; campaign in Gaul (568-575 A.D.), **7**, 439.

Münch-Bellinghausen, Baron Joachim von

(1786-1866), Austrian statesman; at Frankfort diet, **15**, 389.

Münchhausen, Alexander (1813-1886), German diplomat; envoy of Ernst Augustus of Hanover, **15**, 441-442.

Munck, Adolf Frederick (1749-1831), Swedish courtier, **16**, 410.

Munda, ancient people of India, **2**, 488.

Munda, ancient city of southern Spain; battle of (45 B.C.), **5**, 567-568; **10**, 9.

Mundhir, al-, king of Hira ca. 420 A.D.; aids Bahram V of Persia, **3**, 83-84.

Mundhir ben Ma-assama, Arabian king 505-554 A.D.; sacrifices Christian captives, **3**, 9; wars of, **3**, 87, 88.

Mundus, general of Emperor Justinian (ca. 530 A.D.), **7**, 73, 105, 122.

Mundzuk, a Hun, father of Attila, **7**, 46, 59.

Muni-btsan-po, king of Tibet 789 A.D., **24**, 509.

Munich or Münnich, Count Burkhard Christoph (1683-1767), Russian soldier and statesman; in war against Tatars and Turks, **17**, 334 seq.; **24**, 146, 410; prime minister, **17**, 342; rivalry with Ostermann, **17**, 345; imprisoned, **17**, 349; made governor-general of Siberia, **17**, 361.

Municipalities, see Towns and Cities.

Munk, Christina, wife of Christian IV of Sweden, **16**, 361.

Munk, Jens, Swedish Arctic explorer; voyage of (1619), **16**, 357.

Munro, Sir Hector (1726-1805), British officer; takes Baxar, **22**, 70; reduces Chunar, **22**, 70; Hyder Ali defeats, **22**, 97.

Munster, ancient province of Ireland; early rulers of, **21**, 333; rebellion of 1598 in, **21**, 416; rebellion of 1798 in, **21**, 459.

Münster, city in Prussia; battle of (1534), **14**, 273.

Münster, Treaty of, concluded between the United Provinces and Spain (1648), **13**, 583-584.

Münster, Count Ernst Friedrich Herbert (1766-1839), German statesman; enforces Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 375; unpopularity of, in Hanover, **15**, 403.

Munwza (d. ca. 724 A.D.), Saracen governor in Gaul; alliance with Eudes of Aquitaine, **7**, 494-495.

Munychion, Greek month, renamed Demetria (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.

Münzer, Thomas (1490-1525), German religious teacher, leader of Anabaptists, **14**, 272.

Murad or Amurath I (1319-1389), sultan of Turkey 1359-1389; reign, **24**, 318; conquests in Serbia, **7**, 329 note; **24**, 193; exacts tribute from Byzantium, **7**, 330; death, **24**, 318.

Murad or Amurath II (ca. 1403-1451), sultan of Turkey 1421-1451; main treatment, **24**, 321-326; besieges Constantinople, **7**, 335-336; receives homage of Byzantine emperor, **7**, 338; signs Treaty of Szegedin, **24**, 321; first abdication, **24**, 322; invades Hungary, **14**, 217; **24**,



- 42; battle of Varna, **24**, 42, 323-324; second abdication, **24**, 324; conquest in Greece, **24**, 324; extends feudal system in Greece, **24**, 225; war with Scanderbeg, **24**, 325; death, **7**, 339; **24**, 326.
- Murad or Amurath III** (1546-1595), sultan of Turkey 1574-1595; main treatment, **24**, 370-373; influence of women on, **24**, 370; Persian War, **24**, 371-372; wars in Europe, **24**, 372; death, **24**, 373.
- Murad or Amurath IV** (ca. 1611-1640), sultan of Turkey 1623-1640; main treatment, **24**, 375-382; disordered state of empire at accession, **24**, 375; puts down insurrection of soldiers, **24**, 377, 379; restores order, **24**, 379; expedition against Persia, **24**, 379, 381; death, **24**, 381.
- Murad or Amurath V** (1840-1904), sultan of Turkey 1876, brother of Abdul-Hamid II; deposed, **24**, 433.
- Murad** (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; fights with Portuguese, **24**, 346, 354.
- Murad Bey** (1750-1801), mameluke ruler in Egypt, **12**, 464 seq.; **24**, 447.
- Murat, Joachim** (1771-1815), French marshal and king of Naples; accompanies Napoleon to Egypt, **12**, 463; at battle of Abukir, **12**, 478; in Tuscany, **12**, 510; sent to Naples (1803), **12**, 533; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **17**, 447; in war of Prussia and France (1806), **12**, 552, 553; at battle of Heilsberg (1807), **17**, 454; at battle of Friedland (1807), **12**, 561; made king of Naples and Sicily (1808), **9**, 571, 572; **12**, 569; in Spain (1808), **10**, 326; in Russian campaign of 1812, **12**, 590, 597; **17**, 482; execution of, **13**, 18; **15**, 331.
- Muraviev, Mikhail** (1795-1866), Russian soldier; in Polish rebellion (1863), **17**, 597.
- Muraviev, Mikhail Nikolaievitch** (1845-1900), Russian statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1897), **17**, 619.
- Murcath** (eleventh century), Irish prince and son of Brian Boru; at battle of Clontarf (1014), **21**, 18; captures Maelmorda, king of Leinster, **21**, 351; death of, **21**, 355.
- Murcia**, former Moorish kingdom in Spain; Hamilcar overruns, **10**, 5; conquered by Castile (ca. 1243), **8**, 253.
- Murdoch Stuart**, duke of Albany, see Albany.
- Murena, L. Licinius** (d. ca. 80 B.C.), Roman propretor; wars with Mithridates (84 B.C.), **5**, 464, 467.
- Murena, L. Licinius**, son of preceding; chosen consul (62 B.C.), **5**, 493; defended by Cicero, **5**, 494.
- Muret**, town in France; battle of (1213), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
- Murfreesboro**, town in Tennessee, United States; battle of (1862-1863), also known as battle of Stone River, **23**, 434.
- Murichides** (fifth century B.C.), Greek envoy; sent to Salamis by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 356.
- Murifeld**, Peace of, concluded between Leuenberger and government of Bern (1653), **16**, 655.
- Murillo-Toro, Manuel** (1815-1880), Colombian statesman; elected president of Colombia (1872), **23**, 602.
- Murnis**, Hindu tribe in Nepal, **2**, 490.
- Murray, James**, see Moray, James.
- Murray, Sir Herbert Harley** (1829-), English colonial official; governor of Newfoundland 1895-1898, **22**, 348.
- Murray, James** (1712-1794), British soldier and administrator; administration of, as governor-general of Canada 1763-1766, **22**, 325-326.
- Murray or Moray, 2d Earl of**, see Stuart, James.
- Murray, Sir John** (1768?-1827), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign, **10**, 368.
- Murray, Joseph, Count**, governor-general of Netherlands; appointed to suppress Belgian revolt (1787), **14**, 480; negotiates with rebels, **14**, 481; dismissed, **14**, 482.
- Murray, William**, see Mansfield, Earl of.
- Murray, William Vans** (1762-1803), American politician and diplomat; named minister to France by President Adams (1799), **23**, 315.
- Murtzuphlus**, see Alexius V.
- Mus, Publius Decius** (d. 340 B.C.), Roman consul; in war with Latium, **5**, 183-185.
- Mus, Publius Decius** (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; in war with Pyrrhus (279 B.C.), **5**, 207.
- Musa** (d. ca. 1413 A.D.), son of Bayazid I; fights with brother, **7**, 333-334; **24**, 320.
- Musa ben Nosair** (ca. 640-718 A.D.), Saracen general; made vizir of Berber ben Merwan (ca. 690), **8**, 180; receives command in Africa, **8**, 182; builds dockyards and fleet at Tunis, **8**, 183; confirmed in office by new caliph, **8**, 183; raids in Mediterranean, **8**, 184; invited to enter Spain by Count Julian, **8**, 191; invades Spain (711), **7**, 493-494; **8**, 194, 195; recalled to Damascus (713), **8**, 195; public disgrace of, **8**, 196; death of, **8**, 197.
- Musa ben Zobair**, brother of Caliph Abdullah; becomes governor of Babylonia (ca. 688 A.D.), **8**, 179.
- Musæus**, legendary Greek poet, **3**, 107, 186.
- Musailima** (d. ca. 632), Arabian pseudo-prophet; revolts against Moslems, **8**, 147.
- Muses**, Greek divinities presiding over poetry and the arts; early cult of, among Thracians, **3**, 106, 107, 112; games in honour of, founded by King Archelæus at Dion (Dium) (ca. 450 B.C.), **4**, 213.
- Mushaqqil-Asshur** (ca. 820 B.C.), Assyrian general; penetrates to Black Sea, **1**, 389.
- Mushezib-Marduk**, see Suzub II.
- Mushkaya**, see Mushke.
- Mushke** (Meshech, Moschi, Mushkaya), Asiatic people and country; subdued by Scythians, **2**, 631; wars with Assyria, **1**, 377, 398, 400.
- Music**: Egyptian, **1**, 91, 325, 463; Hebrew, **2**, 76; Syrian, **2**, 344; Lydian, **2**, 437; Indian (Hindu), **2**, 509; Greek, **3**, 84, 91, 137, 141, 150, 154, 167, 171, 187, 197, 315, 471, 481, 487-488, 592-593; Ara-

bian, **8**, 282 seq.; Roman Church, **6**, 367; French, **11**, 650; **12**, 118 seq.; German, **15**, 359 seq.; Dutch, **13**, 373; Scottish, **21**, 123; the Druid bards in England, **18**, 6.

**Musicanus** (d. 325 B.C.), Hindu prince; slain, **4**, 366.

**Muslim** (d. 683 A.D.), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca and Medina, **8**, 177.

**Muslim** (d. 875 A.D.), Arabian compiler, **8**, 302.

**Musonian**, praetorian prefect; treason of (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.

**Musonius, C. Rufus** (ca. 10–90 A.D.), Roman stoic; banished by Nero for conspiracy, **6**, 215; philosophy of, **6** 310, 330.

**Musr** (Misr, Hebrew, Mizraim), Semitic name for Egypt, **1**, 84.

**Mussallim-Marduk**, Chaldean king ca. 851 B.C.; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, **1**, 389.

**Mussin-Pushkin**, Count Valentine Platono- vitch (eighteenth century), Russian states- man; at court of Catherine the Great, **17**, 415.

**Mussulmans**, see Mohammedans.

**Mustadi**, caliph of Baghdad 1170–1180, **8**, 227.

**Mustain**, caliph of Baghdad 862–866 A.D., **8**, 216.

**Mustakfi**, caliph of Baghdad 944–946 A.D., **8**, 219.

**Mustali**, Fatimite caliph in Egypt ca. 1093–1101, **8**, 228.

**Mustanjid**, caliph of Baghdad 1160–1170, **8**, 227.

**Mustansir**, caliph of Baghdad 1226–1243, **8**, 227.

**Mustansir**, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 1036–1094; reign, **8**, 223.

**Mustansir b' Illah**, last Abbasid caliph; cedes caliphate to Selim I (1517), **24**, 445.

**Mustapha I** (d. 1639), sultan of Turkey 1617–1618, 1622–1623; succeeds Ahmed I, **24**, 374, 375.

**Mustapha II** (d. 1703), sultan of Turkey 1695–1703; main treatment, **24**, 401–404; defeated by imperialists, **24**, 402; signs Peace of Karlowitz (1699), **24**, 402; deposed, **24**, 404.

**Mustapha III** (d. 1774), sultan of Turkey 1757–1773; main treatment, **24**, 412–418; vizirate of Raghib Pasha, **24**, 412–413; character, **24**, 413; war with Russia, **24**, 414–418; death, **24**, 418.

**Mustapha IV** (d. 1808), sultan of Turkey 1807–1808; reign of, **24**, 424; treaty with Czerni George, **17**, 461; truce with Napoleon, **17**, 461 seq.; deposed, **17**, 463; **24**, 424.

**Mustapha**, pretended son of Bayazid I and pretender to Ottoman throne (ca. 1421); supported by Manuel, **7**, 336; fights with Murad II, **24**, 321.

**Mustapha** (d. 1553), favourite son of Suleiman I; death caused by Roxelana, **24**, 356, 357.

**Mustapha Bairaktar** (1755–1808), pasha of Rustchuk; deposes Mustapha IV, **17**,

463; attempts to restore Selim III (1808), **24**, 424.

**Mustapha Pasha**, Turkish admiral; at siege of Malta (1565), **24**, 357.

**Mustareb**, nomadic Arabs in central Arabia, **8**, 107 seq.

**Mustarshid**, caliph of Baghdad 1118–1135, **8**, 227.

**Mut**, Egyptian goddess, **1**, 130, 226.

**Muta**, battle of (629 A.D.), **8**, 126.

**Mutadid**, caliph of Baghdad 892–902 A.D., **8**, 218.

**Mutallu**, prince of Kummukh ca. 708 B.C.; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 402.

**Mutamid**, caliph of Baghdad 870–892 A.D., **8**, 216.

**Mutasim or Mutazzim**, caliph of Baghdad 833–841 A.D.; employs Turks in body- guard, **8**, 211; wars with Greeks, **7**, 377; **8**, 212, 213.

**Mutawakkil**, caliph of Baghdad 847–861, A.D., reign of, **8**, 216.

**Mutazilites**, sect of Mohammedans, **8**, 220.

**Mutazz**, caliph of Baghdad 866–869 A.D., **8**, 216.

**Muthanna** (seventh century), Bedouin chief; attacks Persians, **8**, 96 seq.

**Mutilus, Caius Papius** (ca. 123–43 B.C.), Italian consul in Social War; attacks Latium, **5**, 413.

**Mutin** (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; commands Numidian cavalry (212 B.C.), **5**, 265–266; goes to Rome (210 B.C.), **5**, 271.

**Mutina**, in ancient geography, city of Trans- padine Gaul (modern Modena); siege (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.

**Mutiny**, Indian, see India, British.

**Mutiny Act**, act of the British parliament passed annually (1689–1879); author- ises sending of troops to America (1765), **23**, 232.

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**Muttra**, city in British India; battle (1803), **22**, 119.

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- National Party**, The, or "the Venstre," in Norway, a political party formed (1871) to protect Norwegian national unity, **16**, 480.

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**Natnu** (**Nathan**), king of Nabatæans; defeated by Ashurbanapal (645 B.C.), **1**, 436; **8**, 103.  
**Naumburg**, city in Saxony; battle of (**1158**), **14**, 99; Protestant assembly at (**1561**), **14**, 317-318.  
**Naumkeag**, town in Massachusetts; settlement (**1626**), **22**, 639.  
**Naunton**, Sir Robert (d. **1635**), English statesman; befriends Plymouth colonists, **22**, 623.  
**Nauplius**, mythical Greek hero, **3**, 122.  
**Nausicaa**, daughter of Alcinous, princess of Homeric legend, **3**, 96, 97.  
**Nautii**, Roman family, descended from **Æneas**, **5**, 70.  
**Nautius**, Sp., Roman soldier in Samnite War (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.  
**Naval Architecture**, see **Ships and Shipbuilding**.  
**Naval Battles**, see **Battles**.  
**Navarino**, seaport of Messenia, Greece; battle of (**1827**), **13**, 39; **14**, 588; **17**, 544; **21**, 536; **24**, 233-234.  
**Navarre**, a former kingdom lying between France and Spain; becomes separate kingdom, **10**, 42; **11**, 10; under Sancho the Great (eleventh century), **10**, 47; united with Aragon, **10**, 51; under Alfonso I (1126), and Garcia IV (1134), **10**, 59; war with Charles V of France (1364), **10**, 85, 86; **11**, 145; under Charles of Viana (1442), **10**, 109; under Juan of Aragon (1458), **10**, 128, 128 note; conquered by Ferdinand V (1513), **10**, 192; united to France under Henry IV (1589), **11**, 395.  
**Navarrete**, battle of, see **Najera**.  
**Navarro**, Pedro (d. **1528**), Spanish soldier; in service of French at Marignano, **9**, 442.  
**Navas de Tolosa**, Las, see **Las Navas de Tolosa**.  
**Navigation**, see **Ships and Shipbuilding**.  
**Navigation Acts**, British, enactments of the British parliament, regulating trade; effect on American colonies, **23**, 123-124; in New England, **23**, 51, 145, 150; in Virginia, **22**, 597; act of 1651, **20**, 124-125; effect on Dutch commerce, **13**, 616; repealed (1849), **21**, 610; effect of repeal in Norway, **16**, 478.  
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France: navy founded by Philip Augustus, **8**, 474; strengthened by Colbert, **11**, 535; under the Consulate, **12**, 513 seq.  
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**Naxos**, island in the **Ægean**; battle of (376 B.C.), **4**, 142-143.  
**Naylor or Nayler**, James (1618-1660), English Puritan fanatic; persecution of, **20**, 164-165.  
**Nazareth**, town in Galilee; home of Christ, **2**, 169; taken by Prince Edward (1272), **8**, 452.  
**Neapolitan Revolt**, The, a general rebellion of Austrian provinces in Italy (1820), **9**, 583-585; **14**, 587-588.  
**Nearchus**, Macedonian soldier, general of Alexander the Great; commands fleet in expedition to India, **4**, 362, 366-367, 371, 2, 504; marriage, **4**, 377, 423; governor of Lycia and Pamphylia, **4**, 428.  
**Nebbegaard**, Treaty of, between Denmark and Holstein (1348), **16**, 182.  
**Neb-ka** (Neb-ka-Ra, Mesochris, Set'es), king of Egypt, **1**, 92-93, 100.  
**Nebogatoff**, Russian admiral, **24**, 662.



- Nebraska**, a west central state of the United States; admitted to Union (1867), **23**, 463.
- Neb-tau-i-Ra**, see **Mentuhotep II**.
- Nebuchadrezzar** or **Nebuchadnezzar**, king of Babylonia 605-562 B.C.; wars with Egypt, **1**, 183; **2**, 24, 118, 286-287; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 319, 336; **2**, 119, 125, 216; wars with Syria, **1**, 329; builds public works, **1**, 339, 453, 465; Babylonia under, **1**, 417-451; invades Libya and Spain, **1**, 579; besieges Tyre, **2**, 256, 258, 283, 287, 311, 335; dream of, **2**, 135; marriage, **2**, 582.
- Nebuchadrezzar III** (**Nadintabaira**), claimant to the throne of Babylon 521-519 B.C.; defeated by Darius, **2**, 606; impersonated, **2**, 607.
- Necherophes**, see **Seker-nefer-ka**.
- Necker**, Jacques (1732-1804), French statesman and financier; appointed director of the treasury, **12**, 130; issues loan to pay deficit, **12**, 131; advocates peace with England, **12**, 135; creates provincial assemblies, **12**, 137; resigns, **12**, 137; recalled, **12**, 147; convokes States-General, **12**, 147-148; third ministry and emigration, **12**, 149; attachment to popular cause, **12**, 161; dismissal from second ministry, **12**, 169; reassumes ministry, **12**, 214; plan to uphold national credit, **12**, 214.
- Necker**, Susanne Curchod (1739-1794), wife of Jacques Necker; salon of, **12**, 130.
- Necklace Affair**, **Diamond**, see **Diamond Neck-lace Affair**.
- Nectanebo I** (**Nekt-Hor-heb**), king of Egypt 378-364 B.C.; reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 622-624.
- Nectanebo II** (**Nekt-neb-ef**), king of Egypt 361-340 B.C.; reign, **2**, 625-628; rewards Agesilaus, **4**, 200; reputed father of Alexander, **4**, 259.
- Neerwinden**, village in Belgium; French victory at (1693), **11**, 606; **14**, 402; Austrians defeat French at (1793), **14**, 507.
- Neferhotep**, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 118.
- Nefert-ari**, Egyptian queen seventeenth century B.C.; parentage, **1**, 124-125; reign, **1**, 127-130; mummy, **1**, 156.
- Nergal-ushezib** or **Uzub**, king of Babylon 694-692 B.C.; identified with **Regebelos**, **1**, 412.
- Negapatam**, seaport in British India; siege of (1781), **22**, 101.
- Négrier**, François Marie Casimir (1788-1848), French soldier; death, **13**, 102.
- Negropont**, see **Eubœa**.
- Nehavend**, locality in Persia; Saracens defeat Persians at (ca. 641 A.D.), **3**, 98, 154; battle begins second period of Persian history, **24**, 488.
- Nehemiah**, governor of Judea (ca. 445 B.C.); rebuilds Jerusalem, **2**, 130-133.
- Neipperg**, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684-1774), Austrian soldier; commands Austrian army in First Silesian War, **14**, 427; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 163, 165.
- Neisse**, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1768), **15**, 231.
- Nejm ad-Din** (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8**, 435.
- Nekht-Hor-heb**, see **Nectanebo I**.
- Nekht-neb-ef**, see **Nectanebo II**.
- Neku I**, king of Sais; rule of, in Egypt 671-661 B.C., **1**, 178-179, 185; joins Tirhaka, **1**, 426-427.
- Neku** or **Necho II**, king of Egypt ca. 610-594 B.C.; wars, **1**, 183, 187-188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1**, 184; **2**, 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 118; submission of Syria to, **2**, 286.
- Neleides**, legendary Greek race; defeated by Dorians, **3**, 117, 122.
- Neleus**, legendary Greek hero; killed by Hercules, **3**, 71.
- Nelson**, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19**, 355.
- Nelson**, Horatio (1758-1805), first Viscount Nelson, English admiral; takes King Ferdinand IV into Naples, **9**, 563; destroys French fleet at battle of the Nile, **12**, 466; **21**, 459; destroys Danish fleet at Copenhagen, **12**, 510; **16**, 421; **21**, 461; meets reverses at Boulogne, **12**, 514-515; follows Villeneuve, **21**, 465; victory of Trafalgar and death, **10**, 322; **12**, 544; **21**, 466-469; treatment of prisoners at Naples, **12**, 351.
- Nelson**, Samuel (1792-1873), American jurist; justice of the United States Supreme Court, **23**, 466.
- Nelson**, William (1825-1862), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428, 429.
- Nelson**, Dr. Wolfred (1792-1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22**, 336; banished to Bermuda, **22**, 338.
- Nemanya Dynasty**, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24**, 180.
- Nemanya**, Stephen, see Stephen (I) **Nemanya**.
- Nemean Games**, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.
- Nemedians**, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.
- Nemours**, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11**, 368.
- Nemours**, Gaston de Foix, Duke de, see Foix.
- Nemours**, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437-1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269-270.
- Nemours**, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814-1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.
- Nenephes**, see **Ata**.
- Neocæsar**, see **Cæsarion**.
- Neoces**, Theban ruler; captures Plataea (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.
- Neolithic Age**, division of the Stone Age; in the **Ægean**, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

- Neoptolemus** or **Pyrrhus**, in Greek legend son of Achilles; reputed ancestor of Macedonian royal family, **4**, 283, 502.
- Neoptolemus** (d. 321 B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great; bravery at Gaza, **4**, 313.
- Nepal**, or **Nipal**, or **Nepaul**, country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 510-512; religion, **2**, 538-540; at war with England (1814-1816), **22**, 126; Keen-lung, emperor of China, conquers (1792), **24**, 545.
- Nephercheres**, king of Egypt ca. 3300 B.C., **1**, 100.
- Nepos**, **Julius** (d. 480 A.D.), emperor of the West 474-475 A.D.; reign, **6**, 614-615; rules Dalmatia (475-480), **6**, 622.
- Nepos**, **Marcus Manilius**, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **3**, 325; **5**, 305-308.
- Neptune**, **Neptunus**, or **Poseidon**, Greek and Roman god; contends with Minerva for Athenian Acropolis, **3**, 156 note; reputed father of Theseus, **3**, 157-158; worship, **2**, 406; **3**, 351, 562; **4**, 283.
- Nérac**, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 446.
- Nergal**, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 386, 517, 529.
- Nergal-shar-usur**, **Nergal-sharezer**, or **Neriglissor** (ca. 624-556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560-556 B.C.; reign, **1**, 454-455.
- Nergal-shar-usur**, son of Sennacherib, see **Sharezer**.
- Nergal-ushezib**, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, **1**, 412.
- Neri**, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with Bianchi, **9**, 118-123.
- Neri**, **Pompeo** (1707-1776), Italian jurist and statesman; minister for Emperor Leopold, **14**, 492.
- Nergilus**, see **Sharezer**.
- Nermanes**, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), **6**, 508.
- Nero** (7-29 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina, **6**, 137, 144, 147-148.
- Nero**, **Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus** (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus**) (37-68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54-68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178-179; main treatment, **6**, 184-224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, **Britannicus**, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries **Poppea** and puts **Octavia** to death, **6**, 196-198; the burning of Rome, **2**, 176; **6**, 199-202; puts **Seneca** to death, **6**, 203-204; personal characteristics, **6**, 206-214; visit to Greece, **6**, 215-218; triumph, **6**, 218-219; persecutes Christians, **6**, 321-324; wars with Jews, **2**, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, **2**, 174, 177; attempts to cut through Isthmus of Corinth, **2**, 191; bounty to Athens, **4**, 549; robs Delphi of statues, **4**, 550; death, **6**, 223-224.
- Nero**, **Caius Claudius**, Roman prætor 212 B.C., and consul 207; in Second Punic War, **5**, 266, 273-278; defeats **Hasdrubal**, **5**, 273-276; triumph, **5**, 277-278.
- Nero**, **Tiberius Claudius**, father of Emperor **Tiberius**, **5**, 630.
- Neropolis**, Nero's proposed name for Rome, **6**, 207.
- Nerva**, **Marcus Cocceius** (32-98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96-98 A.D.; accompanies **Tiberius** into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267-268, 306.
- Nervii**, ancient Gallic tribe; defeated by **Julius Cæsar** (57 B.C.), **5**, 516 seq.; **13**, 272; allied with Romans (10 B.C.), **6**, 61.
- Nesle**, **Raoul de** (ca. 1250-1302), constable of France: campaigns against English, **18**, 407.
- Nesselrode**, **Count Karl Robert** (1780-1862), Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487-489.
- Nestor**, king of Pylus; legends of, **3**, 71, 93, 122.
- Nestorians**, followers of **Nestorius**; in Central Asia and China, **24**, 268, 286.
- Nestorius** (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428-431; religious dissensions of, **2**, 376; heresy of, **8**, 535.
- Netad**, battle waged by rival successors of **Attila** (453 A.D.), **6**, 595.
- Neter-ba-u** or **Be-t'a-u** (**Boëthos**), king of Memphis 4133 B.C., **1**, 68, 92.
- Netherlands**, the Low Countries, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland and Belgium, now Holland; main treatment, **13**, 267-654; **14**, 1-85; early peoples, **13**, 267-277; Romans and Franks in (15 B.C.-843 A.D.), **13**, 268-279, 308-311; rise of the counts of Holland (843-1299 A.D.), **13**, 283-305; under houses of Hainault and Bavaria (1299-1436), **13**, 331-349; under Burgundy (1436-1493), **13**, 350-362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493-1609), **13**, 362-374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), **13**, 375-384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564-1648), **13**, 381-589; under leadership of William the Silent (1559-1581), **13**, 384-505; duke of Alva in (1567-1573), **13**, 412-443; under leadership of Maurice of Orange (1584-1625), **13**, 509-575; governorship of earl of Leicester (1585-1587), **13**, 517-524; under Frederick Henry of Nassau (1625-1647), **13**, 576-582; under William II (1647-1650), **13**, 582-589, 610-612; wars with England (1651-1674), **13**, 610-644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672-1701), **13**, 636-648; in alliance with England against Louis XIV (1702-1715), **13**, 649-652; becomes a republic (1715-1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1-18; conquered by France (1792-1795), **14**, 16-20; formed into Batavian Republic (1795-1806), **14**, 20-23; erected into kingdom of Holland by Napoleon (1806-1810), **14**, 23-24; absorption into French Empire (1810-1813), **14**, 24-26; House of Orange restored (1813), **14**, 26-28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814-1830), **14**, 28-31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), **14**, 49-54; recent history (1830-1904), **14**, 59-67; review of science, literature, and

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William II 1840-1849, **14**, 59-61.

William III 1849-1890, **14**, 61-65.

Wilhelmina 1890-, **14**, 65-67.

**Netherlands, Austrian**, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713-1714), see **Belgium**.

**Netherlands, Spanish**, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713-1714; they correspond nearly to present **Belgium**, *q. v.*

**Neuchâtel** or **Neufchâtel**, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 31; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.

**Neuchâtel**, Duke of, see **Berthier, Alexandre**.

**Neufchâteau**, Count François de (1750-1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.

**Neuhäusel**, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.

**Neuhof**, Baron Theodor von (1686-1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.

**Neuilly sur Seine**, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.

**Neures** or **Neuri**, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442-444.

**Neus Dionysus**, see **Ptolemy XI**.

**Neuss**, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474-1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.

**Neustria**, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.

**Nevada**, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.

**Nevers**, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.

**Nevers**, Count of, see **John "the Fearless," of Burgundy**.

**Nevers**, Dukes of, see **Gonzaga**.

**Nevers**, Louis of, see **Louis of Nevers**, count of Flanders.

**Nevil** or **Neville**, **Anne**, see **Anne Nevil**.

**Nevil**, **George** (1433-1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.

**Nevil**, **John** (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV

bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 581; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.

**Nevil**, **Hugh de** (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.

**Nevil**, **Isabella**, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.

**Nevil**, **Richard**, see **Warwick, Earl of**.

**Nevil**, **Thomas**, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.

**Neville's Cross**, town near Durham, England; battle of (1316), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.

**Nevison**, **William** (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.

**Nevitta** (ca. 310-370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succy, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.

**New Albion**, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.

**New Amsterdam**, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see **New York**.

**Newark**, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.

**Newark-upon-Trent**, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.

**Newars**, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.

**New Berne** or **Newbern**, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.

**Newbury**, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.

**New Carthage**, see **Cartagena**.

**Newcastle** (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.

**New Castle**, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York loves customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.

**Newcastle**, Dukes of, see **Cavendish**, **William**, and **Pelham**, **Thomas**.

**Newcastle**, **John Hollis**, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.

**New-Chwang**, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.

**New England**, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609-651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90-120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 139-151,

- 156-160, 169-178; in King William's War, **23**, 184-185; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190-193; eastern boundary of, established, **23**, 196; in the Revolutionary War, **23**, 232-245, 246-250, 255; secession movement in, **23**, 337-338; see also separate states comprising this region.
- New Forest**, reserve created by William the Conqueror; Richard, son of the Conqueror, killed in, **18**, 195; superstitions concerning, **18**, 225; William Rufus killed in (1100), **18**, 226.
- Newfoundland**, island of North America; discovery (1497), **22**, 346; colonisation (1583), **22**, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), **23**, 189; civil government organised (1728), **22**, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), **22**, 347; Reid contract, **22**, 347; France yields claims to exclusive fishing rights in (1904), **22**, 347.
- New France**, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534-1629), **23**, 65-66; compared with New England, **23**, 66-71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668-1679), **23**, 68-80; influence of Catholicism, **23**, 67-71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, **23**, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), **23**, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), **23**, 73; French settlement of Louisiana (1685-1699), **23**, 80-84; free passage to West secured (1701), **23**, 81; French relations with Indians (1721-1748), **23**, 84-86; Frontenac invades English colonies (1690), **23**, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, **23**, 186; fall of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), **23**, 217.
- New Granada**, see Colombia.
- New Gueux**, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 534.
- New Hampshire**, a state of the United States; colonisation, **22**, 635-639; united to Massachusetts (1641), **22**, 637; **23**, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), **23**, 150; made a royal province (1679), **23**, 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699), **23**, 177. See also Vermont.
- New Haven**, New England colony; settled (1638), **23**, 109; refuses aid to Dutch, **23**, 12; enters New England union (1643), **23**, 114; attempts settlement on Delaware (1659), **23**, 16; united with Connecticut (1659), **23**, 142.
- New Hebrides**, convention (1906), **21**, 672.
- New Hope Church**, in Georgia; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
- New Jersey**, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, **23**, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), **23**, 26; settlement, **23**, 26-27; Dutch reconquer (1673), **23**, 28-29; restored to England (1674), **23**, 29-30; Quakers purchase western portion of (1674), **23**, 30; Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), **23**, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, **23**, 153-154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.
- New London**, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), **23**, 279.
- New Madrid**, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.
- Newman**, John Henry (Cardinal Newman) (1801-1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, **21**, 611.
- New Mexico**, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), **22**, 485-491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), **23**, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), **23**, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846-1848), **23**, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), **23**, 379.
- New Model**, The, name given to Parliamentary army after reorganisation of February, 1645; ordinance for, passed, **20**, 27.
- New Netherlands**, see New York.
- New Orleans**, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), **23**, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; battle of 1815, **23**, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.
- Newport**, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), **20**, 68-69.
- Newport**, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), **23**, 271.
- Newport**, Christopher (ca. 1565-1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), **22**, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, **22**, 575; second expedition to Virginia, **22**, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, **22**, 577.
- New Ross**, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), **21**, 442.
- New South Wales**, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), **22**, 235; convicts transported to, **22**, 235-237; "cow pastures," **22**, 236; first legislative council meets (1822-1825), **22**, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), **22**, 238; sheep raising, **22**, 239-240; gold discovered (1851), **22**, 241; great strike of 1890, **22**, 253; solidarity pledge, **22**, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), **22**, 253-254; votes for Australian federation (1899), **22**, 257.
- New Spain**, colonial name for country now called Mexico, see Mexico.
- New Sweden**, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, **23**, 3, 9; conquered by the Dutch, **23**, 19.
- Newton**, Sir Isaac (1642-1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, **20**, 353; appointed master of the mint, **20**, 453; life and work, **20**, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), **20**, 533.
- Newtown-Butler**, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), **21**, 428.

**New York**, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4-6; early history, **23**, 10-20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24-25, 28-29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156-161; under Leisler, **23**, 162-164; King William's War, **23**, 184-190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

**New York**, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 13-20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233-234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

**New Zealand**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261-264; politics, **21**, 672.

**Ney, Michel** (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591-597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipzig, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

**Nezahualcoyotl** (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

**Niapharut I**, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

**Niapharut II**, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

**Niagara**, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

**Niagara**, battle of, see Lundy's Lane.

**Niall** "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

**Nicaea**, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217-218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

**Nicaea**, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicaea, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, **7**, 304-307.

**Nicaea** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

**Nicanor** (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

**Nicanor**, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

**Nicanor** (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480-486.

**Nicanor** (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Cernunus, **4**, 557.

**Nicanor** (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 151.

**Nicaragua**, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

**Nicaragua Canal Association**, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.

**Nicator**, see Demetrius II.

**Nicator**, see Seleucus I.

**Niccoli, Niccolo** (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

**Niccolo of Este**, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

**Nice**, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

**Nicephorus I**, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219-220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376-377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

**Nicephorus (II) Phocas**, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

**Nicephorus (III) Botaniates**, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, **7**, 257-258.

**Nicephorus** (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

**Nicephorus**, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

**Nicephorus Bryennius** (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

**Nicephorus Uranus**, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

**Nicene Councils**, see Councils.

**Niceratus**, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

**Nicetas Acominatus** (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

**Nicholas I** (1796-1855), czar of Russia 1825-1855; main treatment, **17**, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

- Persia, **17**, 543 seq.; at war with Turkey, **17**, 544; subdues Polish insurrection, **17**, 545 seq.; cholera epidemic and riots, **17**, 548; war in Caucasus, **17**, 550 seq.; internal policy and the Church, **17**, 555-556; Crimean War, **17**, 560 seq.; repulses Louis Philippe, **13**, 57; aids Austria against Hungary, **14**, 656; ally of Metternich in doctrine of absolutism, **15**, 404; friendship for Francis Joseph I, **15**, 12.
- Nicholas II (1868-), czar of Russia 1894-; main treatment, **17**, 617-625; conservative tendencies of, **17**, 618; Russification of Finland, **17**, 618; calls international conference at the Hague, **17**, 619; war with Japan, **17**, 622-627; assassination of Von Plehve, **17**, 625; grants a constitution to Russia, **17**, 628; opens Duma (1906), **17**, 630.
- Nicholas I, "the Great," pope 858-867; pontificate, **8**, 568-571; dealings with Lothair, **7**, 579; **8**, 568; recognises *false decretals*, **8**, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, **24**, 162.
- Nicholas II (Gerard), pope 1058-1061; pontificate, **8**, 592; marriage of clergy under, **8**, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria, **9**, 71.
- Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277-1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constantinople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111-114.
- Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288-1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.
- Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447-1455; pontificate, **8**, 639-642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340; founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218.
- Nicholas V (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), **8**, 627; **14**, 174; abdicates (1330), **8**, 627.
- Nicholas, son of Valdemar II, king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), **16**, 162.
- Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, **7**, 228.
- Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), **18**, 344.
- Nicholas of Pisa (1207?-1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206-207.
- Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**, 293.
- Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri (ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114.
- Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831-1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, **17**, 603.
- Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860-; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.
- Nicholas von der Flühe (1417-1487), Swiss hermit; brings about the compact of Stanz, **16**, 609.
- Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624-1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.
- Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728), British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686-1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694-1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690-1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.
- Nicholson, John, or John Lambert (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr; condemned to death by Henry VIII of England, **19**, 180 seq.
- Nicias (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, **3**, 259; at celebration in Delos, **3**, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), **3**, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, **3**, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), **3**, 582; Alcibiades adversary of, **3**, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), **3**, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), **3**, 601-616; death of, **3**, 615.
- Nicias, Peace of (421 B.C.), **3**, 583.
- Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.
- Nicocles, tyrant of Sicily; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achæans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519.
- Nicocles (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482-484.
- Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.
- Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121-122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
- Nicomedes I, king of Bithynia 278-250 B.C., **2**, 419; **4**, 556.
- Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes, king of Bithynia 149-91 B.C., **2**, 387.
- Nicomedes (III) Philopator, king of Bithynia 91-74 B.C., **2**, 387; **5**, 467.
- Nicon, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), **17**, 244; deposed and imprisoned, **17**, 246.
- Nicopoli or Nikopoli, town in Bulgaria; battles of (1392), **24**, 131; (1396), **13**, 352, 319 seq.; (1595), **24**, 373; (1810), **17**, 468.
- Nicostratus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; in revolt of Coreyra (427 B.C.), **3**, 571.
- Nicuesa, Diego de (1465-1511), Spanish commander and adventurer; founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, **22**, 469; defeats natives, **22**, 471.
- Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (1776-1831), German historian; aids in restoration of Prussia, **15**, 303.

- Niel**, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.
- Niels** (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.
- Nieuport**, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 533.
- Nigel** (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.
- Niger**, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384-387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.
- Niger**, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.
- Nika**, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71-73.
- Nikayas**, collection of Buddhist sacred writings, **2**, 542.
- Nikolsburg**, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.
- Nikopoli**, see **Nicopoli**.
- Nile**, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81-82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268-269, 273-278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **6**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 423; irrigation, **21**, 674.
- Nile**, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), **12**, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.
- Nileus**, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.
- Nilometer**, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.
- Nilson**, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.
- Nimaquiché**, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.
- Nimeguen** (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.
- Nimeguen**, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, **11**, 587; **13**, 639; **20**, 282.
- Nimeguen**, Peace of (1678-1679); series of treaties between France and Holland, **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and the Empire, **11**, 590; effect of, on Great Elector, **15**, 142; effect of, on Messina, **9**, 491.
- Nimrod** (Naromath) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, **1**, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.
- Nimrud**, capital of Assyria, see **Calah**.
- Nimwegen**, see **Nimeguen**.
- Nina**, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.
- Niña**, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.
- Nineveh** (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), **1**, 444-445; **2**, 575-576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385; **2**, 632-633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.
- Ningirsu**, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352-356.
- Ninib**, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.
- Ninib-apal-esharra**, king of Assyria 1240-1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.
- Ninkharsag**, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
- Ninnius**, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.
- Niño**, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639-640.
- Niño**, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455-ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.
- Ninua**, see **Nineveh**.
- Ninus**, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580-584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582-584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.
- Niobe**, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422-423, 424.
- Nipmuc**, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147-148.
- Nippon**, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
- Nippur**, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.
- Nish** or **Nissa**, city of Servia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.
- Nishapur**, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.
- Nissa**, see **Nish**.

- Nit**, Egyptian goddess; patron of Sais; **1**, 86; identified with Minerva, **1**, 235; temple of, repaired by Cambyse, **1**, 192; **2**, 602; Darius aids cult of, **2**, 612.
- Nit-aqert**, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, **1**, 103.
- Nitetic**, legendary wife of Cyrus; mother of Cambyse, **2**, 600.
- Nitocris**, legendary queen of Babylon; constructs embankments, **1**, 475; tomb of, **1**, 475-476.
- Nitocris (Men-ka-Ra)**, Egyptian queen of sixth dynasty; legend of, **1**, 103; beauty of, **1**, 104.
- Nitta**, family of the Ashikaga dynasty in Japan; prominence of in sixteenth century, **24**, 588.
- Niu-tchi**, see **Manchus**.
- Nizam al-Mulk**, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
- Nizami** (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin) (ca. 1141-1202), Persian poet; composes his *divan*, **24**, 492.
- Nizib**, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1839), **24**, 453.
- Nizza**, Marcos de (ca. 1495-ca. 1542), Franciscan missionary; explores region of the Pueblo Indians (ca. 1535), **22**, 486.
- Noailles**, Adrien Maurice, Duke de (1678-1766), French marshal; president of the council of finances (1718), **12**, 12; at battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38-39; **14**, 432; temporary disgrace of, **12**, 57.
- Noailles**, Antoine de (1504-1562), French admiral and diplomat; ambassador to England (1554), **19**, 237.
- Noailles**, Vicomte Louis Marie de (1756-1804), French general; at the "night session" of August 4th, 1789, **12**, 212.
- Noailles**, Philippe de, duc de Mouchy (1715-1794), French marshal; execution of, **12**, 338.
- No-Amen**, see **Thebes**.
- Nobel**, Alfred (1833-1896), Swedish inventor and philanthropist; institutes "Nobel Gift," **16**, 493.
- Nobilior**, Marcus Fulvius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; invades Greece, **4**, 533.
- Noboa**, Diego, see **Naboa**.
- Nodzu**, Michitsura, Japanese soldier, at battle of Liauyang (1904), **17**, 624.
- Nogaret**, Guillaume de (d. 1313), French lawyer and statesman; represents Philip III in Italy, **11**, 81-82.
- Nogi**, Baron M., Japanese general; at battle of Kaiping (1895), **24**, 577; besieges Port Arthur (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 660; at battle of Mukden, **24**, 661.
- Noir**, Victor (Yvan Salmon) (1848-1870), French journalist; shot, **13**, 145.
- Noizé**, castle of France; capture of (1560), **11**, 354.
- Nombre de Dios**, Spanish port on isthmus of Panama; plundered by Francis Drake (1572), **19**, 384.
- Nomothetæ**, Athenian jurors empowered to revise legislation; instituted by Pericles (ca. 430 B.C.), **3**, 456, 458.
- Nonjurors**, name applied to members of party in England who refused oath of allegiance to William III (1689), **20**, 421.
- Noot**, Henry Van der (1750-1827), Belgian lawyer; in the Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 478; leads opposition to Leopold II of Austria, **14**, 498.
- No-Popery Riots**, see **Gordon Riots**.
- Nopu**, Egyptian god of grain; worshipped by Amenemhat, **1**, 110.
- Norbanus**, Vibius (d. 82 B.C.), Roman tribune; prosecutes Servilius Capio (95 B.C.), **5**, 401; defeated by Sulla, **5**, 435, 436.
- Norbart of Xanten** (1092-1134), German priest; founds order of Premonstrants, **14**, 92.
- Norby**, Severin (d. 1530), Danish admiral; commands fleet against Lubeck, **16**, 224; protects Swedes from massacre (1520), **16**, 235; preserves part of Sweden for Danish king, **16**, 240-241; made governor of Gothland (1524), **16**, 245, 271; resists Swedish king, **16**, 245.
- Nordheim**, town in Germany; battle of (1545), **14**, 282.
- Nördlingen**, town in Bavaria; battle of (1634), **14**, 365-366; (1645), **11**, 495.
- Nordo Squavi**, Saxon tribe; defeated by Pepin (748), **7**, 505.
- Norfolk**, Dukes of, see **Howard** and **Mowbray**.
- Norfolk**, Earl of, see **Bigod**.
- Norham Castle**, castle in England; sieges of, (1497), **19**, 33; (1513), **19**, 65.
- Norman Conquest**, name applied to the conquest of England by the Normans, begun in 1066 under William the Conqueror, compared with the conquest of Sicily, **9**, 64; William's decisive victory at Hastings, **18**, 152-156; history of conquest, **18**, 168-198; gradual nature of, **18**, 202-205; lasting results, **18**, 205-212; institutional and legal innovations, **18**, 205; links England to the Continent, **18**, 206; effect on administrative system, **18**, 208-210; effect on judicial system, **18**, 209; changes idea of kingship, **18**, 210; ecclesiastical and social changes, **18**, 211; fusion of races caused by, **18**, 211, 256, 425.
- Normandy**, former government in northern France; derivation of name, **9**, 63; ceded to Normans, **9**, 66-68; ruled by Duke William, **11**, 26; passes to English crown, **11**, 30; becomes subject to France, **11**, 50; insurrection in, **11**, 222; conquered by Henry V of England, **18**, 536-540; retaken by the French, **11**, 238; **18**, 567.
- Normann-Ehrenfels**, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht (1784-1822), German soldier; leads volunteers to aid of Greeks against Turks, **15**, 383.
- Normans**, descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo 911 A.D.; influence upon navigation, **2**, 330; invade Eastern empire, **7**, 260-262; receive tribute money from Charles the Bald, **7**, 583; relation to Northmen, **9**, 63; in Sicily, **9**, 63-65, 72-76; in France, **9**, 65-68; in Italy, **7**, 645; **9**, 68-69, 76-80; superseded by the house of Hohen-



- staufen in Italy, **9**, 82-83; driven out of Ile-de-France, **11**, 16; allies of France against England, **11**, 104; invade Friesland, **13**, 287; growth of influence in England under Edward the Confessor, **18**, 131; incur enmity of the English, **18**, 132; characteristics of, **21**, 67-68; see also Norman Conquest.
- Norodom**, king of Cambodia; accession (1860), **24**, 520.
- Norris, Henry** (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 166, 167.
- Norris, Sir Henry** (1525?-1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, **19**, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), **19**, 335, 337.
- Norris, Sir John** (1547-1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, **13**, 517, 523; **19**, 410; president of Munster, **21**, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, **21**, 414; **19**, 423; death, **19**, 423.
- Norris, Sir John** (1689-1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, **17**, 303.
- North, Francis** (1637-1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, **20**, 307.
- North, Frederick, Lord North** (1732-1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, **20**, 611; at head of the treasury, **20**, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, **20**, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, **20**, 621; fall of administration, **20**, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, **20**, 641; dismissal from office, **20**, 643.
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- Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of** (ca. 1539-1614), English politician; efforts of, towards accession of James I, **19**, 428; as minister of James I, **19**, 483.
- Northampton, town in England**; battle of (1460), **18**, 575.
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- Northampton, Treaty of** (1328), **21**, 116.
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- Northbrook, Baron**, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.
- Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of** (1826-1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872-1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, **24**, 462.
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- Northcote, Lord**, British statesman; governor-general of Australia (1904), **21**, 672.
- Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry** (1818-1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, **21**, 648.
- North Dakota**, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.
- Northern War** (1700-1721), **16**, 371-398; **17**, 265-301.
- North Foreland**, naval battle of (1666), **13**, 629; **20**, 247-248; see also Downs.
- North German Confederation**, union of German states; birth of (1867), **15**, 498.
- Northmen**, early Scandinavians; ravages of, in France, **7**, 575, 583; **9**, 65; **11**, 1-3, 8; devastations of, in Germany, **7**, 585-590; come to England, **18**, 660; origin and customs of, **18**, 67; continue invasions of England, **18**, 69; defeat Northumbrians and spread over England, **18**, 72; defeated at Æsceslune (871 A.D.), **18**, 73; invasions of, into Scotland, **21**, 13; invade Ireland, **21**, 345; see also Danes.
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- Northumbria, Kingdom of**, a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon Britain; defeat of Scots, **18**, 46; supremacy of, **18**, 48-49; defeats Mercia (655 A.D.), **18**, 53; decline, **18**, 54; defeated by Picts (685 A.D.), **18**, 56; literature in, **18**, 165-167.
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- Northwest Company** ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.
- Northwest Passage**, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), **22**, 456; Frobisher (1576-1578), **19**, 457; **22**, 493; Davis (1585-1587), **19**, 457; Barrentz (1595-1596), **13**, 548-549; Hudson (1609), **22**, 498-499.
- Northwest Territory**, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), **23**, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), **23**, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), **23**, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), **23**, 319.
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- Norway**, main treatment see History of Scandinavia, volume **16**; legendary history, **16**, 1-32; age of the Vikings (-1050), **16**, 49-101; to the Union of Kalmar (1050-1397), **16**, 102-120; Union of Kalmar (1397), **16**, 204; aftermath of Union (1397-1559), **16**, 205-270; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (1559-1677), **16**, 345-369; in the eigh-

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- Notium, Greek town; battle (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.
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- Nott, Sir William (1782-1845), English military officer; in Afghan War, **22**, 144; **24**, 502.
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- Nova, João da (ca. 1500), Spanish navigator in Portuguese service; discovers Ascension Island (1501), **10**, 486; discovers St. Helena (1502), **10**, 486.
- Novara, city of Italy; Swiss betray to French (1500), **9**, 427; battles (1513), **9**, 441; **16**, 617; (1821), **14**, 588; (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659-660.
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- Novi or Novi Ligure, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 473; **14**, 531; **17**, 435.
- Novikov, Nikolai Ivanovitch (1744-1818), Russian journalist and philanthropist; confined in Schlüsselsburg (1792), **17**, 421.
- Novosiltzev, Nikolai Nikolayevitch (1761-1836), Russian statesman; Russian commissioner in Poland (1819), **17**, 520.
- Noy, William (ca. 1577-1634), English lawyer; defends liberty of the subject under Charles I, **19**, 545.
- Noyades, executions, by drowning, of victims of the French Revolution; practiced at Nantes by Carrier (1793-1794), **12**, 330, 330 note.
- Noyon, battle of, see Brenneville.
- Noyon, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles I of Spain and Francis I of France (1516), **9**, 445.
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- Nubar Pasha (1825-1899), Egyptian statesman; prime minister (1878-1888), **24**, 458, 464; attitude towards English rule, **24**, 463, 464.
- Nübel, town in Schleswig, Germany; battle (1848), **15**, 448.
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- Nub-kheper-Ra, see Antef V.
- Nugent, Count Laval de Westmeath (1777-1862), Austrian general of Irish birth; campaign against Italy (1848), **14**, 643.
- Nugent, Robert Craggs, Earl Nugent (d. 1788), British politician and poet; opposes marriage act in parliament (1753), **20**, 573; opposes Savile's motion for investigation of royal pension list (1780), **20**, 634.
- Nugñez or Nuñez, Blasco (ca. 1490-1546), governor of Peru; deposed and imprisoned by Pizarro, **23**, 559; killed in campaign against Pizarro, **23**, 560.
- Nullification, in American history the suspension of law of the United States within a State by the State; advocated in Virginia and Kentucky resolution (1798, 1799), **23**, 314; embodied in report to Massachusetts legislature (1814), **23**, 338; brought out during Indian troubles in Georgia (1825-1829), **23**, 351; right of, asserted by South Carolina (1828), **23**, 356-358.
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- Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor of Rome 284 A.D., **6**, 431-432.
- Numidia (Zab), in ancient geography a province of northern Africa, **2**, 326-327.
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- Numisius, Lucius, of Circeii, Latin prætor 340 B.C.; defeated by Romans, **5**, 185.
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**Numitoria**, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133-134, 136-137.  
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**Nyborg**, a seaport of Denmark; Swedes defeated near (1659), **15**, 139.  
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**Nymphidius, Sabinus**, Roman prefect 68 A.D.; leads revolt against Nero, **6**, 222; absolute ruler, **6**, 225; death, **6**, 225.  
**Nymphius**, Samnite leader; betrays Neapolis to Romans (323 B.C.), **5**, 186.  
**Nymphodorus**, native of Abdera; makes alliance with Athens (431 B.C.), **3**, 534.  
**Nyon**, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, **16**, 531; Roman colony founded at, **16**, 531.  
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- Oannes**, Babylonian divinity; identified with Ea, *q. v.*
- Oarses**, see **Arses**.
- Oatazes**, a dynasty in Morocco, fifteenth century, **8**, 252.
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- Obaid Allah**, Arab imam of Morocco; overthrows Aghlabite power and founds Fatimite dynasty (908), **8**, 222.
- Obando**, José Maria (1797–1861), New Grenadan (Colombian) soldier; revolt against liberal government (1839), **23**, 602; assists in establishing constitution of 1853, **23**, 602.
- Obelisk**, The Black, of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 369, 388–389, 484.
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- Oberalpsee**, lake in Switzerland; French defeated by Russians (1799), **17**, 435.
- Oberg**, Count, German soldier; defeated at Landwehrhagen (1758), **12**, 76.
- Obermeilen**, hamlet in Switzerland; remains of ancient village discovered at, **16**, 520.
- Oblivion**, Act of, statute of Maryland; pardoning participants in Clayborne and Ingle Rebellion (1649), **22**, 602.
- Obotrites**, see **Abodriti**.
- Obrenovitch**, reigning dynasty of Servia, see under **Milosh**, **Michael**, **Milan**, and **Alexander**.
- O'Brien**, William Smith (1803–1864), a leader of the Young Ireland party; convicted of high treason, **21**, 609.
- Ocampo**, Sebastian de (ca. 1465–1509), Spanish navigator; sails round Cuba (1508), **22**, 468.
- Ocaña**, town in Spain; French defeat Spaniards at (1809), **10**, 351.
- Ocha**, place in Ireland; Artill Molt slain in battle at (483 A.D.), **21**, 342.
- Ochs**, Peter (1749–1821), Swiss statesman; mediator between France and Prussia, **15**, 275.
- Ochsenbein**, Ulrich (1811–1890), Swiss politician and soldier; president of the Federal diet (1847), **17**, 40; joins Dufour, **17**, 42.
- Ochus**, see **Artaxerxes III**.
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- Ockley**, town in England; Æthelwulf defeats Northmen at (851 A.D.), **18**, 69.
- O'Connell**, Daniel (1775–1847), Irish agitator and orator; policy of, **21**, 445; organises Catholic Associations in Ireland (1828), **21**, 446; elected to parliament, **21**, 446; reorganises Catholic Associations, **21**, 447; arrested, **21**, 447; called “The Liberator,” **21**, 448; election for Clare, **21**, 540–541; second return for Clare, **21**, 545; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; trial for conspiracy and sedition, **21**, 601; death, **21**, 448, 601.
- O'Connor**, Arthur (1763–1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, **21**, 439; arrested, **21**, 440; banished from Ireland and England, **21**, 442.
- O'Connor**, Furlough (Fordelboch) (d. 1156), king of Ireland, **18**, 279; claims over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 356; death, **21**, 357.
- O'Connor**, Roderick (1116–1198), last Irish king; gains over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 357.
- Octavia** (d. 11 B.C.), sister of Octavian; marries Antony (41 B.C.), **5**, 626, 630; death, **6**, 117.
- Octavia** (ca. 42–62 A.D.), daughter of Claudius; betrothed to Nero, **6**, 177; opposes Poppæa, **6**, 185; death, **6**, 196–199.
- Octavian**, see **Augustus**.
- Octavian**, Cardinal, see **Victor IV**.
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- Octavius**, Cneius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; captures Perseus, **5**, 303–304, **4**, 538.
- Octavius**, Cneius, Roman consul 87 B.C.; opposes Cinna, **5**, 424, 427–429.
- Octavius**, Mamilius, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
- Octavius**, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B.C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.
- October Diploma**, The, Austrian constitutional document issued October, 1860; summary of, **15**, 18–19.
- Oda Nobunaga**, mediæval Japanese leader, **24**, 584.
- Odart**, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

- Oddo Arrighi**, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88-89.
- Odenathus (Odhenat) of Palmyra**, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418-419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.
- Odin (Anglo-Saxon Woden)**, in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1-4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13-17; in history, **16**, 17-22; worship, **16**, 27-29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
- Odinkar, Hvide**, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Odo (d. 958 A.D.)**, archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.
- Odo**, count of Paris, see Eudes.
- Odo (d. ca. 1097)**, Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
- Odo de St. Amand**, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
- Odoacer (Odoacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434-493 A.D.)**, Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616-618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377-385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
- Odontantes**, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.
- O'Donnell**, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.
- O'Donnell, Henry Joseph**, (1769-1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
- O'Donnell, Hugh Roe (1571?-1602)**, Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
- O'Donnell, John**, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 600.
- O'Donnell, Count Joseph**, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
- O'Donnell, Leopoldo (1809-1867)**, duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
- O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick (1575-1608)**, created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- O'Donoju, Don Juan (1755-1821)**, Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
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- Odoric, Saint (ca. 1286-1331)**, Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
- Odoacar**, see Odoacer.
- Odrysiens**, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
- Odsra ben Abdallah**, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.
- Odyck**, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 539.
- Odysseus**, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
- Odyssey**, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76-77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
- Oecolampadius (Hausschein) (1482-1531)**, German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Oeder, George L. (1728-1791)**, German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
- Edipus**, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
- Eneis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
- Enomaus**, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Enophyta**, town in Boeotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
- Enotri**, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
- Enobazus**, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
- Enetians (Enianians)**, Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
- Etosyrus**, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.
- Ofella, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C.)**, Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
- Offa**, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757-794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59-61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
- Offaly**, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
- Og**, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
- Ogam**, early Celtic alphabet; in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
- Ogdai (d. 1241)**, khan of Mongols 1229-1241; reign, **24**, 285-288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
- Oghuz**, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
- Ogier, Robert**, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.
- Ogier le Danois**, see Holger Danske.
- Ogle, William**, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.
- Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward (1696-1785)**, English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
- Ogul-Gaimish (d. 1252)**, wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
- Ogyges**, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
- O'Hara, Charles (1740?-1802)**, English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.
- O'Higgins, Bernardo (1776-1842)**, Chilean

- soldier and statesman; in war for independence, **23**, 582.
- Ohio**, a state of the United States; outposts in, captured during Pontiac conspiracy, **23**, 225; as part of Northwest Territory (1787), **23**, 289; settlement at Marietta (1788), **23**, 289; Wayne terminates Indian warfare in, **23**, 303; admitted to the Union (1803), **23**, 319; Indian hostilities in (1811-1812), **23**, 325-326; in war of 1812, **23**, 330; Confederate guerilla raid in (1863), **23**, 441; election of 1863 in, **23**, 450.
- Ohio**, Army of the, Federal army in American Civil War; campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
- Ohio Company**, The, a company organised in Virginia for western colonisation (1750), **23**, 200.
- Ohio River**, principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi; French attempt to control, **23**, 84, 200.
- Ohod**, town in Arabia, battle of (625 A.D.), **8**, 13, 121-122.
- Ohrmazd I**, king of Persia, see **Hormuzd I**.
- Ojeda**, Alonzo de (1468-1515), Spanish cavalier; voyage to Haiti, **22**, 468; lays claim to Jamaica, **22**, 471; conflicts with natives, **22**, 469, 471.
- Ojibwas**, see **Chippewas**.
- Oka**, river in Russia; battle of (1507), **17**, 188.
- Okad**, a plain in Arabia; yearly fair of, **8**, 109.
- Okba ben al-Hajjaj** (eighth century A.D.), emir of Spain; administration, **8**, 199.
- Okba ben Nafi** (Sidi Okba), see **Achbar ben Nafi**.
- Oken** or **Ockenfuss**, Lorenz (1779-1851), German naturalist and philosopher; speaks at Wartburg festival, **15**, 370; persecuted by Kotzebue, **15**, 371.
- Okkodai** (thirteenth century), Tatar captain, son of Jenghiz Khan; becomes Great Khan, **17**, 135; conquests, **17**, 135-136.
- Oklahoma**, a territory of the United States; opened to settlement, **23**, 483.
- Okra**, Hindu deity; image on Okro coins, **2**, 497.
- Oku**, Hokyō, Japanese soldier; occupies Pu-lan-tien (1904), **24**, 658; victorious at Telissu, **17**, 624, **24**, 658; advances against Liauyang, **17**, 623; **24**, 659.
- Okuma**, Count Shigenobu (1837-), Japanese statesman; leads secession from oligarchic party (1881), **24**, 636; ability and influence of, **24**, 636; becomes premier (1898), **24**, 638.
- Olaf "the White"**, king of Dublin 849-ca. 870; reign, **21**, 14, 15, 348.
- Olaf I** ("Hunger"), king of Denmark 1086-ca. 1095; reign, **16**, 141.
- Olaf II** (sometimes called **III**), king of Denmark, see **Olaf V**, king of Norway.
- Olaf I** ("Trygvesson" or "Tryggvason" (956-1000), king of Norway ca. 996-1000; main treatment, **16**, 56-77; childhood, **16**, 83; adventures as a viking, **16**, 56-57; accession, **16**, 46, 58; marriages, **16**, 46, 57; war with Sweyn, **16**, 66; propagates Christianity, **16**, 58, 125; **21**, 15; disappearance, **16**, 72.
- Olaf (II) "the Saint"** (995-1030), king of Norway ca. 1015-1030, son of Harold Granske; acknowledged as king of Norway, **16**, 72-73; introduces Christianity into Norway, **16**, 48; expedition to England, **16**, 73; forbids pagan practices in Norway, **16**, 53 note, 126; wins battle of Hringmara Heath, **16**, 74; ravages coasts of France and Spain, **16**, 75; war with Canute the Great, **16**, 49, 76; flees to Russia, **16**, 76; death, **16**, 76; sainthood, **16**, 76; saga of, **16**, 91.
- Olaf (III) "Kyrre" or "the Quiet"** (d. 1093), king of Norway ca. 1068-1093, son of Harold Hardrade; reign, **16**, 104; customs in reign, **16**, 96-97.
- Olaf IV** (1098-1116), king of Norway 1103-1116, son of Magnus III; reign, **16**, 105-106.
- Olaf V** (d. 1387), king of Norway 1380-1387, and, as **Olaf II** (sometimes called **III**), king of Denmark 1376-1387, son of Hakon VII; parentage, **16**, 120; reign, **16**, 202.
- Olaf "Trætelia" ("the Tree-cutter")** (d. 640 A.D.), king of Sweden; exile, **16**, 34, 35; founds government in Vermland, **16**, 35, 50.
- Olaf, "the Lap King,"** (Skotkonung), king of Sweden 993-1024; baptised, **16**, 36; introduces Christianity into Sweden, **16**, 48.
- Olaf**, Danish sea-king (tenth century), son of Sihtric, king of Northumbria; flees from Northumbria, **16**, 96; attempts to regain his father's kingdom, **16**, 97-98; in battle of Brunanburh (937), **16**, 98; wins territory from Eadmund, **18**, 101; death, **18**, 102.
- Olaf** (d. 1169), grandson of Eystern II; claimant to Norwegian crown, **16**, 110.
- Olaf** (d. 1143), nephew of Eric Emun; claimant to Danish crown, **16**, 147-148.
- Oldcastle**, Sir John (Lord Cobham) (d. 1417), English soldier; action against, as heretic, **18**, 527; execution, **18**, 528.
- Olden Barneveld**, see **Barneveld**.
- Oldenburg**, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, **16**, 210.
- Old French War**, see **French and Indian War**.
- Old Man of the Mountain**, chief of order of assassins, see **Hassan Sabba**.
- Old Testament**, individuality of, **4**, 587; subject matter used by Greek writers, **4**, 609; position of, **4**, 611.
- Oleg**, emperor of Russia 879-913 A.D.; makes Kieff capital of the empire, **17**, 96; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 236; **17**, 96; makes treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 96; renews treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 97.

- Oleg** (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.
- Olga, Saint**, regent of Russia 945-964; regency, **7**, 237; **17**, 99-101; accepts Christianity, **17**, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, **7**, 237; **17**, 100; canonised, **17**, 99.
- Olgerd** (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, **17**, 151, 157.
- Olgiato, Girolamo** (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.
- Oliaros or Antiparos**, an island of the Cyclades; Phœnicians found colony at, **2**, 274.
- Olinda, Marquis of**, see Aranjó Lima.
- Oliphant, Sir William** (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303-1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79.
- Oliva**, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.
- Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count** (1587-1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19** 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270-271.
- Olivenza**, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.
- Oliver, Andrew** (1706-1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.
- Olivier, Emile** (1825-), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of "Five," **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144-146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.
- Olmütz or Olomouc**, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.
- Olney, Richard** (1835-), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895-1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.
- Olpæ**, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.
- Olympia**, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484-488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also Olympic Games.
- Olympias**, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidaeus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490; dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassander executes,
- 4**, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259; character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
- Olympiads**, origin of, **25**, 667.
- Olympias** (third century B.C.), **4**, 462.
- Olympic Games**, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lycurgus regulates, **3**, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, **3**, 150; Cylon visitor at, **3**, 165; Myron contends in, **3**, 184; origin and character, **3**, 172-174; in honour of Hera, **3**, 182; Orsippus contends in, **3**, 185; Miltiades' success in, **3**, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, **3**, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, **3**, 583; **4**, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, **3**, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, **4**, 189; influence of, on Greek life, **4**, 591; ended, **4**, 611.
- Olympieum**, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.
- Olympiodorus**, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.
- Olympiodorus**, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.
- Olympius**, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.
- Olynthiacs**, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229.
- Olynthian War**, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383-379 B.C.), **4**, 129-132.
- Olyntho-Chalcidian League**, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
- Olynthus**, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.
- O'Mahoney, John**, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.
- Omar** (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634-644; caliphate, **8**, 150-167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13-15, 151-155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156-159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160-162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166; institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.
- Omar** (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717-720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.
- Omar** (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.
- Omar Khayyam**, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.
- Omar Pacha** (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.
- Omar Pasha** (1806-1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Montenegro, **24**, 210, 211.

**Omayyads** or **Ommiads**, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A.D.) and in Spain (756–1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **8**, 16, 175–190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325–327; disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189–190; extent of empire, **8**, 190; found empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201–208, 233–239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.

**Omdurman**, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.

**Omens**, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.

**Omichund**, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.

**Ommiads**, see **Omayyads**.

**Omnibus Bill**, see **Compromise of 1850**.

**Omortog** (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.

**Omphale**, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.

**Omri**, king of Israel ca. 899–875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108; wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.

**Oñate**, Juan de (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.

**Oneidas**, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.

**O'Neill, John** (1834–), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.

**O'Neill**, clan of; founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.

**O'Neill, Domnall** (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 348.

**O'Neill, Hugh** (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.

**O'Neill, Owen Roe** (1590?–1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421–422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96.

**O'Neill, Phelim** (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421.

**O'Neill, Shan, Shane or John** (d. 1567), Irish chieftain; rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 406 seq.; death, **19**, 422; **21**, 408.

**Onias I**, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.

**Onias II**, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.

**Onias III**, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140.

**Onias Menelaus**, Jewish high priest 172–162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141–142; death, **2**, 153.

**Onomacles**, one of the “Thirty Tyrants” of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

**Onomacritus** (ca. 520–485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228–229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.

**Onomarchus** (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegase, **4**, 227.

**Onondaga**, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams’ War (1696), **23**, 189.

**Onund** (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal reforms, **16**, 36.

**Opdam van Wassenaar** (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedes (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; dies fighting England, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.

**Opechancanough**, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586–587; death, **22**, 593.

**Opeleas**, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

**Ophellas** (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.

**Ophir**, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt, **1**, 108; Solomon’s ships sail to, **2**, 100; situation, **2**, 333.

**Opici**, see **Oscans**.

**Opimius**, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman praetor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383; exiled, **5**, 387.

**Opium War** (1840–1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.

**Oppian Law**, regulates Roman dress, **5**, 260; **6**, 353.

**Oporto**, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.

**Oppenheim**, Germany; burned (1689), **11**, 603.

**Oppius**, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); author of Oppian Law, **5**, 260.

**Oppius**, Caius (ca. 90–20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576, 590, 596; part of Cæsar’s commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.

**Oprishnina**, see **Strelitz**.

**Oracle**, Sibylline, see **Sibylline Books**.

**Oracles**, shrines where deities were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libya, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317–318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 354; Lysander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99–100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; by Croesus, **4**, 454–455, 460–461, 463; by Spartans, **4**, 80; by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346, 339



- B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.
- Oran**, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.
- Orange**, Prince of, see William the Silent, prince of Orange, and William III, king of England.
- Orange Free State**, see Orange River Colony.
- Orangemen**, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.
- Orange River Colony** (formerly Orange Free State, a republic of South Africa); main treatment, **22**, 276-282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280-281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313; constitution (1907), **21**, 670.
- Oratory (Rhetoric)**:  
 American: Henry Clay, **23**, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, **23**, 232; Charles Sumner, **23**, 396-397; Daniel Webster, **23**, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, **23**, 356-358.  
 English: Edmund Burke, **20**, 624; Chatham (1778), **20**, 630-631; Pitt, **20**, 640.  
 French: greatness of, in seventeenth century, **11**, 641, 642.  
 Greek: rhetors and sophists, **3**, 459-461; dominates civic life, **3**, 492; funeral orations, **3**, 494; becomes a fine art, **4**, 599; Pericles, **3**, 519-520, 535-538; conventional, **4**, 600; political power of, **4**, 601-603; see also Demosthenes.  
 Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Cæsar, **5**, 460.  
**Orbilius**, Pupilius (113-12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.
- Orcheni**, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
- Orchies**, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1804), **11**, 77.
- Ord**, Edward Otho Cresap (1818-1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.
- Ordaz**, Diego de (ca. 1480-1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.
- Ordinance of 1784**, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.
- Ordinance of 1787**, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.
- Ordinances of July**, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
- Ordóñez**, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.
- Ordoño I** (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850-866; reign of, **10**, 42.
- Ordoño II** (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 911-923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.
- Ordoño III** (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950-955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44-45.
- Ordoño IV**, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.
- Ore Thing**, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.
- Oregon**, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371-372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
- Oregon Boundary Dispute**, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.
- O'Reilly**, Andrew (1742-1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502-503.
- Orellana**, Francisco de (ca. 1489-1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.
- Orestes** (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.
- Orestes** (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (443 A.D.), **7**, 57-59; regency over Italy (475-476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.
- Orestes**, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.
- Orestes**, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
- Orestes**, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.
- Orford**, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.
- Orgetorix**, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.
- Oribe**, Manuel (1802-1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.
- Original Men**, see Delawares, Tribe of.
- Orik**, see Ourique.
- Oriskany**, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
- Oritæ**, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.
- Orithya**, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.
- Orkhan**, first sultan of Turkey 1326-1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314-318.
- Orléans**, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428-1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **18**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.
- Orléans**, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Montpensier.
- Orléans**, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Montpensier.

Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391-1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, **11**, 171, 173, 174; released, **11**, 232.

Orléans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longueville, see Longueville.

Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810-1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, **12**, 161; marriage, **13**, 70; character and death, **13**, 75.

Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814-1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, **13**, 85-86; escape, **13**, 87.

Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608-1660), a younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, **11**, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, **11**, 451; marries Mdle. de Montpensier, **11**, 452; flees the kingdom, **11**, 464; revolt of, **11**, 464-466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, **11**, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrui and Mardyck, **11**, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 513; banished, **11**, 514.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1871-1407), son of Charles V; assassination, **11**, 165; character, **11**, 166.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1703-1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, **12**, 158.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see Louis Philippe, king of the French.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725-1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703-1752; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called Philippe Egalité (1747-1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, **12**, 158-161; public dispute with Louis XV, **12**, 99; marriage, **12**, 158; head of liberal party, **12**, 145; exile, **12**, 146, 158; nominated for convention, **12**, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, **12**, 154; votes for king's death, **12**, 160, 292; execution, **12**, 160.

Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), **11**, 595, 596.

Orleans, Maid of, see Joan of Arc.

Orleans, Philip I, Duke of (1640-1701), brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta of England, **11**, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, **14**, 399.

Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674-1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, **12**, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, **11**, 621; combines with England against Spain, **12**, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, **11**, 626; estimate, **12**, 17-22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 445.

Orlov, Alexis (1737-1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771-1774), **17**,

227, 380 seq.; **24**, 417; punished by Paul I, **17**, 427.

Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787-1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), **15**, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, **17**, 557.

Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734-1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 371; death, **17**, 389.

Ormais, battle of (1808), **17**, 458.

Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751-1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, **12**, 140, 143.

Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), **21**, 66, 68; **18**, 408.

Ormia, see Thebarma.

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman; created earl (1828), **21**, 386.

Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, **21**, 391; death, **21**, 392.

Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, **19**, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), **21**, 398.

Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of (1532-1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, **21**, 409; supports English in Ireland, **19**, 422.

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610-1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, **20**, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), **20**, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, **20**, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, **20**, 40; makes treaty with parliament, **20**, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, **20**, 96-97; defeated at Rathmines, **20**, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, **20**, 100; leaves Ireland, **20**, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, **20**, 161; efforts for restoration of Charles, **20**, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, **20**, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, **20**, 242; assault on, **20**, 274.

Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665-1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, **10**, 283; **20**, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, **11**, 626; **13**, 651; **20**, 487; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 487-488; impeachment, **20**, 508; flees to Continent, **20**, 509; in service of Pretender, **20**, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), **20**, 522-523.

Ormuzd, Persian god, **2**, 126, 515, 566, 636-637.

Ornano, Jean d' (1583-1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), **11**, 450.

Orodes I (Hyrodes), see Arsaces XIV.

Orodes II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVII.

**Oroetes**, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.

**Orontes**, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.

**Orontobates**, satrap of Caria; defends Harelicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292-293, 297.

**O'Rourke**, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280-281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.

**Orpheus**, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.

**Orpheus of Crotona**, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.

**Orsba**, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.

**Orseolo**, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991-1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29-32.

**Orsini**, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 211.

**Orsini**, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.

**Orsini** (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643-1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.

**Orsini**, Felice (1819-1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132-133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.

**Orsini**, Giacinto, see Celestine III.

**Orsini**, Giovanni Gaetano, see Nicholas III.

**Orsini**, Niccolò, see Pitigliano.

**Orsova**, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.

**Orthagoras** or **Andreas**, tyrant of Sicily; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.

**Orthodoxy**, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.

**Ortoadistes**, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.

**Orus**, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.

**Orxines**, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372-373.

**Osborne**, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.

**Oscans** or **Opici**, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.

**Oscar I** (1799-1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844-1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.

**Oscar II** (1829-), king of Norway and Sweden 1872-; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482-493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.

**Oseola**, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.

**Osgood**, Samuel (1748-1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.

**Oshima**, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-hwan (1894), **24**, 576.

**Osiander**, Andreas (1498-1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.

**Osiris**, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280-286.

**Osius** (256-ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.

**Osman I** or **Othman** (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312-311; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312-313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.

**Osman II** (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618-1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.

**Osman III**, sultan of Turkey 1754-1757; reign, **24**, 412.

**Osman Digna** (ca. 1830-), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.

**Osman Pacha** (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.

**Osman Pacha** (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.

**Osman Pacha** (ca. 1835-1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.

**Osman Yegen** (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.

**Osmanli**, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.

**Osnabrück**, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643-1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.

**Ospak** (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 333.

**Osroes**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).

**Ossory**, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.

**Osten**, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.

**Osten-Sacken**, Dmitri, Count of (1790-1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.

**Ostend**, city in Belgium; siege (1601-1604), **13**, 538-539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.

**Ostend Manifesto**, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.

**Ostermann**, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686-1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345-346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.

**Ostermann-Tolstoy**, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770-1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

**Ostracism**, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245-251.

**Ostrogoths**, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see **Goths**.

**Ostrolenka**, see **Austrolenka**.

**Ostrowski**, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.

**Ostrowski**, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739-1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.

**Oswald** (ca. 604-642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50-51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.

**Oswego**, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.

**Oswin** or **Oswy**, king of Northumbria 642-670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.

**Oswine** (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.

**Otanes** (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265.

**Ota Nobunaga** (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.

**Otchakov**, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.

**Othgar** or **Ottokar** (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.

**Othman** (ca. 575-656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644-656; reign, **8**, 167-170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154-155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.

**Othman ben Abi Neza** or **Manuza** (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **8**, 198; treason of, **8**, 198.

**Othman ben Hayyan**, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.

**Othman**, sultans of Turkey, see **Osman**.

**Othniel**, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.

**Otho**, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32-69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226; war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.

**Otho**, see **Otto**.

**Otlo**, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503-506.

**Otis**, Elwell Stephen (1838-), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.

**Otis**, James (1725-1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.

**Otranto**, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.

**Otrepiev**, Grishka, see **Dmitri**, The False.

**Ott**, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.

**Ottawas**, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.

**Otter**, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.

**Otterburn**, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155-157.

**Otto** or **Otho** (I) "the Great" (912-973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962-973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583-586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 44; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583-585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585-586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.

**Otto II** (955-983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973-983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44-45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.

**Otto (III)** "the Wonder of the World" (980-1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983-1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590.

**Otto IV** (ca. 1174-1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209-1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.

**Otto I** (1848-), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886-; accession, **15**, 539.

**Otto** (1815-1867), king of Greece 1832-1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.

**Otto de la Roche**, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.

**Otto** (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502.

**Otto**, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180-181.

**Otto of Gelderland** (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258-1271; administration, **13**, 300-301.

**Otto**, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.

**Otto**, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216-217.

**Otto III**, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293.

**Otto von Nordheim** (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061-1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

- Otto**, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.
- Ottocar II**, king of Bohemia 1253-1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.
- Ottocar**, see **Odoacer**.
- Ottoman Empire**, see **Turkey**.
- Oubril d'**, Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.
- Oudenarde**, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.
- Oudh**, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20.
- Oudinot**, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767-1847), French soldier; at battle of Zurich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
- Oudinot**, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791-1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.
- Ourique**, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.
- Outram**, Sir James (1803-1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.
- Ouverture**, Toussaint l', see **Toussaint**.
- Ovando**, Nicolás de (ca. 1460-1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.
- Overbury**, Sir Thomas (1581-1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.
- Ovid** (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.
- Owen**, Sir John (1600-1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.
- Oxathres** (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.
- Oxenstierna** (**Oxenstjerna**, **Oxenstiern**), Count Axel (1583-1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.
- Oxenstierna** (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214-215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.
- Oxford**, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376-378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 209-300.
- Oxford**, Earls of, see **Harley and Vere**.
- Oxford**, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.
- Oxford**, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.
- Oxus**, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.
- Oxyartes** (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.
- Oxydracæ** (**Sudracæ**), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362-366.
- Oxylus** (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.
- Oyama**, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.
- Ozines** (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.
- Ozolian** Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

P

Paardeberg, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), **22**, 312.  
 Pacheco, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884-1888, **23**, 613.  
 Pacific, War of the (1879-1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.  
 Pacification of Ghent, see Ghent.  
 Pacorus, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXIV.  
 Pacorus (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.  
 Pacta Conventa, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.  
 Pactyas, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.  
 Padi, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.  
 Padilla, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.  
 Padua, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.  
 Padua, University of, rivalry with university of Bologna, **9**, 183.  
 Paducah, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.  
 Pæonius of Mende (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.  
 Pæti, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.  
 Pætus, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.  
 Pætus, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 243.  
 Paez, José Antonio (1790-1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolivar in New Granada, **23**, 583; power in Colombia, **23**, 588.  
 Paget, Henry William, 1st marquis of Anglesey; see Anglesey.  
 Paget, William, Baron (1506-1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242.  
 Pahlavi, dialect of India; legends attest Persian rule, **2**, 492.

Pahlen, Petroff, Count of (1746-1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, **17**, 441; conspires against Paul I, **17**, 442.  
 Paine, Thomas (1737-1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.  
 Painet'em I (d. ca. 1060 B.C.), Egyptian high priest; rule in Thebes, **1**, 171.  
 Painet'em II, Tanite king of Egypt; assumes royal dignity (1062 B.C.), **1**, 172; poverty of, **1**, 160.  
 Painet'em III, Tanite priest, king of Egypt ca. 930 B.C., **1**, 172.  
 Painting, see Art.  
 Paita, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.  
 Paix des Dames, name given to Treaty of Cambray; see Cambray.  
 Paix perpétuelle, see Perpetual Peace, The.  
 Pakenham, Sir Edward Michael (1778-1815), British general; defeated and killed at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 339.  
 Pa-Kerer, see Pakruru.  
 Pakht, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, **1**, 235.  
 Pakruru or Pa-Kerer, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426-427.  
 Palacio, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840-), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.  
 Palacky, Frantisek (1798-1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.  
 Palæologus, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see Andronicus, Constantine, Joannes, Manuel, and Michael.  
 Palæologus, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356-357.  
 Palæologus, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.  
 Palæologus, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323-324.  
 Palæologus, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356-357.  
 Palafox y Melzi, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780-1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.  
 Palais Royal, palace built by Richelieu in

Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.

**Palatinate**, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322-323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.

**Paleography**, see **Writing and Inscriptions**.

**Palermo**, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Guiseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.

**Palestine** ("Land of the Philistines") or **Canaan**, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 401; geography, **2**, 45-48; traditional Ismelite invasion, **2**, 7-8, 66-71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 281; the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, **2**, 106-107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304-306, 377; **3**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **3**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also **Israel**, **Jews**, **Crusades**.

**Pali**, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542-543.

**Palikao**, Count of, see **Cousin-Montauban**, **Antoine**.

**Palikao**, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.

**Palladius** (ca. 367-ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.

**Palladius**, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.

**Pallas**, see **Minerva**.

**Pallas** (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.

**Pallas**, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.

**Pallavicini della Priola**, Emilio, Marquis of (1823-), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.

**Palm**, Johann Philip (1766-1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.

**Palm**, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.

**Palma**, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.

**Palmary Synod**, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **3**, 528.

**Palmella**, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.

**Palmer**, Barbara, see **Villiers**.

**Palmer**, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634-1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.

**Palmerston**, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784-1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, **21**, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, **21**, 606; removed from office, **21**, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; prime minister (1855), **21**, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, **17**, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619-621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, **21**, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, **21**, 628-630; death, **21**, 632.

**Palmyra** (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, **6**, 418, 422-426.

**Painatoke**, Danish chief; kills Harold Bluetooth (991 A.D.), **16**, 45.

**Palo Alto**, town in Texas, United States; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.

**Palus**, mythical ancestor of Palians, **2**, 444.

**Pambœotia**, ancient Bœotian festival, **3**, 187.

**Pammenes**, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

**Pamphilus** (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, **3**, 491.

**Pamphylia**, ancient country in southern Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 386; revolts against Persia, **2**, 292; Croesus conquers, **2**, 449; Dorians in, **3**, 116, 120.

**Pamplona**, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), **10**, 369.

**Pan**, Greek god; worship in Athens, **3**, 271, 277; Egyptian worship, **1**, 224, 279, 282.

**Panætius** (180-111 B.C.), Greek stoic philosopher; teacher of Posidonius, **4**, 608.

**Panama**, Central American State, comprising the Isthmus of Panama; crossed by Balboa (1513), **10**, 205; Spanish settlement on, **23**, 507; independent (1859-1861), **23**, 602; re-united to Colombia, **23**, 602-603; declared independent (1903), **23**, 603; canal negotiations with United States, **23**, 491, 604 seq.

**Panama Canal**, history of, **23**, 604-605.

**Pan-American Congress**, a representative convention to consult about matters of common American interest, held at Washington (1889-1890), **23**, 483; repudiated by Chili, **23**, 611.

**Pan-American Exposition**, held at Buffalo, United States (1901), **23**, 491.

**Panasagorus**, legendary Scythian prince, **2**, 410.

**Panathenæa**, Athenian religious feast, **4**, 229, 495.

**Panciatichi**, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cancellieri (1300), **9**, 119.

**Pandects**, The, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and criticism, **7**, 131-136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.

**Pandion**, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 157.

**Pandionis**, one of the ten tribes of Attica, **3**, 238.

**Pando**, José Manuel, leads insurgents and becomes president in Bolivia (1899), **23**, 613.

**Pandulf** or **Pandulph**, Cardinal (d. 1226), legate of Pope Innocent III, **18**, 341; forces King John of England to resign his kingdom to the Church, **18**, 341; warns Philip II of France against invasion of England, **18**, 342; at signing of Magna Charta, **18**, 627.

**Pandulf**, "Ironhead" (tenth century A.D.), prince of Beneventum; aids Otto, emperor of the West (965 A.D.), **7**, 233.

**Paneas**, ancient name Cæsarea Philippi, now called Banias, town in northern Palestine; battle of (196 B.C.), **4**, 558.

**Pangani**, seaport on eastern coast of Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.

**Pange**, battle of, see Borney.

**Panhellenia**, festival of the Panhellenic Zeus; instituted by Hadrian (129 A.D.), **6**, 283.

**Panics and Crises**, Financial:  
 Argentina: panic of 1883-1884, **23**, 617.  
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**Panin** or **Pamin**, Count Nikita Ivanovitch (1718-1783), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364 seq.; draws up treaty of commerce with Turkey, **17**, 395.

**Panipat**, province in the Punjab, India; battles of (1556), **22**, 26; (1761), **22**, 39.

**Panis**, Étienne Jean (1757-1833), French Jacobin; a leader of revolutionists in the "Commune," **12**, 260; nominated for convention at Paris, **12**, 273; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 341.

**Panjab**, see Punjab.

**Panætolium**, diet of Ætolian League at Thermus, Greece, **4**, 517.

**Pansa**, Caius Vibius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; appointed senator (43 B.C.), **5**, 578, 615; defeated by Antony at Mutina (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.

**Pantaleon**, king of Pisa 644 B.C.; deprives the Eleans of administration of Olympic games, **3**, 151.

**Pan-Tchav**, Chinese general; exploits against Turks (76 A.D.), **24**, 265.

**Pantheon**, church in Paris and mausoleum of famous Frenchmen; restored to original use (1830), **13**, 56; reconverted into

church of Ste. Geneviève (1851), **13**, 121.

**Panthiæans**, an agricultural tribe of Persia, **2**, 569, 578.

**Panyasis** (d. ca. 457 B.C.), Greek epic poet; uncle of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

**Paoli**, Pasquale (1725-1807), Corsican patriot; establishes Corsican Republic (1755), **9**, 542, 549; **12**, 84; constitution, acknowledging George III of England, king of Corsica (1793), **9**, 549; partisans recognise English sovereignty (1794), **12**, 382.

**Paoluccio**, doge of Venice, see Anafesto.

**Papacy**, The, history of, in outline, **8**, 503; rise of bishops of Rome (42-590 A.D.), **8**, 519-531; under Gregory the Great (590-604), **8**, 531-539; conflict with Eastern Empire (604-741), **8**, 539-548, 556; Frankish domination (741-891), **8**, 555-577; Pepin founds temporal power of (755), **8**, 557; period of anarchy (891-1046), **8**, 577-591; period of ascendancy (1047-1305), **8**, 591-622; election of pope vested in college of cardinals (1059), **8**, 592; sway of Hildebrand (1049-1086), **8**, 592-601; culmination of power under Innocent III (1198-1216), **8**, 607-614; exile in Avignon (1305-1378), **8**, 622-630; the Great Schism (1378-1417), **8**, 630-637; strife of popes and councils (1417-1463), **8**, 637-643; Alexander VI to Julius II (1492-1513), **8**, 642-650; struggle with the empire (963-1271), **7**, 619-659; **9**, 43-112; **14**, 89-131; and the Bohemian reformation (1309-1434), **14**, 195-213; dominant in Germany (1450-1500), **14**, 227-230; corruption of, in fifteenth century, **14**, 237; Reformation and (1519-1546), **14**, 248-318; Napoleon and (1796-1814), **9**, 551-556, 564, 570-577; temporal power restored (1814-1870), **9**, 579, 585, 586, 591-598, 606, 621-623; papal infallibility proclaimed (1869), **9**, 621; Pius IX retires to Vatican (1870), **9**, 623, 624; recent history (1871-), **9**, 626-634; for list of popes see chronology, **8**, 503-518; see also Roman Catholic Church.

**Papal States**, see States of the Church.

**Papak**, Pabak, Persian king ca. 228 A.D., **8**, 76.

**Paphlagonia**, ancient kingdom in Asia Minor; outline of history, **2**, 387, 419, 449, 597, 629; Greek colonies in, **2**, 420; submits to Alexander, **4**, 296.

**Papineau**, Louis Joseph (1786-1871), French-Canadian politician; Lord Dalhousie refuses to sanction election, **22**, 332; speaker of Assembly, **22**, 333; banished, **22**, 338; character, **22**, 332.

**Papinian** (Papinianus), Æmilius (d. 212 A.D.), illustrious Roman jurist; Septimius Severus makes prætorian-prefect, **6**, 389, 390, 391; slain by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

**Papirian Law**, Roman balloting law (131 B.C.), **5**, 320 note.

**Papirius**, Caius, Roman pontifex maximus, conjectural author of collection of early Roman laws, **5**, 119.



Papirius Cursor, see Cursor, Papirius.

Papius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs 65 B.C.; senate attacks Caesar and Crassus through author of Lex Papia, 5, 479.

Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count of, "Jack o' Scars" (1594-1632), German soldier; ancestry and character, 14, 335; subdues peasant revolt, 14, 335; at siege of Magdeburg, 14, 348-351; intrepidity at Lutzen, 14, 357, 360; death, 14, 361.

Papus, Lucius Æmilius, Roman consul 225 B.C.; defeats Gauls at Telamon, 5, 236.

Papyri; Turin papyrus, 1, 67, 74, 92, 98, 257; tale of *The Two Brothers*, 1, 73; Harris papyrus, 1, 74; Ebers papyrus, 1, 91; papyrus found at Saqqarah (1893), 1, 101; Prisse papyrus, 1, 101, 103, 258, 264, 265; Egyptian records, 1, 209, 251; description of manufacture and use, 1, 257-259; tale of *The Castaway*, 1, 259-262; papyrus bibliography, 1, 300; see also Archæology, Inscriptions.

Paquakhubuni, country mentioned on Assyrian monuments, 1, 389.

Parætacene, Persian tribe; subdued by Alexander the Great, 4, 339.

Parabiago, town near Milan, Italy; battle of (1339), 9, 242.

Paraguay, South American republic; settlement, 23, 566-568; becomes independent of Spain and is ruled by Francia, 23, 596; history since 1840, 23, 620; relations with Bolivia, 23, 618; war with Brazil, 23, 660.

Paraguayan War, see Triple Alliance, War of the.

Paralatæ or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, 2, 404.

Paralus, Athenian galley, 3, 640.

Para'se or Bara'se, a country in Babylonia; subdued by Alusharhid, king of Kish (ca. 4200 B.C.), 1, 357.

Paravei, Macedonian tribe; furnishes troops to Sparta, 3, 561.

Pardakowski, a town in Finland; reduced by Gustavus of Sweden, 17, 403.

Pardo, Manuel (1834-1878), president of Peru; administration, 23, 606.

Paré, Ambroise (1517-1590), French surgeon; saved from massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 374.

Parikanians, Persian tribe; home of, 2, 568; in army of Xerxes, 3, 803.

Parikshit, East Indian king (1200 B.C.); reign, 2, 476.

Paris, capital and chief city of France; at time of Julian, 6, 488; pillaged by Northmen, 11, 3; 18, 85; bishops hold council at (846), 11, 10; besieged by Otto II of Germany, 11, 19; affiliated with Hanseatic League, 11, 95; insurrections in, 11, 157-158, 168; free constitution restored by John the Fearless, 11, 166; massacre of Armagnacs in, 11, 175; besieged by Joan of Arc, 11, 203-204; under English domination, 11, 220; assaulted by Henry of Navarre, 11, 393; capitulates (1814), 10, 372; 12, 611;

15, 321; 17, 487; occupied by the allied armies, 13, 11; scene of Revolution of 1830, 13, 41; civil war breaks out in (1848), 13, 99; international congress meets at (1856), 13, 130; taken by the Germans (1871), 13, 163, 171, 176; death rate during siege of (1871), 12, 352; the commune of 1871 in, 13, 183.

Paris, Treaties of: (1763), 12, 79; 20, 600; 23, 223; (1814), 15, 322-323; (1815), 12, 643-644; (1849), 24, 150; (1856), 15, 14; 16, 479; 17, 636-640; 21, 617; 24, 201.

Paris, University of, development of, 11, 45; intervenes in war between d'Armagnac and John the Fearless, 11, 168; makes Alexander V pope, 11, 168; influence of, on French life, 11, 184; influence of, at Council of Constance, 11, 185-186; 14, 201; under foreign control, 11, 220.

Paris and Helen, story of, 3, 76, 79-80.

Paris Brothers, The four, French bankers under Louis XV; fraudulent practices of, 12, 11, 25.

Paris Wedding, see St. Bartholomew.

Parish, Sir Woodbine (1796-1882), British diplomat; signs treaty by which England acknowledged Argentine independence (1825), 23, 592.

Parkany, town in Hungary; battle of (1683), 14, 397; 24, 64, 390.

Parker, Alton Brooks (1852-), American jurist; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1904), 23, 493.

Parker, George, see Macclesfield.

Parker, Sir Hyde (1738-1807), English naval commander; in battle with Dutch fleet off Doggerbank (1781), 20, 637; at battle of Copenhagen (1801), 12, 512; 16, 421; at Boulogne, 12, 515; in war with Holland, 14, 12; commands expedition against Danes, 21, 461.

Parker, Matthew (1504-1575), archbishop of Canterbury; under Elizabeth, 19, 279; persecutes Puritans, 19, 345; death, 19, 451.

Parker, Sir Peter (1721-1811), English admiral; makes unsuccessful attack on Charleston (1776), 23, 255; takes Newport, 23, 259.

Parker, Samuel (1640-1687), English prelate, bishop of Oxford; James II tries to force election as president of Magdalen College, 20, 388.

Parker, Thomas, see Macclesfield.

Parkes, Sir Henry (1815-1896), Australian statesman, premier of New South Wales, 22, 241; champions Australian federation, 22, 255; presides at Sidney convention (1891), 22, 255.

Parliament, see Government.

Parma, city of Italy; revolt of (1247), 9, 96; insurrection in (1831), 9, 586; battle of (1734), 12, 29.

Parma and Piacenza, Duchies of, become independent of papacy (1544), 9, 464; at war with the Barberini (1644), 9, 493; Don Charles takes possession of (1731), 9, 532; annexed to the Lombard pos-

- sessions of Emperor Charles VI, **9**, 533; granted to Don Philip, **9**, 536.
- Parma, Dukes of**, see **Farnese and Ferdinand, Don**.
- Parmenides** (b. ca. 515 B.C.), Greek philosopher; teacher of monistic philosophy, **4**, 21, 23, 24, 25; old age, **3**, 507.
- Parmenion** (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian general; defeats Dardaniens, **4**, 218; opens passage to Asia, **4**, 258, 279-280; at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286-287; in Lydia and Phrygia, **4**, 293; discovers plot against Alexander, **4**, 294; enters Syria, **4**, 296; at Jerusalem (332 B.C.), **2**, 135; advice to Alexander at Arbela, **4**, 322-324; in Media, **4**, 331, 339; death of, **4**, 342-345.
- Parnell, Charles Stewart** (1846-1891), Irish statesman; succeeds to head of Irish party (1880), **21**, 645; imprisonment of (1881), **21**, 645; relation of, to Phoenix Park murders, **21**, 649; co-respondent in divorce suit, **21**, 649; death of, **21**, 649.
- Parman Dahæ**, see **Dai**.
- Paroja**, Spanish general; defeated by revolutionists in Chili (1813), **23**, 585.
- Parr, Catharine** (ca. 1512-1548), sixth wife of Henry VIII of England; marries Henry VIII (1543), **19**, 194; marries Lord Seymour (1547), **19**, 211; death, **19**, 211.
- Parrhasius** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), Greek painter; elegance of, **3**, 490-491.
- Parsons or Persons, Robert** (1546-1610), English Jesuit; Jesuit agent in England (1580), **19**, 355.
- Parsu**, identified with Persians, **2**, 589, see also **Persia**.
- Parsua**, Armenian district, home of ancient Persians; conquered by Shalmaneser II, **1**, 388-389; see also **Persia**.
- Partakka**, Median kingdom; asks help from Esarhaddon, **2**, 584.
- Parthamasiris** (d. 114 A.D.), Parthian prince; made king of Armenia, **6**, 275; executed by Trajan, **8**, 72.
- Parthamaspates**, king of Parthia; accession (117 A.D.), **8**, 73.
- Parthenon**, Athenian temple; erected (437 B.C.), **3**, 453; description of, **3**, 479, 480; spoliation of, **3**, 479; **9**, 521, 522.
- Parthenopean Republic**, name of the republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples; establishment of (1799), **9**, 558; **14**, 529.
- Parthians**, Asiatic nation, inhabitants of the region or empire of Parthia; origin, **6**, 401; **8**, 47; main treatment, **8**, 47-75; subdued by Alexander, **4**, 381; Arsacid dynasty founded, **8**, 49, 54; cast off yoke of Syria (250 B.C.), **6**, 401; **8**, 49; wars with Syria (323-125 B.C.), **4**, 552, 558, 560; **5**, 625; **6**, 294; wars with Rome, **5**, 152; **6**, 263-270; embassy to Lucullus (68 B.C.), **5**, 470; alliance with Rome (1 B.C.), **6**, 119; divide world with Romans, **8**, 47; acquire Bactria, **8**, 55; kingdoms of, **8**, 59-60; conquests of, **8**, 57-59; defeat Crassus (53 B.C.), **5**, 509-511; defeated by Ventidius, **5**, 627; defeat Antony, **5**, 630; occupy Armenia, **6**, 138; restore eagles to Rome, **6**, 30; attacked by Corbulo (54-60 A.D.), **6**, 186-187; attacked by Trajan (106, 117 A.D.), **6**, 274-276; Caracalla invades (217 A.D.), **6**, 393; subdued by Sapor (228 A.D.), **6**, 619; language and customs, **8**, 48, 55; cavalry, **2**, 654-655; religious influence, **4**, 611.
- Partholan** (Bartholomew), Greek adventurer; occupies Ireland (ca. 100 B.C.), **21**, 332.
- Parthyene**, same as Parthia, see **Parthians**.
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- Clauwaerts and Leliaerts (thirteenth and fourteenth centuries), **13**, 316.
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- Liberal Unionist, **21**, 648.
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 Partnership Emperors, inaugurated by Diocletian (286 A.D.), **6**, 433.  
 Partukka, Median kingdom; asks help of Esarhaddon, **2**, 584.  
 Paru, Elamite prince; seeks aid of Assurbanapal, **1**, 429; revolts from Assyrians (657 B.C.), **1**, 432.  
 Parvati, Hindu goddess; identified with Kali, **2**, 546.  
 Parysatis, queen of Darius II 423-404 B.C.; evil influence of, **2**, 618, 643; controls kingdom, **2**, 630; aids Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 23, 50-51; seeks vengeance on Tissaphernes, **4**, 94.  
 Pasagardæ, an Iranian tribe; settle in Persia, **2**, 560; revolt against Astyages (ca. 555 B.C.), **2**, 578; ruling tribe at Persian court, **2**, 569, 640, 642, 655; slain by Alexander (ca. 350 B.C.), **2**, 598.

Pascal, Blaise (1623-1662), French philosopher and geometrician; joins the Jesuits, **11**, 548; invents city omnibus, **11**, 549; characterisation of, **11**, 639.  
 Paschal I, pope 817-821; as primicerius of Holy See conspires against Leo III (799 A.D.), **8**, 563.  
 Paschal (II) Rainerius, pope 1099-1118; supports rebellion against Henry IV, **7**, 655, 657, 659.  
 Paschal III (Guido of Crema), pope 1164-1168; recognised as pope by Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 101; rivalry with Alexander III, **8**, 606.  
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 Paskevitch, Ivan Fedorovitch (1782-1856), count of Erivan, prince of Warsaw, Russian general; victorious at Ieliasvetopol and Etchmiadzine, **17**, 543; made commander-in-chief of Russian army, **17**, 548; expedition in the Caucasus, **17**, 553.  
 Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Duke of (1767-1862), chancellor of France; French deputy at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; retires from Talleyrand ministry (1815), **13**, 14; member of Chambre Intronvuable (1815), **13**, 19.  
 Passage, Doctor, German explorer: leads expedition in Africa (1893), **15**, 560.  
 Passarowitz, town in Serbia; **24**, 206; Peace of, **14**, 421; **24**, 196, 406.  
 Passau, city in Bavaria; Treaty of, **11**, 342; **14**, 311.  
 Passerino de' Bonacossi (d. 1328), tyrant of Mantua; death, **9**, 156.  
 Passero, Cape, modern name of Pachynum; battle of, **20**, 521.  
 Passover, Jewish festival, **2**, 6-7, 118, 207.  
 Passy, Frederick (b. 1822), French political economist; receives Nobel prize (1901), **16**, 493.  
 Pasvan Oglu, pasha of Widdin; heads rebellion of janissaries against Ebnnet Bekri (1787), **24**, 198; revolts against sultan (1805), **17**, 459.  
 Patagonia, a region in South America; Amerigo Vespucci discovers (1503), **10**, 486.  
 Patay, a village in France; battle of (1429), **11**, 201; **13**, 554.  
 Paterculus, Caius Vellius (19 B.C.-31 A.D.), Roman soldier and historian; lauds Tiberius, **6**, 62.  
 Paterini or Patarins, heretical sect related to the Manichæans; Florentine Ghibellines stigmatised as, **9**, 89; persecuted in Milan (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.  
 Paterson, William (1658-1719), Scotch promoter and financier; connection with Darien colony, **21**, 316.  
 Patiala, state in Punjab, India; rajah quells revolt of Ambala (1857), **22**, 189.  
 Patiskoria, see Patusharra.  
 Patissier, Charles Joseph, marquis of Bussy-Castelnau; see Bussy.  
 Patkul, Johann Reinhardt (1660-1707), Livonian patriot, emissary of Peter the Great

to Augustus of Poland (1704), **17**, 274; execution, **17**, 275, 379-381.

**Patna**, a division of Bengal, British India; siege of, **22**, 62; massacre of, **22**, 68; English reduce, **22**, 69.

**Patoris**, name applied to Upper Egypt, **1**, 178.

**Patow**, Erasmus Robert, Baron von (1801-1890), Russian statesman; becomes minister of finance, **15**, 474.

**Patricians**, persons of noble birth in Rome; struggles with plebeians, **5**, 123-129, 140-141, 169-172, 638-639.

**Patricius**, son of Aspar; made *cæsar* (471 A.D.), **6**, 614.

**Patrick**, Saint (396-469 A.D.), Scotch priest, the patron saint of Ireland; early life, **21**, 338; founds early Irish Church, **21**, 339.

**Patrikeev**, Prince (fifteenth century); administrator under Vasilii Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.

**Patroclus**, legendary Greek hero; as the friend of Achilles, **3**, 90, 105, 171, 643; stunned by Apollo, **3**, 643-644; Hephæstion honours sepulchre at Ilium, **4**, 283.

**Patrona Khalil** (eighteenth century), rebel janissary; career of, **24**, 407.

**Patterson**, Robert (1792-1881), American soldier; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423.

**Patterson**, William (1745-1806), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291.

**Patusharra** or **Patiskoria**, part of ancient Media; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 423.

**Patzinaks**, Turkish tribe, on lower Dnieper; arrest activity of Varangians, **7**, 235, 237; invade the Eastern Empire, **7**, 262.

**Paul I**, pope 756-767; succeeds his brother Stephen II, **8**, 558.

**Paul II** (Pietro Barbo) (1418-1471), pope 1464-1471; pontificate of, **8**, 643.

**Paul III** (Alessandro Farnese) (1468-1549), pope 1534-1549; creates his son duke of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 464; becomes pope, **11**, 332; inquisition in Netherlands, **13**, 392; alliance with emperor Charles V, **14**, 292; watches over Gerald, earl of Kildare, **21**, 399.

**Paul IV** (Giovanni Pietro Caraffa) (1476-1559), pope 1555-1559; allies himself with Henry II, **11**, 346; favours France against Spain, **10**, 238; **14**, 314; attacks Philip II, **13**, 382; hostile to Emperor Ferdinand I, **14**, 316; legalises property legislation in Ireland, **21**, 403.

**Paul V** (Camillo Borghese) (1552-1621), pope 1605-1621, **9**, 492; attempts to enforce ecclesiastical authority in Venice (1606), **9**, 512 seq.

**Paul**, Duke, a Greek; rebels against and is defeated by Wamba (673 A.D.), **10**, 26.

**Paul**, patriarch of Constantinople 648 A.D.; prepares edict of Constans II, **7**, 183, 184.

**Paul** (Catena), sent by Constantius to Britain (353 A.D.), **6**, 472.

**Paul**, Saint (d. ca. 67 A.D.), the apostle to the Gentiles; traditional visit to Spain, **10**, 11.

**Paula**, Francis of (1416-1507), Italian monk; brought from Calabria by Louis IX, **11**, 273.

**Paulet**, Sir Amyas (sixteenth century), Puritan in service of Elizabeth; in charge of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 362; conduct of, after Mary's conviction, **19**, 368; refusal of, to assassinate Mary, **19**, 370.

**Paulette Tax**, remitted by Mazarin, **11**, 498.

**Paulicians**, a heretical sect holding Manichæan doctrines; persecution of (1032), **11**, 51.

**Paulinus**, C. Suetonius, Roman consul (66 A.D.); conquers Moors, **6**, 170; takes command in Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 14; defeats Boadicea (62 A.D.), **6**, 192; **18**, 15; severity of rule in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 15.

**Paulus**, Julius (second and third centuries A.D.), Roman jurist; appointed assessor by Papinian, **6**, 389.

**Paulus**, L. Æmilius, Roman consul 219 B.C.; war in Greece, **5**, 237; war with Hannibal, **5**, 254-256; death at Cannæ, **5**, 256.

**Paulus**, L. Æmilius (Macedonicus), Roman consul 168 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303-304; defeats Perseus, **4**, 537-538; brings books from Greece, **6**, 347.

**Paulus**, M. Æmilius, Roman consul 255 B.C.; expedition to Africa, **5**, 224.

**Paulus** (fourth century A.D.), Spanish notary and Roman governor of Britain; cruelty and rapacity of, **18**, 25.

**Pauperism**, see Social Conditions and Poor Laws.

**Pausanias** (d. ca. 470 B.C.), king of Sparta; compared with Miltiades, **3**, 283; campaigns against Persians, **3**, 357; wins battle of Plataea, **3**, 366-374; negotiates treaty with allies, **4**, 68; expedition to Asia, **3**, 386; treason of, **3**, 387, 391-393, 398; **4**, 69; death, **3**, 393.

**Pausanias** (d. 395 B.C.), king of Sparta; leads expedition into Attica (403 B.C.), **4**, 14; treats with Athens, **4**, 16; prepares to invade Thebes, **4**, 96; makes truce with Thebes, **4**, 98; impeached and condemned to death, **4**, 98-99.

**Pausanias** (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian noble; revolts against Ptolemæus (368 B.C.), **4**, 214-215.

**Pausanias** (d. 336 B.C.), Macedonian noble, kills Philip of Macedon, **4**, 252; Demosthenes proposes honours to, **4**, 266, 267.

**Pauw**, Adrian (1584-1653), Dutch statesman; ambassador to England, **13**, 610, 617; death, **13**, 622.

**Pavia**, city in Italy; in struggle of Guelfs and Ghibellines (early twelfth century), **9**, 38; Frederick Barbarossa assumes iron crown at, **9**, 47; siege of (1524), **9**, 448; **11**, 317; French pillage (1527), **9**, 455; rising against Napoleon at (1796), **9**, 551; battle of (1525), **13**, 368; **19**, 90.

**Pavlov**, Russian general; in battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 574.

**Pavonia**, Dutch settlement in New Jersey, **23**, 7.

**Paxton Boys**, settlers of Paxton township, Pennsylvania; massacre Indians at Conestoga (1763), **23**, 225.

Payridon, president of Argentine Republic (1816), **23**, 591.

Pazzi, family of Florence; conspire against the Medici, **9**, 365-366.

Peace Conferences and Congresses, see Congresses.

Peace of Monsieur, see Monsieur, Peace of.

Peachtree Creek, a tributary of the Chattahoochee River, (Georgia; Confederates defeated at, by Sherman (1864), **23**, 444.

Peachum, Edmund (d. 1615), English clergyman; trial of, for treason, **19**, 500; death of, **19**, 500.

Pea Ridge, a place in Arkansas; Confederates defeated at battle of, by General Curtis (1862), **23**, 427.

Pearson, William, English naval officer; commands the *Serapis* in the fight with John Paul Jones (1778), **23**, 273.

Peasants' War or Peasant's Revolt, The, insurrection of peasants in southern Germany (1524-1525), **14**, 259-265; **16**, 655.

Pecquigny, John de (d. 1350), French noble; partisan of Charles of Navarre, **11**, 132.

Pedanius Secundus, prefect of Rome under Nero (54-68 A.D.); murdered by slaves, **6**, 361.

Pedius, Quintus, lieutenant of Cæsar; granted a triumph (45 B.C.), **5**, 569; Roman consul (43 B.C.), **5**, 617-618.

Pedrarias, see Ayala, Pedro Arias de.

Pedraza, Manuel Gomez (1788-1851), Mexican soldier and politician; elected president of Mexico (1828), **23**, 624; deposed, **23**, 624; recalled and restored to office (1832), **23**, 624.

Pedro II, king of Aragon 1196-1213; succeeds Alfonso II, **10**, 93; supports the count of Toulouse, **8**, 462; the Albigenses and, **10**, 94; **11**, 53; death, **8**, 462; **10**, 94; **11**, 53.

Pedro III, king of Aragon 1276-1285; tranquilises realm, **10**, 95; proclaimed king of Sicily, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; deprived of kingdoms by Martin IV, **8**, 617; war with French, **10**, 96-98; death, **10**, 98.

Pedro IV, king of Aragon 1336-1387; disregards Salic Law, **10**, 100; pacifies Aragon and Valencia, **10**, 101; subdues Balearic Islands, **10**, 103; character of, **10**, 104; internal reforms of, **10**, 105.

Pedro I (1798-1834), emperor of Brazil 1822-1831; proclaimed, **10**, 543; **23**, 657; renounces crown of Portugal, **10**, 546; appoints Dom Miguel regent of Portugal, **10**, 547.

Pedro II (1825-1891), emperor of Brazil 1831-1888; reign, **23**, 657, 658, 659; **10**, 548, 550; deposed, **23**, 662, 663.

Pedro I "the Cruel" (1334-1369), king of Castile and Leon 1350-1369; character at accession, **10**, 73-74; puts to death mistress of his father, **10**, 74; enamoured of Maria de Padilla, **10**, 75; marries Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 76; imprisons Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 77; mock marriage with Juana de Castro, **10**, 78; copes with rebellion, **10**, 78-79; wars against Aragon, **10**, 80; murders Fadri-

que of Santiago, **10**, 80-82; puts to death Leonora, dowager queen of Aragon, **10**, 83; murders Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 84; war with Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 81; relations with Edward the Black Prince, **10**, 86; **18**, 480-481; regains throne, **10**, 87; quarrels with Edward the Black Prince, **10**, 88; ally of Muhammed V of Granada, **10**, 89; defeated at Cordova, **10**, 89, defeated at Montiel, **10**, 90; Bertrand du Guesclin captures, **10**, 91; **11**, 147-149; Henry of Trastámara kills, **10**, 91; **11**, 149; estimate of, **10**, 91-92.

Pedro I (1320-1367), king of Portugal 1357-1367; reign of, **10**, 446-448; revenges death of lînes de Castro, **10**, 446; enforces laws, **10**, 447; character of, **10**, 447.

Pedro II (1618-1706), king of Portugal 1683-1706; plots against Alfonso VI, **10**, 517-518; regent, **10**, 518; ends war with Spain, **10**, 518; decline of Portuguese power in India, **10**, 519; succeeds Alfonso VI, **10**, 519.

Pedro III, king of Portugal 1777-1786; consort of Maria I; joint rule with Maria, **10**, 534; death, **10**, 536.

Pedro IV, king of Portugal, see Pedro II, emperor of Brazil.

Pedro V (1837-1861), king of Portugal 1853-1861; succeeds Maria II, **10**, 556; reign of, **10**, 557; relations with Napoleon III, **10**, 557; death, **10**, 557.

Pedro II, king of Sicily 1337-1342; **9**, 232.

Pedro (d. 1449), duke of Coimbra; regent for Alfonso V of Portugal, **10**, 465; wisdom of his administration, **10**, 466; victim of conspiracy, **10**, 467; defeated and slain, **10**, 467.

Peel, Arthur Wellesley (1829-), son of Robert Peel, speaker of the house of commons since 1884; decides Bradlaugh question, **21**, 644.

Peel, Jonathan (1799-1879), English soldier and politician, brother of Robert Peel; opposes English Reform Act, **21**, 633.

Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850), reforms in the criminal law (1823), **21**, 528; anti-Catholic leader, **21**, 532; police reforms, **21**, 539; opposes repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; opinion on Catholic question, **21**, 541; opposes reform bill, **21**, 554; opposes reform bill of 1832, **21**, 560; first ministry, **21**, 571; moderator in dispute between houses of parliament, **21**, 576; eulogy on William IV, **21**, 581; requested to form ministry, **21**, 592, 599; opposes penny post, **21**, 597; second ministry (1841-1846), **21**, 600; Irish policy, **21**, 601; temporary resignation (1845), **21**, 603; free trade, **21**, 604; closing speech of ministry, **21**, 605; advocates Lord John Russell's ministry, **21**, 611; death, **21**, 611.

Pegu, town in British Burma; battle of (1856), **22**, 161.

Peiho Fortifications, at mouth of River Peiho, China; battle (1859), **21**, 626.

**Peithagoras**, Greek soothsayer, and general of Alexander the Great; warns Alexander (323 B.C.), **4**, 386.

**Peiwar Kotal**, a pass in Afghanistan near Kabul; battle of (1879), **24**, 503.

**Peixoto, Floriano** (1842-1895), Brazilian statesman; assumes presidency (1891), **23**, 664; administration of, **23**, 664.

**Pekah**, king of Israel 736-734; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 393; **2**, 39, 114.

**Peking or Pekin**, capital of Chinese Empire; siege of (1860), **13**, 138; **24**, 552; siege of legations at (1900), **24**, 568 seq.; flight of Chinese court from, **24**, 571; negotiations of allies in, **24**, 572; peace protocol signed at (1901), **24**, 575.

**Peking, Peace of** (1860); China and England with France, **13**, 138; **24**, 552.

**Pekod or Pekud**, Aramaic-Chaldean tribe; subdued by Hoshea, king of Assyria, **1**, 394.

**Pelagianism**, religious doctrines of Pelagius; dissensions concerning, **8**, 527.

**Pelagius** (d. ca. 420 A.D.), British monk named Morgan; founder of Pelagianism, **21**, 337.

**Pelagius** (thirteenth century), legate of Pope Innocent III; interdicts Greek worship in Constantinople, **7**, 297; refuses sultan's offers of peace, **8**, 427, 428.

**Pelagonians**, tribe of Macedonia, **3**, 112.

**Pelasgi**, widespread prehistoric race; chronology, **3**, 108; origin and habitat, **3**, 35-38, 110, 111, 114, 154, 210, 211; art, **3**, 51; wanderings, **3**, 106; buildings of, **3**, 154; Boeotians and, **3**, 100; Homer on, **2**, 274, 401; **3**, 100, 105; found Troy, **3**, 112; in Crete, **2**, 64; **3**, 194; in Scyros and Lemnos, **3**, 407; in Italy, **5**, 49; for relics of, see Cyclopean.

**Pelasgus**, king of Argos, eponymous ruler of Pelasgi, **3**, 102, 106, 122, 210.

**Pelavicini or Pallavicini, Oberto, Marquis** (d. 1269), Italian general; leader of the Ghibellines, **9**, 108.

**Pelayo** (d. 737 A.D.), king of Visigoths, founder of Spanish monarchy; elected king of Asturias (718), **10**, 38; defeats Arabs at Covadonga, **10**, 39, 40; defeats Manuza, **10**, 40; death, **10**, 40.

**Pelethites**, Hebrew tribe; join David, **2**, 11-12.

**Peleus**, legendary king of the Myrmidons, father of Achilles; Æginetans send effigy of, to Thebes, **3**, 255.

**Pelham, Henry** (1696-1754), English statesman, brother of duke of Newcastle; a supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541; prime minister, **20**, 561; aids in forcing Pitt into office, **20**, 567; death, capacity, and character, **20**, 573, 599.

**Pelham, Thomas** (1693-1768), duke of Newcastle, English statesman; early parliamentary career, **20**, 574; forces advancement of Pitt, **20**, 567; ignorance and corruption of, **20**, 576; as a speaker, **20**, 574; relations with Fox and Pitt, **20**, 574-576; on the disgrace of Byng, **20**, 580; resigns, **20**, 582; returns to

office, **20**, 587; remains in treasury on accession of George III, **20**, 594; cabals of, against Bute, **20**, 595; resigns premiership, **20**, 599; character and ability, **20**, 599 and note; enters Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605.

**Pelias**, son of Neptune, father of Pelopia, **3**, 107.

**Pelignians**, Sabellian tribe; habitat, **5**, 49, 179; Latins war with, **5**, 181, 193; numbers of, seek Roman citizenship, **5**, 408; join Sabelline confederation against Rome (91 B.C.), **5**, 412; in Social War, **5**, 413, 417; submit to Romans, **5**, 417.

**Pélissier, Aimable Jean Jacques**, duke of Malakof (1794-1864), French marshal and diplomat; conquers in Algeria, **24**, 484; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 579-584; plants French flag among ruins of Sebastopol, **17**, 584; governor-general of Algeria, **24**, 484.

**Pellegrini, Carlos**, president of Argentine Republic 1890-1892, **23**, 617.

**Pelletan, Eugene** (1813-1884), French journalist and politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.

**Pelletier, Claude de**, French court favourite; minister of finance 1683-1689, **11**, 538.

**Pellow, Edward**, see Exmouth, Viscount.

**Pellisson (Pellison-Fontanier), Paul** (1624-1693), French author; friend of Fouquet, **11**, 529; involved in Fouquet's fall, **11**, 531; director of funds for converting Protestants, **11**, 545; character and career of, **11**, 531; writings of, **11**, 530, 531, 532, 575.

**Pelloux, Luigi**, Italian statesman; ministry of (1898-1900), **9**, 633.

**Pelopida**, daughter of Pelias, **3**, 107.

**Pelopidæ**, descendants of Pelops; rule of Greece passes to family of the, **3**, 64; Argos the sovereign town of the, **3**, 119, 121, 414.

**Pelopidas** (d. 364 B.C.), Theban statesman and general; characterisation of, **4**, 136; exiled from Thebes (382 B.C.), **4**, 136; friend and associate of Epaminondas, **4**, 139; in war with Sparta (378 B.C.), **4**, 142; invades Boeotia (373 B.C.), **4**, 156; at battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.), **4**, 157; in expedition into Thessaly (368 B.C.), **4**, 181; sent as ambassador to Persia (367 B.C.), **4**, 183; death of, **4**, 190.

**Peloponnesian War**, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508-644; cause, **3**, 510-517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580; battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588-589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606-610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638-640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640-642.

**Peloponnesus**, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern Morea); invasion of the

- Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 115-117; supremacy of Sparta in (ca. 885), **3**, 128-151; rise of Thebes (ca. 371), **4**, 126-153; conquest of, by Rome (146 B.C.), **4**, 542-546.
- Pelops**, Greek legendary character, **3**, 107, 157.
- Pe-lu**, see **Sungaria**.
- Pelusium**, see **Farmah**.
- Pemaquid**, town in Maine; first permanent settlement in Maine (1625), **22**, 636; captured by French (1690), **23**, 185; (1696), **23**, 189.
- Pemaquid**, Peace of, treaty between colonists of Massachusetts and eastern Indian tribes (1625), **22**, 636; **23**, 188.
- Pemberton**, John Clifford (1814-1881), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Champion Hill, **23**, 441; besieged by Grant in Vicksburg, **23**, 441.
- Pembroke**, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d. 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; repulses Bruce at Perth, **18**, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), **18**, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, **21**, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432.
- Pembroke**, Richard de Clare, Earl of, "Strongbow" (d. 1177), English warrior; agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrough, **18**, 280; **21**, 368; lands in Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 371; captures Waterford and Dublin, **18**, 281; **21**, 371, 372; marries daughter of Dermot, **18**, 281; **21**, 372; assumes kingship of Leinster, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; Henry I humiliates, **18**, 281; **21**, 374, 377; yields sovereignty to Henry I, **18**, 281; **21**, 374; governor of English conquests in Ireland, **18**, 282; revolts against, **18**, 282; **21**, 375, 376; death of, **18**, 283; person and character, **21**, 371 note.
- Pembroke**, Richard Marshal, Earl of (d. 1234), English baron; leader of barons against Henry's foreign favourites, **18**, 372 note; murder, **18**, 372.
- Pembroke**, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high admiral (1702), **20**, 482.
- Pembroke**, William Herbert, Earl of (d. 1570), English baron; swears support to Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 229; espouses cause of Mary, **19**, 231; opposes Wyatt (1554), **19**, 238.
- Pembroke**, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146-1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365-366; death, **18**, 368.
- Pembroke**, Earl of, see **Tudor**, Jasper.
- Pemmo**, duke of Friuli ca. 701-ca. 744; reign, **7**, 449-450.
- Pefia**, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830-), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891-1895, **23**, 617.
- Penal Transportation**: the American colonies and the convict transportation system, **22**, 582-584; political convicts in Virginia under James II, **23**, 134; Maryland forbids importation of felons, **23**, 136; British criminals sent to New South Wales (1787), **22**, 235; penal colony established in New South Wales (1824), **22**, 238; convict colonists in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242-244; convict settlement in Queensland, **22**, 249; convicts sent to Western Australia, **22**, 249; convict agitation in Cape Colony, **22**, 268.
- Penates**, Roman household gods, **5**, 68.
- Penda** (ca. 575-654 A.D.), king of Mercia 627-654 A.D.; reign, **18**, 49-53.
- Pendleton**, George Hunt (1825-1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.
- Pendleton Civil Service Act** (1864), a bill to reform the civil service, passed by the congress of the United States, **23**, 479.
- Penelope**, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.
- Penestæ** or **Penests**, Thessalian serfs; general conditions of, **3**, 190; **4**, 162.
- Peninsular Campaign**, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March-July, 1862), **23**, 430-432.
- Peninsular War**, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808-1814); main treatment, **10**, 336-374, 537-541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474-478.
- Penjdeh**, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.
- Penn**, William (1644-1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34-37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38-40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45-46.
- Pennsylvania**, state of the United States; Hudson anchors in Delaware Bay (1609), **22**, 499; Swedes settle Tinicum (1643), **23**, 10; Dutch of New Netherlands conquer (1655), **23**, 17-18; West India Company transfers to Amsterdam (1663), **23**, 22; surrendered to duke of York (1664), **23**, 26; Charles II grants to William Penn, **23**, 32; Philadelphia settled (1683), **23**, 41; royal province (1693-1694), **23**, 45; adopts new form of government (1696), **23**, 45; Penn grants "Charter of Privileges" (1701), **23**, 45; concludes treaty with the Six Nations (1743), **23**, 168; trading posts established on the Ohio (1750), **23**, 200; Mason and Dixon's line (1761), **23**, 43;

- sufferings in Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 225; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; British headquarters at Philadelphia (1777-1778), **23**, 266-268; abolishes proprietary government (1779), **23**, 46; ratifies Federal Constitution (1787), **23**, 293; Whiskey Insurrection in (1794), **23**, 302-303; financial crisis (1842), **23**, 365; invaded by General Lee (1863), **23**, 437; strike of railroad employees in (1877), **23**, 477; Johnstown flood (1889), **23**, 483; coal strike of 1902, **23**, 491.
- Pennus**, Marcus Junius, Roman tribune 126 B.C.; introduces Alien Act, **5**, 372.
- Penobscots**, a tribe of North American Indians; have a French mission, **23**, 81.
- Penrose**, Sir Charles Vinicombe (1759-1830), English admiral; blockades Bayonne (1814), **10**, 371.
- Pensacola**, town in United States; fort erected there by Spanish, **23**, 80; taken by Bienville (1719) and restored to Spain (1723), **23**, 83; British land at (1814), **23**, 338; resigned by Jackson to the Spanish (1814), **23**, 339; taken by Jackson (1818), **23**, 346.
- Pentadius**, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.
- Pentapolis**, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18; conquered by Lombards (720-730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.
- Pentateuch** or Torah, first five books of Old Testament; on wanderings of Israel, **2**, 60; miracles, **2**, 67; Roman soldier executed for tearing copy of, **2**, 173; expiation for violating laws of, **2**, 205; codes in, **2**, 207.
- Pentathlus**, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidians to Sicily (ca. 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phœnician settlements, **3**, 591.
- Pen-ta-ur**, pseudonym of Egyptian prince, brother of Ramses III; conspiracy discovered (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 170.
- Pentaur** or **Pentaurit**, Egyptian priest and poet, **1**, 148; **2**, 394.
- Pentecost**, a Jewish feast, **2**, 207.
- Penthesilea**, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.
- Penthièvre**, Joan de, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107.
- Penthilids**, ruling house of Mytilene; outrages of, **3**, 176.
- Pentland Hills**, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.
- Pepi I**, or **Philos**, or **Meri-Ra**, king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101-102; subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102; **2**, 271.
- Pepin "the Short"** (714-768 A.D.), king of Franks 751-768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502-519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505; elected and anointed, **7**, 508; founds Carolingian dynasty, **16**, 536; defeats Saxons, **7**, 509; visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511-512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512; summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512; invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513; second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514-515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516-518; relations with pope, **7**, 507-517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518-519.
- Pepin** (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817-838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561; share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564.
- Pepin II** (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle at Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitanians, **7**, 577.
- Pepin or Carloman** (777-810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552; changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.
- Pepin of Heristal** (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, **7**, 482-488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Textry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
- Pepin of Landen** (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480-481.
- Pepin**, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.
- Pepoli**, Taddeo de, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.
- Pepperell**, Sir William (1696-1759), American colonial soldier; in command of expedition against Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196; created a baronet, **23**, 197.
- Pepys**, Charles Christopher, see Cottenham, Earl of.
- Pepys, Samuel** (1633-1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206; describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253-254.
- Pequots**, a tribe of North American Indians; war with settlers (1636-1638), **23**, 106-107.
- Peræa**, a district in Palestine, **2**, 70, 198.
- Percy**, Algernon, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602-1668), English noble; in debate on Amnesty Bill (1660), **20**, 212.



**Perceval, Spencer** (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.

**Percharit**, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.

**Percy, Sir Henry** (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrenne and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.

**Percy, Henry** (1299?–1352), lands restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139.

**Percy, Henry**, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.

**Percy, Henry** (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.

**Percy, Henry** (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.

**Percy, Hugh** (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.

**Percy, Sir Ralph**, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.

**Percy, Thomas** (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.

**Percy, Thomas** (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.

**Percy, Thomas**, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), joins Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner and executed, **18**, 524.

**Perdicaris**, Ion, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.

**Perdiccas I**, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.

**Perdiccas II** (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiaeans to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.

**Perdiccas III** (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemaeus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.

**Perdiccas** (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.

**Peredeo**, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.

**Père Duchesne**, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.

**Péréfixe**, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.

**Perego**, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.

**Pereiaslavl**, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.

**Perennis**, praetorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.

**Pereyra**, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.

**Perez, Antonio** (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.

**Perez, José Joaquín** (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.

**Perez, Juan de Marchena** (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.

**Perez, Santiago** (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.

**Pergamus**, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.

**Periander**, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.

**Pericanil**, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.

**Pericles** (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

- 197; compared with Demosthenes, **4**, 473; patron of art and architecture, **3**, 477-491; social conditions under, **3**, 465-476; estimates of, **3**, 548-553.
- Pericles** (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian commander, son of the great Pericles; brief career of, **3**, 634.
- Périer, Casimir** (1777-1832), French statesman; elected to chamber of deputies, **13**, 22; leaves chamber, **13**, 30 note; in chamber of deputies under Charles X, **13**, 37; policy of, as premier, **13**, 59; Loménie's estimate of, **13**, 61-62; death, **13**, 61.
- Périer, Jean Paul Casimir**, see Casimir-Périer.
- Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de** (1754-1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
- Périgord**, see Talleyrand.
- Periodoncus**, Roman name for victor in all games; Nero's efforts to gain title of, **6**, 215.
- Periplus of Hanno**, account of voyage of exploration (fifth century B.C.); text, **2**, 356-357; opinions as to authenticity, **2**, 358.
- Peristrello, Bartolomeo Munnis** (fifteenth century), Italian navigator; Columbus marries daughter of, **22**, 415.
- Perizzites**, Canaanitish tribe; Israelites dwell among, **2**, 71.
- Péronne, Treaty of** (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.
- Peroz**, Sassanian king of Persia 459-484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.
- Perperna, M.** (d. 129 B.C.), Roman consul; quells insurrection of slaves, **5**, 325.
- Perperna, M. Vento** (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413; joins Sertorius in Spain (77 B.C.), **5**, 458; betrays Sertorius (72 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Perpetual Parliament, Act for the** (1641), **19**, 598.
- Perpetual Peace (Paix perpétuelle)**, between France and the Swiss Confederation (1515), **9**, 445.
- Perra, Aquileo**, president of Colombia; accession (1876), **23**, 602.
- Perrers, Alice** (1400), mistress of Edward III; influence, **11**, 149; at death of Edward III, **18**, 483; punishment of, **18**, 486 note.
- Perrhæbi**, Thessalian tribe; own Dodona, **3**, 105; join Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; submit to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 314, 318; revolt against Alexander (333 B.C.), **3**, 410, 412.
- Perron**, French officer serving in India 1802-1803; directs military affairs of Sindhia, **22**, 118; seeks British protection, **22**, 119.
- Perrott, Sir John** (ca. 1527-1592), English statesman; becomes lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 411; assists Irish against incursions of the Scots, **19**, 422.
- Perry, Matthew Galbraith** (1794-1858), American naval commander; in Mexican War, **23**, 374; commands expedition to Japan, **24**, 609-620.
- Perry, Oliver Hazard** (1785-1819), American naval officer; at battle of Lake Erie, **23**, 331.
- Perryville, Kentucky, United States; battle of** (1862), **23**, 434.
- Persano, Count Carlo Pellione di** (1806-1883), Italian admiral; defeated at Lissa (1866), **15**, 27-28.
- Persephone (Proserpine)**, Greek goddess, also called Core; origin of, **3**, 105, 114; statue of, **3**, 479, 486.
- Persepolis**, ancient capital of Persia; palaces of, **2**, 657; compared with Egyptian capitals, **2**, 659, 660.
- Perseus or Perses**, Greek mythical hero; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 214; legends of, **4**, 317; founds Mycenæ, **3**, 64; exploits, **3**, 68-70; relation to Danaans, **3**, 103.
- Perseus** (d. ca. 160 B.C.), king of Macedon; wars with Rome, **4**, 536-538; **5**, 302-303; surrenders to Octavius, **5**, 304.
- Persia**, a country of western Asia; Ancient: main treatment, **2**, 559-661; land and people, **2**, 565-572; the Median or Scythian Empire, **2**, 573-586; the early Achæmenians and the Elamites, Cyrus and Cambyses, **2**, 587-604; the Persian dynasty: Darius I to Darius III, **2**, 605-633; civilisation, **2**, 634-661; chronology, **2**, 559-564; war with Macedon (334-331 B.C.), **4**, 284-289, 301-305, 319-328; fall, **4**, 329-354; empire of the Sassanids in, **8**, 76-99; Mediæval and Modern, **24**, 488-495; Sufic dynasty in, **24**, 492-493; chronology, **24**, 496-499.
- Persian Gulf**, question of, **24**, 495.
- Persian Wars**, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500-449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264-430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264-267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272-279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320-329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330-352; battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362-373; battle of Mycæ (479 B.C.), **3**, 376-377; battle of Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408-409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
- Persius Flaccus, Aulus** (34-62 A.D.), Roman satirist, **6**, 105.
- Personal Liberty Laws**, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408.
- Persidean Dynasty**, a line of rulers in Mycenæ, descendants of Perseus, **3**, 64, 114.
- Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke of** (1808-1872), French politician; in *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116.
- Pertev Pasha**, Turkish commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473.
- Perth**, town in Scotland; battles of (1306), **18**, 423; (1310), **21**, 96; siege of (1738), **21**, 136.
- Perth, Treaty of** (1573), **21**, 274.
- Pertinax, P. Helvius** (126-193 A.D.), Roman emperor 192-193; governor of Mœsia,

6, 303; watchword of, 6, 327; reign, 6, 377, 382-383; deified by Severus, 6, 386.

**Pertinax**, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, 6, 392.

**Peru**, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533-1534) by Pizarro, 23, 536-561; empire of the Incas, 23, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), 23, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), 23, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), 23, 606; at war with Chili (1879), 23, 607; political history (1880-1899), 23, 607-609; relations with Bolivia, 23, 613.

**Perugia**, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), 9, 605.

**Peruzzi**, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, 9, 159.

**Pescadores**, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), 24, 578.

**Pescara**, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490-1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, 9, 449-450; captures Francis I at Pavia, 9, 448; 11, 317.

**Pescennius Niger**, see **Niger**.

**Peschiera**, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), 14, 642.

**Pesmes**, ballads of Serbia, 17, 89.

**Pestel**, Paul (1794-1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, 17, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, 17, 512; condemned to death, 17, 539.

**Pestilence**, see **Plague**.

**Pestrucci**, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), 11, 374.

**Petalism**, Syracusan system of banishment, 3, 251; see also **Ostracism**.

**Petasebast** (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, 1, 174.

**Petastius**, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), 7, 206.

**Petchenegs**, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), 24, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), 17, 97-98; in Bulgaria, 24, 163, 167, 168.

**Peter** (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927-969; reign, 24, 164-167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, 7, 233.

**Peter I**, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, 9, 267.

**Peter I**, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, 24, 208.

**Peter II**, prince of Montenegro 1830-1851; reign of, 24, 209.

**Peter (I) Alexeievitch**, "the Great" (1672-1725), czar of Russia 1682-1725; main treatment, 17, 249-327; childhood of, 17, 251-253; asserts control, 17, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, 17, 255; negotiations with Rumania, 24, 144; takes Azov from Turks, 17, 256-257; 24, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, 17, 257; schemes of conquest, 17, 258; Strelitz

conspiracy, 17, 258-259; travels, 17, 259, 265; studies machinery and industry, 17, 260 seq.; supports Augustus of Saxony as heir to Polish throne, 17, 260, 261; engages foreigners in his service, 17, 264; executes rebels, 17, 265; enters upon Northern War against Sweden, 16, 371-372; 17, 265; 24, 68; intrigues in Poland, 24, 73-74; reverse at Narva, 16, 373-376; 17, 266-267; victory near Dorpat, 17, 268; military success and foundation of St. Petersburg, 17, 269-272; renewed hostilities, 17, 272-273; gains possession of all Ingria, 17, 273; summons international assembly for intervention in affairs of Poland, 17, 275; revolt of the Cossacks, 17, 278; defeats Charles XII at Pultowa, 17, 280; 24, 383-387; concludes defensive alliance with Prussia, 17, 281; acknowledges marriage with Catherine, 17, 281; war with Turkey, 17, 281-283; 24, 405-406; forced to restore Azov in Treaty of Pruth, 17, 284; forms league with Brandenburg, Hanover, and Denmark against Sweden, 17, 285; gains possession of Pomerania, 17, 286; naval victory over Swedes at Åland, 17, 286; at zenith of power, 17, 287-289; second European trip of, 17, 289-294; disinherits Czarevitch Alexis, 17, 294 seq.; lays foundation of Academy of Sciences, 17, 294; treatment of Rasolniks, 17, 301; deprives clergy of power of death penalty, 17, 302; exposes imposture of the weeping image, 17, 302; renews hostilities with Sweden, 17, 302, 304; dictates terms at Treaty of Nystad, 16, 397-398; 17, 304; as an administrator, 17, 304-309; church and aristocracy, 17, 309-311; abolishes old order of nobility, 17, 311; commerce with the East, 17, 311; war with Persia, 17, 312-314; last years, 17, 317; infidelity of Catherine, 17, 315-316; death, 17, 317; estimates of, 17, 318-326.

**Peter (II) Alexeievitch** (1715-1730), czar of Russia 1727-1730; reign of, 17, 328-331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, 17, 329; death, 17, 329.

**Peter (III) Feodorovitch** (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728-1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, 17, 353-354; accession of, 16, 402; 17, 360; invests Catherine with domains, 17, 360-361; seeks possession of Schleswig, 17, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, 15, 222; 17, 361; abolishes secret chancery, 17, 361-362; emancipates nobility, 17, 362; military reforms, 17, 362; claims theocratic authority, 17, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, 17, 363; plots against, 17, 364-367; ousted by Catharine, 17, 367-368; signs abdication, 17, 368; death, 15, 223; 17, 369.

**Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter)** (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), 17, 231; execution of (1607), 17, 232.

Peter III, czar of Russia, pretender to title of, see **Stephen the Little**.

Peter (I) **Karageorgevitch** (1846-), king of Servia; receives dowry from czar, **24**, 204; made king, **24**, 205.

Peter, Saint (originally **Simon**), the chief of the twelve apostles of Christ; escapes from prison in Rome, **2**, 172; pontificate, **8**, 519.

Peter (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.

Peter, duke of Oldenburg; marriage to Catherine Palovna (1808), **17**, 465.

Peter (d. 1268), duke of Savoy 1263-1268; reign, **9**, 503.

Peter, Archdeacon, testimony concerning St. Gregory (604 A.D.), **8**, 533.

Peter of Amiens or Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050-1115), hermit and monk; preaches crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 314, 330-331; at Constantinople, **8**, 339; attempts to escape from Antioch, **8**, 348; death, **8**, 357.

Peter, of Capua, Cardinal, mediates between John of England and Philip II (1200), **18**, 331.

Peter of Castelnau, papal legate in France; reproaches count of Toulouse for countenancing Albigenses (1208), **11**, 52; murder, **11**, 52.

Peter de Montaigu, cardinal of Laon; counsels Charles V to control the ministry of war (1388), **11**, 159.

Peter of Pisa (eighth century); Charlemagne attends lectures of, **7**, 534.

Peter de Pratelles, at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 398.

Peter, bishop of Roeskilde; commands expedition of the Danish king (1194), **16**, 157; in conquest of Esthonia (1219), **16**, 160.

Peterborough, Earl of, see **Mordaunt, Charles**.

Peter Martyr or Pietro Vermigli (1500-1562), Florentine theologian, professor at Oxford; forced to leave England on accession of Mary, **19**, 235; as a founder of the Reformation in England, **19**, 448.

Peter Martyr or Saint Pietro of Verona, carries the inquisition into Lombardy (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.

Peters or Peter, Hugh (1599-1660), English Puritan clergyman; settles in New England (1638), **23**, 99; execution of, **20**, 236.

Peters, Wilhelm Karl Hartwig (1815-1884); founds German protectorate in central East Africa, **15**, 538.

Petersburg, city in Virginia; siege of (1864), **23**, 450 seq.

Petersfield, town in Hampshire, England; massacre of (1819), **21**, 509.

Peter's Pence, a money tribute to the pope; beginnings of, in England, **18**, 70 note.

Peterwardein, town in Slavonia, Hungary; battle of (1716), **24**, 406.

Petillius, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (185 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, **5**, 301.

Petillius Spurius, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, **5**, 107.

Petines (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.

Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérôme (1753-1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, **12**, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, **12**, 249; favours Girondists, **12**, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, **12**, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, **12**, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, **12**, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, **12**, 265; released from office, **12**, 265; again recognised as mayor, **12**, 267; tries to stop September massacres, **12**, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, **12**, 281; arrest and escape, **12**, 300; death, **12**, 391.

Petit, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian; doctrine of, **8**, 636 seq.

Petition of Right (1628), bill asserting fundamental principles of English liberty; framed by commons, **19**, 50; amended by lords, **19**, 550, 551; Charles I attempts to prevent passage of, **19**, 551; becomes law, **19**, 552; violated by Charles, **19**, 568, 572; substance of, **20**, 551; text, **22**, 355.

Petrarch, Francesco (1304-1374), Italian poet; career of, **9**, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, **9**, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, **9**, 213; Rienzi and, **9**, 211, 219, 222.

Petra, Edward (1631-1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, **20**, 387; made privy councillor, **20**, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), **20**, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, **20**, 405; escapes to France, **20**, 408.

Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general; early career, **5**, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon, **5**, 491-493; legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 534; surrenders to Cæsar, **5**, 535; flees with Juba, **5**, 556, 560; death, **5**, 556, 560.

Petri, Olaus or Olaf (1493-1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, **16**, 274; vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 275; in diet of Vesterås, **16**, 280-281; publishes religious "Handbook," **16**, 284; character, **16**, 274.

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders (1853-), English Egyptologist; archaeological discoveries, **2**, 30; **3**, 44, 50, 53, 54.

Petrik, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, **17**, 278.

Petronella, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.

Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), **10**, 59, and note.

**Petronius, Caius**, "Elegantiae Arbitrator" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106.

**Petronius, Publius**, Roman governor; legate of Syria, **6**, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), **2**, 171; **6**, 162.

**Petronius Maximus**, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, **6**, 596, 599; Valentinian and, **6**, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, **6**, 600; flight and death, **6**, 600.

**Petropavlovsk**, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.

**Petrov, Anton**, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595.

**Petrus de Vineia**, see Vineia, Petrus de.

**Pettigrew, James Johnston** (1828–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439.

**Petty, Sir William** (1623–1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, **20**, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, **20**, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.

**Petty, William**, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see Shelburne, Earl of.

**Petty-Fitzmaurice**, marquis of Lansdowne, see Lansdowne, Marquis of.

**Peucestas**, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.

**Peucestas**, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, **4**, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), **4**, 436.

**Peucetii**, Italian tribe, **3**, 111.

**Pevensey**, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, **18**, 213, 214.

**Pexodarus**, last native prince of Caria, **2**, 386.

**Peyronnet, Charles Ignace**, Count of (1778–1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, **13**, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, **13**, 37; arrested, **13**, 57, 58.

**Pezet, Juan Antonio** (1810–1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), **23**, 606; retires to England (1865), **23**, 606.

**Pfaffenbrief, The**, Swiss confederation adopts, **16**, 579.

**Pfaffenhofen**, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), **14**, 514.

**Pflug, Julius** (1499–1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.

**Phæax**, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), **3**, 595.

**Phædra**, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, **3**, 108.

**Phædras**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," **4**, 2.

**Phædrus** (ca. 1–60 A.D.), Roman writer, **6**, 106, 160.

**Phæneas** (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, **4**, 532.

**Phagita, Cornelius**, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), **5**, 596–597.

**Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltsan**, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), **24**, 509.

**Phalæcus** (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continuous war on Thebes, **4**, 231; treason of, **4**, 231, 232.

**Phalain, Madame de** (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, **12**, 23.

**Phalanx, Macedonian**, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, **4**, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, **4**, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, **4**, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, **4**, 398.

**Phalanx, Roman**, **5**, 111.

**Phalanx, Theban**, at Leuctra, **4**, 220; at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246.

**Phalaris** (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigento; cruelty, **3**, 177; **4**, 580.

**Phalces** (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicily, **3**, 119.

**Phaleus**, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), **3**, 440.

**Phanariots**, see Fanariots.

**Phanes of Halicarnassus**, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, **2**, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), **2**, 601.

**Phanomachus**, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), **3**, 541.

**Phaon**, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), **6**, 223.

**Pharamond**, legendary king of Franks 420–428 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 463–464.

**Pharaoh of the Oppression**, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, **1**, 73.

**Pharaoh of the Exodus**, Egyptian king; identified with Menephtah, **1**, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), **2**, 61.

**Pharax**, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, **4**, 113.

**Pharax**, Lacedæmonian naval commander; coöperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), **4**, 85.

**Pharisees**, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, **2**, 160–162; schools of, **2**, 179, 201; oppose Asmonæans (ca. 108 B.C.), **2**, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), **2**, 26; adaptability of, **2**, 28.

**Pharnabazus** (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, **2**, 618; relations with Greeks, **4**, 82–108, 115–117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), **4**, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, **2**, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, **3**, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), **2**, 623, 628, 649.

**Pharnabazus** (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, **2**, 295; **4**, 305, 316–317.

**Pharnaces I**, king of Pontus 190–156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), **2**, 388.

**Pharnaces II** (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551–552.

**Pharnaces** (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.

**Pharnuches** (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of Xerxes; left at Sardis, **3**, 303–304.

**Pharsalia**, epic of Roman decadence; censured, **6**, 103.

**Pharsalus**, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.

**Phasaël** (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, **2**, 163–164.

**Phaya Takh** (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign of, **24**, 515.

**Phaya-Uthong** (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds city of Ayuthia, **24**, 515.

**Phayilus** (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, **4**, 231; invades Boeotia, **4**, 231; defeated by Philip, **4**, 227, 231.

**Phayllus**, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 337.

**Phelles** (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, **2**, 283.

**Phenicia**, see **Phoenicia**.

**Pheretima**, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.

**Pherendates**, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.

**Pherendates**, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.

**Phidias** (ca. 500–ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, **3**, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, **3**, 454, 477; accusation of, **3**, 461–462, 463; death of, **3**, 462.

**Phidippides**, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490 B.C.), **3**, 270–271.

**Phido**, one of the “Thirty Tyrants” of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

**Phidon** (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos; reign of, **3**, 183.

**Phila**, regent of Macedonia and daughter of Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), **4**, 475.

**Phila-Aphrodite**, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.

**Philadelphia**, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, **23**, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), **23**, 41; attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), **23**, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; refuses to receive teaships from London (1774), **23**, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **23**, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23**, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), **23**, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, **23**, 474.

**Philadelphus**, see **Ptolemy II**.

**Philarete**, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, **17**, 239.

**Philetærus** (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, **4**, 556.

**Philibert of Châlons** (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.

**Philip** (Marcus Julius Philippus), “the Arabian,” Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.

**Philip I** (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071–1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **18**, 218; death, **11**, 30.

**Philip (II) Augustus** (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **18**, 308; crusade of, **3**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **18**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **18**, 331; struggle with pope, **18**, 331–332; **3**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **18**, 333; attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **18**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **18**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50; acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **3**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.

**Philip (III) “the Bold”** (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.

**Philip (IV) “the Fair”** (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **18**, 414 seq; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **3**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **3**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **3**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.

**Philip (V) “the Tall”** (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.

**Philip VI** (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123; attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106; financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **18**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **18**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121; **18**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquart, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **18**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

**Philip II** (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, **4**, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, **4**, 217–218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Charonea, **4**, 245; subduces Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251–253; character, **4**, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 250, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.

**Philip (III) Arrhidæus** (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490.

**Philip IV** (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.

**Philip V** (220–179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; early life and character, **4**, 462, 526; wars in Greece, **4**, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, **4**, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, **4**, 528; **5**, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, **4**, 529–536; **5**, 296–302; death, **4**, 537; **5**, 302.

**Philip I**, of Portugal, see **Philip II**, of Spain.  
**Philip II**, of Portugal, see **Philip III**, of Spain.  
**Philip III**, of Portugal, see **Philip IV**, of Spain.  
**Philip (I) "the Handsome"** (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.

**Philip II** (1527–1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556–1598; main treatment, **10**, 233–260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), **10**, 234; **11**, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at war with France, **10**, 239–240; **19**, 259–260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348; **13**, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), **11**, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, **9**, 324; Italian wars of, **9**, 468–472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, **10**, 240; **13**, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), **22**, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), **13**, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, **10**, 240–244; **11**, 361; **13**, 381–384, 385–386, 390–

394, 402, 425, 485–486; **14**, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), **10**, 244–246; **11**, 385; **13**, 524–525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), **10**, 246, 500–501; leaves instructions to Philip III, **10**, 507; signs Peace of Verduns (1598), **11**, 405; death, **10**, 257; **13**, 532; **19**, 420; condition of Spain under, **10**, 257–258; characterisation of, **10**, 235–237, 259–260.

**Philip III** (1578–1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598–1621; accession, **10**, 262; Italian policy, **9**, 482; reign in Portugal, **10**, 508; rule in Low Countries, **13**, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, **10**, 262.

**Philip IV** (1605–1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621–1665; accession, **10**, 263; **13**, 570; decline of Spain under, **10**, 263–266; Catalan insurrection under, **10**, 267; rule in Portugal, **10**, 508–512; death, **10**, 271; **13**, 631; characterisation, **10**, 266, 271.

**Philip V** (1683–1746), king of Spain 1700–1746; accession of, **10**, 277, 280; **11**, 601–612; **13**, 644; **14**, 405; main treatment of reign, **10**, 280–301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), **10**, 282; at war with England (1703), **10**, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, **10**, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), **10**, 288, 520; flees his capital, **11**, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), **10**, 289; victorious at Brihuega, **10**, 289; re-established as king (1713), **14**, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, **9**, 530; **10**, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), **10**, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, **9**, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), **10**, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), **14**, 426; death, **10**, 300.

**Philip**, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.

**Philip**, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.

**Philip** (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.

**Philip**, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (370 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

**Philip** (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.

**Philip**, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.

**Philip of Alsace** (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **3**, 371.

**Philip of Anjou**, see **Philip V**, king of Spain.  
**Philip of Croton** (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **3**, 484.

**Philip** (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **3**, 611.

**Philip Augustus**, see **Philip II**, of France.

**Philip van Marnix**, of Sainte Aldegonde, see **Sainte Aldegonde**.

**Philip Herod**, see **Herod**, **Philip**.

Philip "the Bold" (1342-1404), duke of Burgundy 1361-1404; power of, **11**, 155, 157, 159; **13**, 351; at war with England, **13**, 353, 356.

Philip "the Good" (1396-1467), duke of Burgundy 1419-1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, **11**, 180-182; abandons English alliance, **18**, 557; war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, **11**, 188; reconciled with England, **11**, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, **11**, 188; **13**, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, **11**, 205; rupture with England, **11**, 220-221; signs truce with Charles VII, **11**, 222; **13**, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 223-224; assembles nobles at Nevers, **11**, 233; seizes Luxemburg, **13**, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; at war with Charles VII, **11**, 242-243; crusade against Turks, **11**, 243-244; death, **11**, 253 note; **13**, 356; splendour of administration, **13**, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," **13**, 377.

Philip the Magnanimous (1504-1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509-1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, **14**, 266; in League of Torgau, **14**, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; restores Wurtemberg to Duke Ulrich, **14**, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 303; liberated, **14**, 311; character, **14**, 290.

Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, **23**, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), **23**, 146; progress of war waged by, **23**, 146-148; death, **23**, 148.

Philip Andriscus, see Andriscus.

Philip, Don (d. 1765), son of Philip V, of Spain, and Elizabeth Farnese; overruns Savoy, **9**, 534, 535; receives sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 536, 537; **10**, 296 and note; reign of, 1748-1765, **9**, 536, 537.

Philip Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.

Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, **13**, 501; student at Louvain, **13**, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, **13**, 509; captivity in Spain, **13**, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), **13**, 530.

Philip, see Philippe.

Philiphaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), **21**, 294.

Philippa (1312-1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, **13**, 334; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, **18**, 466-467; death, **18**, 483.

Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, **18**, 414-415, 418; death, **18**, 419.

Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412-1438; defends Copenhagen, **16**, 206.

Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence; marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, **18**, 509.

Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, **10**, 454.

Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II; pawned by father to secure debt, **7**, 300.

Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.

Philippeau, Pierre (1759-1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, **12**, 334; arrests corrupt generals, **12**, 335; arrest and execution, **12**, 336-338.

Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), **5**, 622-624.

Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, **4**, 227-229, 235, 236, 473.

Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711-713 A.D.; reign, **7**, 193-194.

Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, **10**, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, **10**, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, **23**, 489; in rebellion against the United States, **23**, 489.

Philippists, religious sect, see Crypto-Calvinists.

Philippovitch, Joseph (1818-1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, **15**, 51.

Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), **11**, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), **11**, 600; **20**, 407; captured by French (1734), **12**, 29, (1799), **17**, 436.

Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, **4**, 296.

Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, **4**, 362; builds city in India, **4**, 366; death, **4**, 372.

Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.-34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, **6**, 139.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Philippus, Q. Marcius, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303.

Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, **4**, 180.

Philistines (Peleseth, Zarephathites, Ascalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia; wars with Israel, **1**, 10-11, 72-83, 91-92, 107, 343-344; invade Syria, **1**, 169; **2**, 50, 64, 273; absorb Canaanites, **2**, 64; wars with Judah, **2**, 70, 75, 87, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, **2**, 273.



Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788-1792; administration, **22**, 236.

Phillips, Lionel (1849-), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.

Phillips, Wendell (1811-1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.

Phillips, William (1731-1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.

Philo, Q. Publilius, Roman consul and dictator 339 B.C.; laws of, **5**, 185; war with Samnites (321 B.C.), **5**, 189, 190.

Philocharis, Tarentine orator; causes attack on Roman ships (282 B.C.), **4**, 584; **5**, 199.

Philocles, Athenian general; death of, after Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 639.

Philocles, Athenian general; in command at Munychia (324 B.C.), **4**, 418; exiled, **4**, 482.

Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, **4**, 231-234.

Philocrates, Peace of, **4**, 237.

Philætiæ, legendary slave of Ulysses; character, **3**, 96.

Philolaus (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; law code of, **3**, 187; library of, **3**, 473.

Philometor, see Ptolemy VI.

Philopator, see Seleucus IV and Ptolemy IV.

Philopœmen (ca. 252-183 B.C.), Greek general; efforts in Achæan League against Romans, **4**, 529, 533; political theories, **4**, 534; killed by Romans, **4**, 535.

Philos, see Pepi I.

Philosophy: Chaldean, **1**, 563-564; *The Evolution of Greek Philosophy* (an essay by Dr. Hermann Diels, **4**, xiii; Athens the centre of Greek philosophy, **3**, 506; Greek philosophy in Egypt and Phœnicia, **2**, 302-303; Greek philosophy borrowed by Romans, **5**, 24; Roman stoicism, **6**, 303-313; influence of stoicism on Christianity, **6**, 641; opposition of early Christians to the pagan philosophy, **6**, 630-631; union of Christianity and Greek philosophy, **6**, 633-634; early Christian speculation, **6**, 639; Arabian philosophy derived from the Greek, **8**, 20-21; its growth under the Abbassids in Persia, **24**, 490; its influence on mediæval scholasticism, **8**, 277-278; the times of Abelard, **11**, 45; influence of the crusades on scholasticism, **14**, 92; scholastic philosophy in Italy, **9**, 181, 185; the rise of mysticism, **14**, 92; Huss and the mediæval scholasticism, **8**, 635; rise of the rationalist philosophy in France, **11**, 404; Descartes, **11**, 637-639; Francis Bacon, **19**, 525-526; Spinoza, **13**, 591-592; Locke, **20**, 499-500; the materialistic philosophy of France in the eighteenth century, **12**, 117; German philosophy in the eighteenth century, **15**,

349 seq.; Kant, **15**, 351; Jacobi, **15**, 352; Fichte, **15**, 352; Hegel, **15**, 353; Schelling, **15**, 353; Schopenhauer, **15**, 353 seq.; for Hindu philosophy, see Religion (A), Brahmanism, Buddhism; for Chinese, see Confucius, Mencius, Lao-Tse.

Philotas (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; commands cavalry under Alexander the Great, **4**, 279, 297; commands royal guard, **4**, 324, 342; accused of conspiracy, death, **4**, 342-344; ability of, **4**, 401.

Philoxenus (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian tax-collector in Asia Minor; efforts against Greece, **4**, 418-419.

Philpot, John, London alderman; captures sea-rovers (1378), **18**, 486.

Phinehas, son of Eli, the high priest; slain, **2**, 75.

Phintias, Greek tyrant of Agrigentum 278 B.C., **4**, 510.

Phintys, woman disciple of Pythagoras, **3**, 476.

Phips, William (1651-1695), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 171; expedition against Quebec, **23**, 163; expedition against Port Royal, **23**, 187; summoned to England, **22**, 177.

Phlegyæ, mythical Greek people, **3**, 105, 113.

Phliasians, Greek tribe, **3**, 371.

Phocæans, Ionian people of Phocæa, Asia Minor; rivals of Phœnicians, **2**, 309, 311; colonise Spain, **10**, 5.

Phocas, emperor of the East 602-610 A.D.; in rebellion against Maurice, **7**, 151; reign, **7**, 155.

Phocion (ca. 402-317 B.C.), Athenian soldier and statesman; at siege of Salamis in Cyprus, **2**, 292-293; at Naxos, **4**, 143; in Eubœa, **4**, 229; at siege of Byzantium, **4**, 233; commands fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 245; urges peace with Macedonia, **4**, 230, 266, 273, 410-412, 414, 463, 474; aids Harpalus, **4**, 418; defeats Macedonians near Marathon, **4**, 468; execution, **4**, 483-485.

Phocis, ancient state of central Greece; land and people, **3**, 28, 188; relations with Athens, **3**, 428-434, 580, 642; in Persian wars, **3**, 320-323, 328, 337-338, 359, 363; sacred wars (ca. 450 B.C.), **3**, 432; (357 B.C.), **4**, 227, 232; relations with Sparta, **3**, 426, 432, 524; **4**, 96, 108, 109, 141, 144, 155; in Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; relations with Thebes, **4**, 96, 144, 158, 166, 172, 232; conquered by Macedonia, **4**, 227, 233, 240, 243, 271, 379; in Ætolian League, **4**, 518.

Phœbidas, Spartan general; in Olynthian War (383 B.C.), **4**, 130-131, 247.

Phœnicia, ancient maritime country of Syria; main treatment, **2**, 241-368; relations with Egypt, **1**, 129, 136, 138, 312-313; Semitic origin, **2**, 259; Sidon, the first city, **2**, 255; early maritime activity, **1**, 184, 379; **2**, 274; supremacy of Tyre, **2**, 279; as Persian satrapy, **2**, 289 seq., 593, 597, 608, 616, 626, 657;

- 4**, 282; under Greeks, Romans, and Saracens, **2**, 300-307, 632; **4**, 305-311, 435, 443, 450, 564-565, 569; Carthage, colony of, **2**, 308-328; commerce and civilisation, **2**, 329-355; and invention of the alphabet, **2**, 347-348; in alliance with Israel, **2**, 53, 64, 91; commerce with India, **2**, 482, 521, 526; interests in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **4**, 106, 135; wars with Assyria, **1**, 390, 395, 407; **2**, 284 seq., 395; weights and measures, **2**, 433-434; art compared with Mycenaean, **3**, 49-51; commerce and rivalry with Greece, **3**, 37, 83, 89, 198, 202-203, 262, 591; in Persian service against Greece, **3**, 270, 293-296, 304, 331, 346-348, 429, 620, 621; conquered by Alexander, **4**, 305-311; astronomy in navigation, **4**, 369; settlements in Spain, **10**, 3-4; settlements in Portugal, **10**, 427.
- Phoenix**, legendary ancestor of Phoenicians, **3**, 107.
- Phoenix Park Murders**, see Cavendish, Lord Frederic Charles.
- Phormion** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; besieges Potidæa (432 B.C.), **3**, 447; victory at Naupactus (430 B.C.), **3**, 561-564; escapes plague, **3**, 543; blockades Corinth, **3**, 544; death, **3**, 565.
- Phormisius** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian citizen; favours restricted franchise, **4**, 17-18.
- Photius** (d. 891 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 857-867 A.D., 877-886 A.D.; strife with Ignatius, **8**, 568; strife with Nicholas, **8**, 569; deposed by Basil, **8**, 570.
- Phraates**, Parthian kings, see Arsaces.
- Phra Budhyot**, king of Siam 1782-1809; reign, **24**, 516.
- Phra Nangklau**, king of Siam 1824-1851; reign, **24**, 516.
- Phraortes I** (Frawarti, Frawartish), king of Media 656-634 B.C.; subjugates Persia, **2**, 575, 581.
- Phraortes II**, king of Media; revolts against Darius (ca. 519 B.C.), **2**, 606; death, **2**, 607.
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- Phryne** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetæra; portrait statue of, **3**, 485; liaison with Hyperides (ca. 345 B.C.), **4**, 234.
- Phrynus** (d. 411 B.C.), Athenian general; attacks Miletus (412 B.C.), **3**, 619-620; perfidy toward Alcibiades, **3**, 622, 623; death, **3**, 628.
- Phrynus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian tragic poet; plays, **3**, 266, 500.
- Phrynon** (d. 606 B.C.), Athenian general; slain by Pittacus, **3**, 225.
- Phthia** (Ptia), daughter of Alexander of Epirus, wife of Demetrius II; cause of Ætolian War (ca. 230 B.C.), **4**, 462.
- Phthia** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Menon, wife of Æacides, king of Epirus; mother of Pyrrhus, **4**, 503.
- Phya**, Greek woman; by personating Minerva reconciles people to return of Pisistratus (ca. 550 B.C.), **3**, 223.
- Phyle**, Attic citadel; battle (403 B.C.), **4**, 10-12.
- Phyllidas**, Theban patriot; conspires against Athenian magistrates (382 B.C.), **4**, 136-138.
- Phyllis**, Roman woman, nurse of Domitian and Julia; buries Domitian's body (96 A.D.), **6**, 261.
- Phyong-yang**, town in Korea; battle (Sept. 16th, 1894), **24**, 654; occupied by Japanese (Feb., 1904), **24**, 658.
- Physcon**, see Ptolemy VII.
- Pia**, Princess Maria, of Italy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel; marries Luiz I, of Portugal (June, 1862), **10**, 557.
- Piacenza**, Duchy of, see Parma and Piacenza.
- Piacenza**, town in Italy; captured by allies (1746), **14**, 288; see also Piacentia.
- Piagnoni**, party of Savonarola in Florence, **9**, 422-424.
- Piali Pacha**, Turkish admiral; captures Christian fleet (May 14th, 1560), **24**, 355; at siege of Malta, **24**, 357, 358.
- Piankhi** (ca. 1000 B.C.), Theban high priest; deprived of royal power, **1**, 171.
- Piankhi**, king of Ethiopia, conquers Nile Valley (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.
- Piankhi**, regent over Egypt (728 B.C.), **1**, 176.
- Piast**, king of Poland; founds Polish dynasty (842 A.D.), **24**, 6-7.
- Picard**, Louis Joseph Ernest (1821-1877), French statesman; heads opposition, **13**, 135; in provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.
- Picaroons**, Flemish brigands; ravage Brabant and Flanders (ca. 1592), **13**, 528.
- Piccinino**, Jacopo, Italian soldier, son of Niccolò Piccinino; murdered by Ferdinand I, king of Naples (June 24th, 1465), **9**, 238.
- Piccinino**, Niccolò (1375-1444), Italian general in service of Filippo Maria Visconti; at battle of Casa al Secco (1427), **9**, 281; aids Lucca (1430), **9**, 285; defeats Carmagnola at Soncino, **9**, 257, 286; defeated by Sforza, **9**, 258.
- Piccolomini**, Æneas Sylvius, see Pius II.
- Piccolomini**, Alfonso (ca. 1550-1591), duke of Monte Marciano; commits acts of brigandage in papal states, **9**, 478.
- Piccolomini**, Ottavio (1599-1656), Austrian general; intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; plans to invade France, **14**, 369; battle of Breitenfeld (1642), **14**, 380.
- Picenians** or **Picentines**, tribe of ancient Italy; conquered by Romans (268 B.C.),

- 5**, 210; in Social War against Rome, **5**, 412, 435.
- Pichegru**, Charles (1761-1804), French soldier; part in French Revolution, **12**, 353-359; assumes command of army of the Rhine, **12**, 366; defeats Clerfayt, **12**, 377; takes Ypres, Bruges, and Ostend, **12**, 380; drives duke of York back to the sea, **12**, 383; conquers Holland, **12**, 383-386; **14**, 19, 509; returns to Paris, **12**, 393; turns traitor, **12**, 408; at head of royalists, **12**, 445-446; in conspiracy against Napoleon, **12**, 533-535; strangled in prison, **12**, 535.
- Pickering**, Timothy (1745-1829), American soldier and statesman; opposes President Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.
- Pickering**, Sir William (1516-1575), suitor of Queen Elizabeth (1560), **19**, 296.
- Pickett**, George Edward (1825-1875), American soldier; leads charge of Confederate troops at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439; surrender of, **23**, 450.
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- Picquart**, Colonel J. C. A., French soldier; defends Dreyfus (1895), **13**, 196.
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- Picton**, Sir Thomas (1758-1815), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627, 628; death, **12**, 629.
- Pictor**, Fabius, see Fabius Pictor.
- Picts** or **Cruithne**, a race of people who formerly inhabited a part of Scotland; origin, **18**, 25; **21**, 6; invade Roman provinces in Britain, **18**, 26; overrun Britain, **18**, 28, 32; defeated by Egfrith, **18**, 55; defeat Northumbrians, **18**, 56.
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- Piedmont**, a government in the northwestern part of Italy; made a duchy, **9**, 503; under Louis XIV, **9**, 506-508; conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte, **9**, 550; **12**, 425; allies expel France, **9**, 559; second conquest by Napoleon, **9**, 564; insurrection of constitutionalists in, **9**, 584; constitution granted to, **9**, 592; in War of Italian Independence, **9**, 604-606; **13**, 135; **14**, 643; **15**, 15.
- Pieng-an** or **Ping Yang**, city in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 558; Japanese at (1904), **17**, 623.
- Pierce**, Franklin (1804-1869), 14th president of the United States; elected president, **23**, 389; administration, **23**, 390-401, repeal of Missouri Compromise, **23**, 391; attitude towards Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; the Gadsden Purchase, **23**, 392.
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- Pierola**, Nicholas de (1839-), Peruvian politician; assumes dictatorial powers (1879), **23**, 607; in war with Chili, **23**, 607; presidency of (1895-1899), **23**, 609.
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- Pigott**, Richard (ca. 1828-1889), Irish forger and adventurer; exposed by *London Times*, **21**, 649; flight and suicide, **21**, 649.
- Pilate**, Pontius (Latin Pontius Pilatus), Roman procurator of Judea 26-36 A.D.; offends the Jews (33 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 140; condemns Jesus of Nazareth to death (33 A.D.), **2**, 169.
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- Pilgrim Fathers**, the founders of Plymouth colony (1620), **19**, 490; see also **Pilgrims**.
- Pilgrims**, religious organisation in England; formation of church of (1592), **22**, 616; persecuted in England, **22**, 618; emigrate to Holland (1608), **22**, 619; life in Holland, **22**, 621; plan to settle in America, **22**, 622; make compact with merchants and receive overtures from Dutch, **22**, 624; voyage to America, **22**, 625; landing at Plymouth (1620), **22**, 626; make compact and explore country about Plymouth, **22**, 628; conclude treaty with Massasoit, **22**, 631; privations, **22**, 633; growth and government of colony, **22**, 634 seq.; dealings with New Netherlands, **23**, 6.
- Pillersdorf**, Austrian statesman; minister of interior (1848), **14**, 630.
- Pillnitz**, Declaration of, a convention between Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William of Prussia against French Revolution (1791), **12**, 245; **14**, 503; **15**, 269.
- Pillow**, Gideon Johnson (1806-1878), American soldier; commands Confederate army at battle of Belmont (1861), **23**, 425; escapes from Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.
- Pilsen**, city in Bohemia; Wallenstein makes compact with army leaders at (1634), **14**, 363.
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- Pilumnus**, Roman rustic deity; invoked at weddings, **6**, 350.
- Pinches**, Theophilus Goldridge (1856-), English orientalist; translator of Babylonian version of the creation, **2**, 219.

- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth** (1746–1825), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291; envoy of United States to France, **23**, 306, 313.
- Pinckney, Thomas** (1750–1828), American statesman; Federal candidate for vice-president (1800), **23**, 316; envoy of United States to Spain, **23**, 303.
- Pindar** (522–443 B.C.), Greek poet; dithyrambic victories of, **3**, 496; honoured by Hiero, **3**, 592; Thebes punishes, Athens rewards, **3**, 495; Alexander's tribute to memory of, **4**, 272.
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- Pindhari** or **Pindaries**, bands of freebooters in Malwa, India; destruction of (1814–1818), **22**, 126, 127.
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- Pinerolo** or **Pignerol**, town in Italy; siege of (1630), **11**, 461.
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- Pinjamakha**, Hindu king, **2**, 479.
- Pinkie** or **Pinkie**, town near Edinburgh; Scotch defeated at battle of (1547), **19**, 220; **21**, 244; see also **Prestonpans**.
- Pinkney, William** (1764–1842), American statesman and diplomat; mission to England (1806), **23**, 321–322, 326.
- Pinotenus**, Athenian naval commander; in expedition to Peloponnesus (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
- Pinta, La**, ship of Columbus, **22**, 428 seq.
- Pinto, Anibal** (1824–1884), president of Chili (1876), **23**, 611.
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- Pinzon, Ariez (Arias)**, nephew of Alonzo and Vicente Pinzon; expedition to South America (1498), **22**, 467; **23**, 652.
- Pinzon, Francisco Martin**, Spanish sailor, brother of Martin Alonzo and Vicente Yañez Pinzon; pilot of the *Pinta*, **22**, 423.
- Pinzon, Martin Alonzo** (1441–1493), Spanish navigator; supports projects of Columbus, **22**, 426, 442; aids Columbus, **22**, 427, 442; in command of *Pinta*, **22**, 428, 429; deserts Columbus, **22**, 439; Columbus rejoins, **22**, 440; arrives at Palos, **22**, 441; humiliation and death, **22**, 442; characterisation, **22**, 442; descendants ennobled by Charles V, **22**, 442.
- Pinzon, Vicente Yañez** (1460–1524), Spanish navigator, brother of Martin Alonzo Pinzon; in command of the *Niña*, **22**, 428; discoveries in South and Central America, **22**, 467, 468; **23**, 652; descendants ennobled, **22**, 442.
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- Pipa** (third century), wife of Emperor Galienus, **6**, 416.
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- Pirna**, town in Saxony; siege of (1756), **15**, 190.
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- Pisa, Council of** (1400), summoned to settle schism in church, **8**, 631, 634.
- Pisander**, Athenian politician; appointed commissioner (415 B.C.), **3**, 598; conspires against democracy (412–411 B.C.), **3**, 621–629.
- Pisander** (d. 394 B.C.), Spartan; appointed admiral, **4**, 95; loses battle of Cnidus, **4**, 107.
- Pisani, Nicholas**, Venetian admiral; naval exploits (1352–1354), **9**, 266–267.
- Pisani, Vittore** (d. 1380), Venetian admiral; naval exploits, **9**, 267–268.
- Pisatæ**, Greek tribe; allied with Messenians (648 B.C.), **3**, 150, 151.
- Pisidians**, people of Asia Minor; account of, **2**, 386; dealings with Persia, **2**, 292, 620, 622; submit to Alexander, **4**, 293–294; **2**, 416; accept Roman dominion, **2**, 386; characteristics, **2**, 416–417.
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- Pisistratidæ**, Athenian family; expelled (510 B.C.), **3**, 235; relations with Sparta, **3**, 235; urge Persian invasion, **3**, 268, 286; accompany Xerxes' army (480 B.C.), **3**, 339.
- Pisistratus** (ca. 605–527 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; stirs revolt of people, **3**, 207,

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- Piso Caesonius, Lucius Calpurnius, consul 58 B.C.; becomes father-in-law of Caesar, **5**, 503, 577.
- Piso, Caius Calpurnius (d. 65 A.D.), leader in conspiracy against Nero, **6**, 202-203.
- Piso, Cneius Calpurnius (d. ca. 66 B.C.); joins Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481.
- Piso, Cneius Calpurnius (d. 19 A.D.), governor of Syria; accused of poisoning Germanicus, **6**, 136, 137.
- Piso, Lucius, consul 58 B.C.; plunders Greece, **4**, 547.
- Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, Roman consul 148 B.C.; commands against Carthaginians, **5**, 308.
- Piso Frugi, Caius Calpurnius (d. ca. 57 B.C.), son-in-law of Cicero; accused by Vettius, **5**, 503.
- Piso Frugi, Lucius Calpurnius, consul 133 B.C.; conquers slaves in Sicily, **5**, 324, 365.
- Piso Licinianus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 69 A.D.); becomes co-regent of Galba, **6**, 226.
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- Pissuthnes, Persian satrap of Lydia; revolt (418 B.C.), **2**, 562, 618, 619.
- Pistes, Edict of, provides for census of men bound to military duty (863 A.D.), **11**, 6.
- Pistoia or Pistoria, town in Italy; Catiline defeated at (62 B.C.), **5**, 491; stronghold of nobles, **9**, 119; feud of the Neri and Bianchi in (1300), **9**, 120; taken by Castruccio (1325), **9**, 137; captured by Florentines (1328), **9**, 151-152; invested by Castruccio, **9**, 152.
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- Pithon (d. 316 B.C.), son of Crates; attends council of Alexander's generals (323 B.C.), **4**, 392, 423, 424; guardian of Alexander's sons, **4**, 564; suppresses revolt in Khorasan, **4**, 431, 432; deserts Perdicas in Egypt, **4**, 563.
- Pitigliano, Niccolo Orsini, Count of (1442-1510), Italian general; commands Venetian army, **9**, 432.
- Pitris, in Hindu belief, the spirits of the departed; discussion of, **2**, 530, 533.
- Pitt, John (1756-1835), 2nd earl of Chatham, English soldier; in expedition against Walcheren, **12**, 576; in Canada, **23**, 244.
- Pitt, William (1708-1778), 1st earl of Chatham; English Whig statesman and orator; main treatment of, **20**, 567-632; rise of, **20**, 567-568; marriage of, **20**, 575; in the Newcastle ministry, **20**, 575; eloquence of, **20**, 578; as minister of war (1756), **20**, 583-585; relation of, to French and Indian Wars in America (1758), **23**, 214; aids Frederick of Prussia, **15**, 204; **20**, 584; administration of, as prime minister, **20**, 587; resignation of (1761), **20**, 597; opposes peace with France (1763), **20**, 600; asked to form ministry (1765), **20**, 604, 605; declines to take office, **20**, 605; opposes Stamp Act (1766), **20**, 606-608; in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; created earl of Chatham (1766), **20**, 608; forms new ministry (1766), **20**, 609; favours cause of the American colonies, **20**, 621, 623, 630; **23**, 240; relations of, with South America, **23**, 598; last speech and death of, **20**, 630-632; characterisation of, **20**, 632.
- Pitt, William (1759-1806), English Whig statesman, son of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham; assists in attack on North ministry (1782), **20**, 638; becomes chancellor of the exchequer (1782), **20**, 638; conflict with Fox, **20**, 640; resigns office (1783), **20**, 641; proposes parliamentary reform, **20**, 641, 645; opposes Fox's India Bill, **20**, 442; appointed prime minister (1783), **20**, 643; great struggle in parliament against coalition, **20**, 643-644; financial measures of, **20**, 644-647; India Bill of, passed (1784), **20**, 645; establishes the sinking fund, **20**, 646; consolidates system of taxation, **20**, 647; position in regard to the regency, **20**, 647-648; at height of power, **20**, 649; opposes Fox's motion for abolition of religious tests (1790), **20**, 651; policy of, **21**, 452; calls out militia (1792), **21**, 453; dismisses the French ambassador (1793), **21**, 154; the directing spirit of the coalition against France (1793), **12**, 363; resignation of (1801), **21**, 460; recalled to office (1804), **21**, 465; death of, **21**, 470; speech on Canada, **22**, 330.
- Pittacus (652-569 B.C.), one of Seven Wise Men of Greece; replies to Croesus, **2**, 449; made dictator of Mytilene (ca. 612 B.C.), **3**, 177; slays Phrynon, **3**, 225.
- Pittheus, son of Pelops and king of Troezen; appealed to by Ægeus, **3**, 157.
- Pitti, Lucas, wealthy Florentine; made gonfalonier (1458), **9**, 358; ambition and rule, **9**, 361-362.
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- Pius IV (Giovanni Angelo de' Medici) (1499-1555), pope 1559-1565; his peaceful policy, **9**, 471-472.
- Pius V (Michele Ghisleri) (1504-1572), pope 1566-1572; strengthens church, **9**, 472-473; creates Cosmo de' Medici, grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 477; entrusts to the

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**Pius VI** (Giovanni Angelo, Count Braschi) (1717-1799), pope 1775-1799; character and policy, **9**, 539-540; remonstrates against reforms of Joseph II, **9**, 544; requests armistice, **12**, 431; relations with Napoleon, **9**, 551, 552; **12**, 440; promises to help emperor, **12**, 438; imprisonment and death, **9**, 556; **12**, 458-459.

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**Pius IX** (Count of Mastai-Ferretti) (1792-1878), pope 1846-1878; election, **9**, 591; agrees to constitution, **9**, 594; relations with Austria, **14**, 602-603; revolt against, **9**, 595-597; returns to Rome, **9**, 598; resists unification, **9**, 607; publishes reactionary *Encyclical* and *Syllabus*, **9**, 613-614; infallibility proclaimed, **9**, 621; surrenders Rome, **9**, 622; retires to Vatican, **9**, 623; contest with Prince Auersperg, **15**, 47; death and estimate, **9**, 627, 629.

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**Pizarro, Ferdinand** (ca. 1479-1578), Spanish soldier, brother of Francis Pizarro; sent to Atahualpa, **23**, 544-545; defeats Almagro and sends officers on new expedition, **23**, 550; goes to Spain and is imprisoned there, **23**, 551.

**Pizarro, Francisco** (ca. 1471-1541), Spanish soldier; adventures with Balboa, **22**, 471; plans conquest of Peru, **23**, 540; discoveries and accounts of discovered country, **23**, 540-541; invades and plunders country and plants first colony, **23**, 542; march into interior, **23**, 543-545; capture of Inca by treachery, **23**, 545-547; gets immense quantity of gold and executes Atahualpa, **23**, 547-548; founds Lima, **23**, 548; relieves Lima and sends help to besieged Cuzco, **23**, 549; conflict with Almagro, **23**, 549-550; divides territories of Almagro among conquerors, **23**, 551-552; accused at court by Almagro's officers, **23**, 550-551; takes away command in Quito from Benalcázar and gives it to Gonzalo, **23**, 552; conspired against by Almagrians and assassinated, **23**, 554-558; buried, **23**, 558; estimate by Prescott, **23**, 558-559.

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**Plancius, Cneius**, Roman quæstor of Macedonia (58 B.C.); kindness to Cicero, **5**, 505.

**Plancus, Lucius Munatius**, Roman consul 42 B.C.; designated for consulship by Cæsar, **5**, 578; commands in Gaul, **5**, 616; joins senatorial party, **5**, 617.

**Plancus Bursa, Titus Munatius**, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); supports Pompey, **5**, 512; accused and condemned for burning senate house, **5**, 514.

**Plan of Iguala**, name applied to proclamation of Iturbide (1821), intended to conciliate the Spanish and National parties in Mexico, **23**, 623.

**Plantagenet, House of, or House of Anjou**, line of kings of England 1154-1399; for list of kings, see under **England**.

- Plantagenet, Edward, earl of Warwick, see Warwick.
- Plantagenet, George, duke of Clarence, see Clarence.
- Plantagenet, John, duke of Bedford, see Bedford.
- Plantagenet, Lionel, duke of Clarence, see Clarence.
- Plantagenet, Margaret, see Salisbury, Countess of.
- Plantagenet, Richard (1209-1272), earl of Cornwall, younger brother of Henry III of England; leads military expedition into France, **18**, 370; leads seventh crusade, **8**, 432-433; obtains money for eighth crusade, **8**, 435; elected emperor of Germany (1257), **14**, 127-128; **18**, 375-376; return to England, **18**, 378-379; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 381.
- Plassey or Plassi, place in India; battle (1757), **22**, 59-61.
- Plata, Rio de la, see Rio de la Plata.
- Plata, Salvador, Spanish-American revolutionist; leads insurrection in New Granada (1781), **23**, 577.
- Plataea or Plataea, in ancient geography city in Boeotia, Greece; battle (479 B.C.), **3**, 362-373; attacked by Thebans (431 B.C.), **3**, 522-523; siege (429-427 B.C.), **3**, 554-560; destroyed by Thebes (ca. 372 B.C.), **4**, 150.
- Platen, Peter John Bernard, Count (1766-1830), governor-general of Norway, **16**, 475 seq.
- Plato, originally Aristocles (429 or 427-347 B.C.), Greek philosopher; main treatment, **4**, 598-602, 609-612; in Egypt, **1**, 622; leaves Athens, **4**, 48; condemns Peace of Antalcidas, **4**, 127; sold as slave by Dionysius, **4**, 205; instructs Dionysius the Younger of Sicily, **4**, 205; advises Perdiccas III, **4**, 215; establishes school in the Academy, **4**, 223; *Apologia* of, **3**, 460; *De Republica* and *De Legibus* of, **4**, 47.
- Platof, Platov or Platow, Matvei Ivanovitch, Count (1751-1818), Russian general; harasses French army, **12**, 593, 596.
- Platt, Thomas Collier (1833-), American politician; United States senator (1881), resigns, **23**, 479.
- Platte country, in American history name given to territory now comprising approximately states of Kansas and Nebraska; bill for organisation of (1854), **23**, 391.
- Plattsburg, city in New York, U. S. A.; battle (1814), **23**, 334.
- Plautianus, Lucius (or Caius) Fulvius (d. 203 A.D.), Roman praetorian prefect; influence, **6**, 388-389; death, **6**, 389.
- Plautilla, Fulvia (d. 211 A.D.), daughter of Plautianus; marriage, **6**, 388-389; banishment and death, **6**, 389.
- Plautius Proculus, Caius, see Proculus.
- Plautus or Plautus Asinius, Titus Maccius (254-184 B.C.), Roman comic poet, **5**, 358.
- Plaza, Leonidas, Spanish-American soldier and statesman; elected president of Ecuador (1901), **23**, 615.
- Plebeians, the common people of Rome; Aeneas Marcius increases number by Latin captives, **5**, 79; Servius Tullius divides conquered lands among commons, **5**, 82; divided into tribes and classes, **5**, 82; Lucius Tarquinius the Tyrant takes away privileges of, **5**, 84; condition at beginning of republic, **5**, 123-129; Canuleian law legalises marriage with patricians (415 B.C.), **5**, 140-141; condition at beginning of fourth century B.C., **5**, 169-170; Licinian Rogations provide for a plebeian consul, **5**, 170-172; summary of struggle with patricians, **5**, 638-610.
- Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Heristal; supports claims of Theudwald against Charles Martel (714 A.D.), **7**, 487-489.
- Plehve, Viatcheslav Constantinovitch von (d. 1904), Russian minister of interior; assassinated, **17**, 625.
- Pleisse, river in Saxony; battle of the (1813), **15**, 317.
- Pleisswitz, Treaty of, armistice concluded with Napoleon by the Russians and Prussians (1813), **17**, 484.
- Pleminius, Quintius (d. 204 B.C.), Roman propraetor in Bruttium (205 B.C.); cruelty in Locri, **5**, 283.
- Pleskov, see Pskov.
- Plessis, Armand de, see Richelieu.
- Plessis-les-Tours, ruined castle near Tours, France; treaty concluded at (1581), **13**, 490.
- Plesthiev, Michel, Russian envoy to Turkey (1512), **24**, 337.
- Plettenberg, Walter or Gautier of (ca. 1500), grand master of Livonia; ally of Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, **17**, 180.
- Pleurias, king of Illyria (fourth century B.C.); in battle with Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 250.
- Plevna, town in Bulgaria; siege (1877), **17**, 603; **21**, 640; **24**, 152.
- Pliny the Elder (Caius Plinius Secundus) (23-79 A.D.), Roman naturalist; death, **6**, 251, 253.
- Pliny the Younger (Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus) (62-113 A.D.), Roman author; chosen friend of Trajan, **6**, 269; correspondence with Trajan, **6**, 276-277; treatment of dependents, **6**, 364.
- Plistoanax, king of Sparta 458-408 B.C.; invades Attica, **3**, 434; banished from Sparta, **3**, 434; recalled, **3**, 582.
- Ploërmel, town in France; battle (1352), **11**, 126.
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**Plymouth Rock or Forefather's Rock**, a rock at Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States; history, **22**, 629.  
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**Podewils**, Count Henry von (1695-1760), Prussian statesman; as minister of Frederick the Great, **15**, 175, 176.  
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**Point St. Ignace**, former Jesuit outpost in the northern part of the United States; Marquette builds chapel at, **23**, 73.

**Pointis**, Jean Bernhard Louis Desjean, Baron of (1645-1707), French naval officer; takes Cartagena, New Granada, **11**, 608.

**Poischwitz**, village in Prussian Silesia; armistice of (1813), **12**, 603.

**Poisson**, see **Pompadour**.

**Poitiers**, city in France; Clovis defeats Alaric near (507 A.D.), **10**, 18; Charles Martel defeats Saracens near (also known as the battle of Tours) (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; university founded at, **11**, 220; victory of the English near (1356), **11**, 130-132; **13**, 351; **18**, 473-475.

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**Pokanokets** or **Wampanoags**, tribe of American Indians under King Philip; in war against colonists (1675), **23**, 146.

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- Pole, Reginald** (1500–1558), English Roman-Catholic prelate; enmity of Henry VIII towards, **19**, 186; consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, **19**, 259; death and character, **19**, 261.
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- Polemon I** (d. ca. 2 B.C.), Greek rhetorician; appointed ruler of Pontus, **2**, 388; **5**, 634; ally of Rome, **6**, 27, 28.
- Polemon**, general of Alexander; commands fleet in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
- Polians**, tribe of eastern Slavs; ruled by Askold and Dir (ca. 865 A.D.), **17**, 96.
- Polichnitæ**, Cretan tribe; attack Cydonians (429 B.C.), **3**, 562.
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- Polish Succession, War of the** (1733–1735; final peace 1738); war due to a disputed election to the throne of Poland, **9**, 532–533; **15**, 149; **24**, 75–76.
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- Polites**, legendary son of Priam; founds Politorium, **5**, 67.
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- Pollio, Caius Asinius** (76 B.C.–4 A.D.), Roman orator, poet, historian; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; commands in Spain, **5**, 616; exemplary consulship 40 B.C., **6**, 100–101; befriends Virgil, **5**, 625, 649; Rome honours, **6**, 149; declares against Cæsar's murderers, **5**, 617; founds lectureship and public library, **6**, 347.
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- Pollock, Sir George** (1786–1872), English general; in reconquest of Jalalabad and Kabul (1842), **22**, 144–145; **24**, 502.
- Pollux**, mythical twin brother of Castor; fights for Romans (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94–95.
- Polo, Marco** (1254–1324), Venetian traveller; encourages Venetian trade, **9**, 316; influence on Columbus, **22**, 416; visits China (1275), **24**, 544; gives first description of Japan, **24**, 590.
- Polotsk**, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 472.
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- Polybiades**, Spartan general; captures Olynthus (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
- Polybius** (204–122 B.C.), Greek historian; transported to Rome (176 B.C.), **4**, 539; instructor of Scipio, **5**, 308; released from captivity, **5**, 314; dealings with Greeks (146 B.C.), **4**, 546; **5**, 315, 317; his histories, **4**, 600, 618; **5**, 304.
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- Polybius** (d. ca. 54 A.D.), freedman of Claudius; influence, **6**, 168, 180, 188.
- Polycarp, Saint**, (80?–166? A.D.), Christian bishop; martyred, **6**, 294, 296, 302.
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- Polyclitus**, Greek sculptor; engraves medallions of Alexander (ca. 336 B.C.), **4**, 261.
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- Polydorus** (d. ca. 720 B.C.), king of Sparta; fights against Messenians, **3**, 145.
- Polyeuctus**, Athenian orator; death demanded by Alexander (335 B.C.), **4**, 273; envoy to Peloponnesus, **4**, 465.
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**Pomeroy**, Seth (1706-1777), American soldier; appointed general of Minute Men, **23**, 241; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

**Pompadour**, Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de (1721-1764), mistress of Louis XV of France; antecedents, **12**, 40, 51; character and talents, **12**, 50; attitude toward royal family, **12**, 81, 82; first meeting with Louis XV, **12**, 40; influence in art, **12**, 52, 53; ascendancy over Louis, **12**, 53; real ruler of France, **12**, 50, 51; ministers to Louis' debaucheries, **12**, 54, 55; persecutes writers of lampoons, **12**, 56; conflict with Jesuits, **12**, 60, 61, 72, 81; enmity toward Frederick the Great, **12**, 54, 71; **14**, 437; Maria Theresa cajoles, **12**, 70; plots against, **12**, 71; death, **12**, 82; estimate of expenditures of, and for, **12**, 81.

**Pompeia**, granddaughter of Q. Pompeius Rufus, and wife of Julius Caesar; divorced (61 B.C.), **5**, 497.

**Pompeia Paulina** (first century A.D.), wife of Seneca, **6**, 203, 204.

**Pompeianus**, Claudius Quintianus, Roman senator; paramour of Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 379; attempts life of Commodus (183 A.D.), **6**, 379.

**Pompeianus**, Tiberius Claudius, Roman legate and consul; marries daughter of Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 296, 379.

**Pompeianus**, prefect of Rome 408 A.D., proposes to deliver Rome from Goths by magic, **6**, 553.

**Pompeii**, ancient city in Italy; destruction of (79 A.D.), **6**, 250-254.

**Pompeius Magnus**, Cneius (ca. 80-45 B.C.), eldest son of Pompey the Great by his third wife Mucia; character and abilities of, **5**, 554, 567; menaces Cicero, **5**, 545, 554; joins Cato in Africa, **5**, 554;

retreats to Balearic Islands, **5**, 562, 566; head of forces in Spain, **5**, 562, 566; defeated at Munda, **5**, 567, 568; flight and death, **5**, 568.

**Pompeius Magnus**, Sextus (75-35 B.C.), younger son of Pompey the Great by his third wife Mucia; escapes after Munda, **5**, 568; exploits in Sicily, **5**, 621, 624, 626; league with Antony, **5**, 625-627; treachery of, to Antony, **5**, 633; triumvirs assign territory to, **5**, 626; defeats Octavius at Tauromenium, **5**, 627, 628; defeated by Agrippa, **5**, 628; death, **5**, 628.

**Pompeius**, Quintus, Roman consul and general; consul (141 B.C.), **5**, 317; campaign in Spain, **5**, 317; censor (131 B.C.), **5**, 368.

**Pompeius Rufus**, Quintus, Roman consul 88 B.C.; joins Sulla, **5**, 423; massacred (87 B.C.), **5**, 427.

**Pompeius Rufus**, Quintus, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); harangues mob over body of Clodius, **5**, 512; charged with burning senate house, **5**, 514.

**Pompeius Strabo**, Cneius (d. 87 B.C.), father of Pompey the Great, Roman consul and general; in Social War, **5**, 413, 414, 417; consul (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; receives triumph **5**, 417; instigates mutiny against Pompeius Rufus, **5**, 427; appealed to by senate for aid against Marius, **5**, 428; life saved by son, **5**, 428; death, **5**, 428.

**Pompeius**, nephew of Emperor Anastasius; revolt of (532 A.D.), **7**, 72, 73.

**Pompey "the Great"** (Cneius Pompeius Magnus) (106-48 B.C.), Roman politician and general; saves his father's life, **5**, 428; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; executes Carbo, **5**, 442; lieutenant of Catulus, **5**, 457; in Sertorian War, **5**, 458, 459; **10**, 8; in insurrection of Spartacus, **5**, 461; consul (70 B.C.), **5**, 461, 462; rivalry with Crassus, **5**, 463, 464; subduces Cilician pirates, **5**, 464-467; closes Mithridatic Wars, **5**, 472-473; takes Jerusalem and enters Holy of Holies, **2**, 163; **5**, 474; reduces Syria, **2**, 302; **4**, 552, 561; receives triumph, **5**, 497-499; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501-502; aids Cicero, **5**, 504-507; second consulato of (55 B.C.), **5**, 508-509; sole consul (52 B.C.), **5**, 513-514; marriages, **5**, 503, 504, 514 note; rupture with Caesar, **5**, 529-532; abandons Italy, **5**, 534; prepares for war in Macedonia, **5**, 536; defeats Caesar at Dyrrachium, **5**, 537-540; overthrown at Pharsalia, **5**, 541, 542; flight and death, **4**, 576; **5**, 542, 543; estimate of, **5**, 543.

**Pomponne**, Simon Arnauld, Marquis de (1618-1699), French statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs, **11**, 541; negotiates with England, **11**, 611.

**Ponce de Leon**, Juan (1460-1521), Spanish soldier; life, **22**, 469-471; governor of Porto Rico, **22**, 470; discovers Florida, **22**, 470; death, **22**, 470.

**Poncelet, Jean Victor** (1788-1867), French soldier and mathematician; plot against royal family, **13**, 60.

**Pondicherry** or **Pondicherri**, capital of French India; French and English fight for possession (1748), **12**, 47; French sign peace treaty with English at (1754), **22**, 53; surrenders to English (1761), **22**, 66.

**Poniatowski, Joseph Anton** (1762-1813), Polish soldier; leads army against Russia (1796), **17**, 417; commands auxiliaries at Warsaw (1809), **12**, 576, 584.

**Poniatowski, Stanislaus Augustus**, see **Stanislaus (II) Augustus Poniatowski**.

**Ponsonby, Sir William** (1782-1815), British soldier; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 638.

**Pontchartrain, Louis Phélypeaux**, Count of (1643-1727), French statesman; becomes minister of finance, **11**, 538.

**Pontecorvo**, see **Charles XIV**, of Sweden.

**Ponthieu**, ancient countship in northern France; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141.

**Pontiac** (d. 1769), Indian chief of Ottawa tribe; at Braddock's defeat (July 9th, 1755); conspiracy with French (1763), **22**, 325; **23**, 223-220; Parkman's account of his death, **23**, 226.

**Pontisbury**, battle of (661 A.D.), **13**, 56.

**Pontius, Caius** (d. 292 B.C.), Samnite general; defeats Roman army (312 B.C.), **5**, 188; death, **5**, 198.

**Pontius Pilate**, see **Pilate**.

**Pontius Telesinus** (d. 82 B.C.), Samnite general; engages in Social War (87 B.C.), **5**, 426; defeated by Sulla, **5**, 437; death, **5**, 437.

**Pontoise**, town in France; siege and capture (1441), **11**, 233.

**Pontus**, country in Asia Minor; ancient seat of slave trade, **2**, 344; location and description, **2**, 388; legendary account of colonisation by Greeks, **2**, 404-405; encroachments on Bithynia, **2**, 420.

**Pont-Valain**, town in France; battle of (1370), **11**, 151.

**Poor Conrad**, League of (1514); in Württemberg, **14**, 260.

**Poor, Enoch** (1736-1780), American Revolutionary soldier; at battle of Saratoga, **23**, 265.

**Poor Laws** (in English history); evils of Poor Law administration under George III, **21**, 484; Poor Law reform (1815-1816) **21**, 494-496; Poor Law of 1834, **21**, 569-570.

**Poor Preachers**, followers of Wycliffe in England; see **Lollards**.

**Popa**, mistress of Rollo (ca. 920 A.D.), **9**, 67.

**Pope, John** (1823-1892), American Federal general; captures Island Number Ten (1862), **23**, 426; Virginia campaign (second battle of Bull Run), **23**, 432; resigns command, **23**, 433.

**Pope, Sir Thomas** (ca. 1506-1559), English statesman; appointed guardian for Elizabeth, **19**, 246, 268; founds Trinity College, **19**, 259.

**Popham, George** (ca. 1550-1608), English colonist in America; joins Plymouth Company (1606), **22**, 610; attempts colony at mouth of Kennebec River (1607), **22**, 611.

**Popham, Sir Home Riggs** (1762-1820), British naval officer; captures Montevideo (1806), **23**, 579.

**Papiel I**, king of Poland ca. 815 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.

**Papiel II**, king of Poland ca. 840 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5-6.

**Popish Plot**, alleged plot of Roman Catholics in England to murder Charles II, **20**, 287-291.

**Poplicola**, see **Publicola**.

**Poplifugia**, Roman festival; origin, **5**, 73, 175.

**Poppæa Sabina** (d. 65 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Nero; marriage, **6**, 185, 196-198; friendly to Jews, **2**, 175-177; **6**, 323; death, **6**, 205.

**Poppel** (fifteenth century); first German ambassador to Russia (1489) **17**, 181.

**Poppo** (eleventh century), German bishop; establishes Christianity in Denmark (1014), **16**, 45-47.

**Porcaro, Stefano**, attempts murder of Pope Nicholas V (1452), **14**, 220.

**Porcia** (d. 42 B.C.), daughter of Cato Uticensis; marries M. Junius Brutus, **5**, 580; death, **5**, 624.

**Porcus, William** (thirteenth century) merchant of Marseilles; sells children crusaders to Saracens (1212), **8**, 421.

**Porette, Marguerite de la**, Belgian nun; burned at the stake (1313), **11**, 85.

**Porey, John**, colonial secretary of Virginia; explorations (1622), **23**, 47.

**Porlier, Juan Diaz** (1775-1815), Spanish soldier; in guerilla warfare, **10**, 352; revolt and death of, **10**, 382.

**Poros**, see **Tiglathpileser III**.

**Porphyrio**, legendary whale, **7**, 82.

**Porphyrogenitus**, in title of Eastern emperors; origin of term, **7**, 228.

**Porphyry** (233-304 A.D.), neo-platonic philosopher; birthplace, **2**, 303.

**Porsenna, Lars**, legendary Etruscan king; war with Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90-93.

**Portales, Diego José Victor** (1793-1837), Chilian politician, **23**, 610.

**Portalis, Jean Étienne Marie** (1745-1807), French statesman; as deputy (1795), **12**, 421; arrested, **12**, 448; frames civil code, **12**, 520.

**Portalis, Count Joseph** (1778-1858), French politician; chosen member of cabinet, **13**, 39.

**Port Arthur**, fortified town in Manchuria; captured by Japanese (1894), **24**, 559, 655; ceded to Russia by China (1898), **24**, 562, 657; attacked by Japanese fleet (1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 657; blockaded by Admiral Togo, **17**, 623; **24**, 658, 659; fall of, **17**, 624; ceded to Japan (1906), **17**, 651.

**Porte**, The ("The Sublime Porte"), name given to Turkish government, see **Turkey**.

- Porter, David** (1780–1843), American naval officer; captures *Alert*, **23**, 335.
- Porter, David Dixon** (1813–1891), American admiral; at taking of New Orleans (1862), **23**, 429; in Red River expedition, **23**, 444; captures Fort Fisher, **23**, 416.
- Porter, Fitz-John** (1822–1901), American soldier; at battle of Gaines' Mill, **23**, 431; joins Pope's army in Northern Virginia (1862), **23**, 432; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.
- Porteous Riots**, in Edinburgh (Sept. 7th, 1736), **20**, 548–549.
- Port Hamilton**, harbour in Korea; temporarily occupied by England (1885), **24**, 557.
- Portland, Dukes and Earls of**, see *Ben-tinck*.
- Portland Point**, peninsula in Dorset, England; battles of (810 A.D.), **18**, 69; (1653), **13**, 618–619.
- Porto Bello**, port on the Isthmus of Panama; captured and destroyed by Admiral Verver (1739), **10**, 299; **20**, 555.
- Porto Cale**, see *Terra Portucalensis*.
- Portocarrero, Louis de** (1629–1709), Spanish cardinal; favours Austria for Spanish Succession, **14**, 405.
- Porto Rico**, island of West Indies, belonging to the United States; Ponce de Leon made governor of (1509), **22**, 469; occupied by American troops (1898), **23**, 489; government provided for (1900), **23**, 490.
- Port Royal**, now Annapolis, town in Nova Scotia; settlement (1604), **22**, 555; captured by English (1621), **22**, 637; captured by Phips (1690), **23**, 187; retaken by French (1691), **23**, 188; recaptured by English and named Annapolis (Oct. 6th, 1710), **23**, 193.
- Port Royal**, locality in South Carolina; settlement by Ribault (1562), **22**, 547; English colony established (1670), **23**, 51, 53; captured by Union forces in American Civil War (1861), **23**, 423.
- Port Royal des Champs**, Cistercian abbey near Paris, headquarters of Jansenists; destruction of (1709), **11**, 548–549.
- Portsmouth, Duchess of**, see *Quérouaille*.
- Portsmouth, Peace of**, **17**, 650; **24**, 663.
- Portugal**, kingdom in Europe; main treatment, **10**, 425–561; early history to João I, **10**, 425–451; period of glory and discovery, **10**, 452–488; fall, captivity and the revolution, **10**, 489–513; João IV to João VI, **10**, 514–543; nineteenth century in, **10**, 544–561; chronology, **10**, 628–635; bibliography, **10**, 650–655.
- Porus** (d. 321 B.C.), king of India; wars with Alexander, **4**, 357–362; writes to the conqueror, **4**, 372.
- Pory, John** (ca. 1570–ca. 1635), English pioneer in America; establishes plantations on the York and James Rivers (1620), **22**, 585.
- Posadas, Gervasio Antonio de** (1757–1832), Argentine politician; elected dictator of Argentine Republic (1813), **23**, 591.
- Poseidon**, see *Neptune*.
- Posen**, province of Prussia; ruled by Mieczyslaw of Poland (1139), **24**, 27; annexed by Prussia (1793), **24**, 91; Napoleon enters (1806), **24**, 101.
- Posharevatz**: see *Passarowitz*.
- Posidonius**, a Spartan; at Plataea (497 B.C.), **3**, 371–372.
- Posidonius** (ca. 135–50 B.C.), Greek Stoic; life, **4**, 608; describes Britain, **18**, 8.
- Posnania**, town in Poland; sacked by Přemislav of Bohemia (ca. 1040), **24**, 14.
- Posse, Count Arvid**, Swedish premier 1880–1884; introduces army bill, **16**, 488.
- Postage Stamps**, first use of, **21**, 598.
- Postal Service**; in England in seventeenth century, **20**, 345; penny postage established (1810), **21**, 597, 598; established in France by Louis XI, **11**, 275.
- Postma**, Dutch minister; founds sect of Doppers in Transvaal (1858), **22**, 281.
- Postumia**, wife of Servius Sulpicius; Cæsar's intrigue with (ca. 60 B.C.), **5**, 590.
- Postumius, Aulus**, Roman dictator ca. 510 B.C.; commands at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93.
- Postumius, Lucius**, Roman prætor; opposes Gauls (295 B.C.), **5**, 198; ambassador to Tarentines, **5**, 199, 200.
- Postumius, Spurius**, Roman consul 321 B.C.; captured by Samnites, **5**, 188, 190.
- Postumius**, legate of Cæsar; sent to Italy (49 B.C.), **5**, 538.
- Postumus, Marcus Cassianus Latinus** (d. 267 A.D.); commands in Gaul, **6**, 415; proclaimed emperor (260 A.D.), **6**, 418–419.
- Potato War**, see *Succession, War of the*.
- Potchefstroom**, town in South Africa; siege of (1881), **22**, 291.
- Potemkin, Prince Gregory Alexandrovitch** (1736–1792), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364–365; destroys Zaparogian Republic, **17**, 387; rise to power (1775), **17**, 389–391; directs massacre of Tatars, **17**, 395; controls favourites of Catherine II, **17**, 393, 397, 398; schemes for a Greek empire, **17**, 396; employs Suvarov, **17**, 396, 406, 409; characterisation, **17**, 411–412.
- Pothinus** (d. 48 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch; procures Pompey's death, **5**, 542, 549.
- Potidæa** fights Athens, **3**, 444.
- Potitus, Lucius Valerius**, consul 449 B.C.; legislation of, **5**, 138–140.
- Potocki, Ignatius** (1751–1809), Polish statesman; seeks to free Poland from Russia, **17**, 418.
- Potomac, Army of the**, principal Federal army in American Civil War; organised by General McClellan (1862), **23**, 433.
- Potosi**, a department of Bolivia; silver discovered in (1545), **23**, 552.
- Pottawattomie Massacre**, organised by John Brown (1856), **23**, 398.
- Pottawattamies**, American Indian tribe; join Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 224.
- Potter, Louis de** (1786–1859), Belgian writer and revolutionist; banishment of (1830), **14**, 50.

**Pourtrincourt**, Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de (1557-1615), establishes Port Royal, Nova Scotia, **22**, 555.

**Powhatan** (1550-1618), chief of Indian confederacy; relations with colonists, **22**, 570-580.

**Powhatan Confederacy** (1607-1644); formed, **22**, 571; dissolved, **22**, 593.

**Powis**, Sir Thomas, attorney-general of England; at trial of bishops (1688), **20**, 398.

**Pownall**, Thomas (1720-1805), British colonial governor of Massachusetts, 1756-1760; moves repeal of Townsend act in British parliament, **23**, 236.

**Poynings**, Sir Edward (d. 1512), English deputy in Ireland; defeats Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 30; see also **Poyning's Law**.

**Poyning's Law**, or **Statute of Drogheda**, act of the Irish parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poynings; passed, **21**, 393; repealed, **21**, 438.

**Prachyas**, see **Prasians**.

**Prado**, Mariano Ignacio (1826-1901), Peruvian soldier and politician, president of Peru 1876-1879; declares against Pezet, **23**, 606; as acting president declares war on Spain, **23**, 606; superseded by Balta (1868), **23**, 606; presidency, **23**, 607.

**Pradyota**, Indian dynasty; succeeds Barhadhrathas (800 B.C.), **2**, 478, 494.

**Prætextatus**, Saint (d. 584 A.D.), bishop of Rouen; assassinated, **7**, 480.

**Prætor of the City**, supreme patrician judge in Rome; appointed (367 B.C.), **5**, 172.

**Prætorian Guards**, gathered in Rome by Sejanus (14 A.D.), **6**, 144; privileges of, **6**, 213-214, 279; control empire, **6**, 390.

**Praga**, Russian town; siege of (1794), **17**, 419.

**Pragmatic Sanction**, a term applied respectively to decrees of Byzantine emperors, to system of limitation upon power of the pope, and to arrangement to decide succession to sovereignty; of Metz (1356), **14**, 184; of Bourges (1438), **11**, 225; abrogated at instance of Pius II (1461), **8**, 643; re-established (1561), **11**, 356; issued to secure Austrian succession to Maria Theresa (1740), **12**, 36; **14**, 423-424.

**Prague**, city of Bohemia; defenestration of the imperial counsellors at (1618), **14**, 331; battle of (1620) (or battle of White Mountain), **10**, 262; **13**, 570; **14**, 333; **19**, 504; captured by Saxe (1742), **12**, 37; evacuated by Bellisle, **12**, 37; taken by Frederick the Great (1744), **15**, 178; battle of (1757), **15**, 193-194; battle of (1831), **17**, 547; revolution of (1848), **14**, 639-641.

**Prague**, Assembly of (1619), **14**, 332.

**Prague**, Congresses of (1813), **14**, 574; (1848), **14**, 639.

**Prague**, Diets of (1434), **14**, 213; (1620), **14**, 334.

**Prague**, Peace of, concluded between Ferdinand II and elector of Saxony (1635), **15**, 123-125; concluded between Prussia

and Austria (1866), **15**, 493-494; **16**, 449.

**Prague**, University of, founded by Charles IV (1348); national dissensions in (1408), **8**, 635; increasing influence, **14**, 198, dispute with council, **14**, 208; division of (1882), **15**, 532.

**Praguerie**, insurrection in France; evil results of (1440), **11**, 232.

**Praisegod Barebones**, see **Barebones**.

**Prasians** (**Prachyas**), Indian tribe, **4**, 360.

**Prasutagus** (first century A.D.), British king of the Iceni, husband of Boadicea; as vassal of Rome, **6**, 189; **18**, 14; bequeathes his kingdom to Rome, **6**, 190, **18**, 14.

**Prätigau**, valley in Switzerland; people resist tyranny (1622), **16**, 647; population destroyed by Austrians, **16**, 647.

**Pratt**, Charles, see **Camden**, Earl of.

**Praxitas**, Spartan commander; destroys long walls of Corinth (392 B.C.), **4**, 112, 113.

**Praxiteles** (d. ca. 335 B.C.), Greek sculptor; work of, **3**, 481, 487; **4**, 596.

**Prayer of Twenty Millions**, The, open letter of Horace Greeley to President Lincoln (1862), **23**, 435.

**Préameneu**, see **Bigot de Préameneu**.

**Preble**, Edward (1761-1807), American naval officer; in war with Tripoli, **23**, 318-319.

**Précý**, François Perrin, Count of (1742-1820), French soldier; commander at Lyons, **12**, 367.

**Predislaw** (eleventh century), duke of Bohemia; sacks Breslaw, Posnia and Gnesen, **24**, 14.

**Premonstrants**, religious order in Germany (1146), **14**, 92.

**Prendergast**, Sir Harry North Dalrymple (1834-), English soldier; captures Mandalay and Bhamo, **22**, 219.

**Prentiss**, Benjamin Mayberry (1819-1901), American soldier; captured at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.

**Preobrazhenski** or **Peobrajenski**, regiment formed by Peter the Great, **17**, 253, 255.

**Pressburg** or **Pressburg**, city in Hungary; Diet of (1808), **14**, 553.

**Pressburg**, Peace of (Dec. 26th, 1805), treaty between France and Austria; **9**, 569; **12**, 548; **14**, 538, 562; **15**, 292.

**Presbyterianism**, first covenant signed at Edinburgh (1557), **21**, 249-250; established in Scotland (first books of discipline) (1561), **21**, 258-262; established by English parliament (1647), **20**, 45; struggle of Presbyterians and Independents, **20**, 46-49; Presbyterians predominant in English parliament (1648), **20**, 64; characterisation of, under Cromwell (1650), **20**, 133; unfavourable action toward, by Savoy conference (1661), **20**, 239-240; disintegrating influence of slavery question upon, in United States (ca. 1850), **23**, 335.

**Prescott**, Richard (1725-1788), British soldier; captured by Americans (1777), **23**, 262.

- Prescott, William** (1726–1795), American soldier; commands colonial forces at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 246–247.
- President**, American frigate; captured (1815), **23**, 340.
- Presidential Succession Act** (1886), a measure fixing the order of succession to the presidency of the United States, **23**, 481.
- Press, Printing:**
- Brazil: first printing press and first newspaper (1808), **23**, 656.
  - Canada: suppression of *Le Canadien* (1809), **22**, 331.
  - Denmark: censorship of press abolished by edict of Christian VII (1770), **16**, 416.
  - England: Caxton in England, **18**, 599; legislation of the reign of Richard III concerning printing, **18**, 619–620; growing power of the press in England (early seventeenth century), **20**, 3–4; newspapers in England (1685), **20**, 345–346; arrests for publishing parliamentary debates (1771), **20**, 617–618; Napoleon demands suppression of hostile London newspapers (1802), **21**, 462; restrictions upon periodical literature (Six Acts, 1820), **21**, 511; penny newspaper stamp-tax (1836), **21**, 580; unification of paper duties, relieves publishers, **21**, 580.
  - France: encouragement given to art of printing by Louis XI, **11**, 275; printing presses of Lyons (sixteenth century), **11**, 329; liberty of the press (1814), **13**, 229; granted by Charles X (1824), **13**, 37, 232; war with the press (1830), **13**, 44–45; under Louis Napoleon, **13**, 213.
  - Germany: Gutenberg invents process of printing books with movable type, **14**, 330; **9**, 11, 355; increased freedom of press under Frederick II, **15**, 158–159.
  - India, British: the Vernacular Press Acts, **22**, 216.
  - Poland: first printing-press at Cracow (1474), **24**, 43; activity of printing (fifteenth century), **24**, 47.
  - Russia: letterpress printing introduced (reign of Ivan the Terrible), **17**, 198; restraints upon press modified during reign of Alexander II, **17**, 607.
  - Switzerland: influence of press in securing reform of cantonal oligarchies (1830–1832), **17**, 37.
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  - United States: printing suppressed in colonial Virginia, **23**, 125, 133; printing presses suppressed in New York (1685), **23**, 156; the prosecution of John Zenger a printer of colonial New York, **23**, 166–167; radicalism of political writing during last decade, eighteenth century, **23**, 306; Sedition Act (1799), aimed at radical publications, **23**, 314; influence and treatment of abolition publications, **23**, 361.
- Pressburg**, see **Presburg**.
- Press-gang disturbance**, in Boston (1747), **23**, 198.
- Prester John** or **Priest John**, mythical emperor believed in the Middle Ages to have had dominions in Africa or Asia; sought for by Portuguese explorers, **10**, 476–479; nation of, the Kerait, absorbed by Kirghizes, **24**, 300.
- Preston, William Campbell** (1794–1860), United States senator and president of University of South Carolina; prominence in politics, **23**, 363.
- Preston**, town in Lancashire, England; Cromwell defeats Scottish Royalists at (1648), **20**, 65; **21**, 295; Jacobites defeated at (1715), **20**, 509.
- Prestonburg**, locality in Kentucky; battle of (1862), **23**, 425.
- Prestonpans**, town in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pinkey) (1745), **20**, 563; **21**, 324.
- Pretender, the Old**, see **Stuart, James Francis Edward**.
- Pretender, the Young**, see **Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir**.
- Pretoria**, city in South Africa; convention of (1881), **22**, 292; Peace of (1902), **21**, 660; **22**, 317.
- Pretorius, Andras**, Boer pioneer; expels British magistrates, **22**, 276; conducts raid into Orange Free State, **22**, 277; defeats Dingaan, **22**, 283; induces British to sign Sand River convention (1852), **22**, 283.
- Pretorius, Matthias Wessels** (1827–1901), South African Boer statesman; summons meetings which choose first representative assembly in the Transvaal (1856), **22**, 283; president of Patechefstroom assembly (1856), **22**, 284; seeks to bring about fusion of Transvaal and Orange Free State, **22**, 284; intrigues against President Boshof of Orange Free State, **22**, 284; invades Orange Free State, **22**, 284; elected president of Orange Free State (1860), **22**, 285; resigns presidency of Transvaal, **22**, 285; re-elected president of Transvaal (1864), **22**, 285; proclaims extension of Transvaal to north of Vaal River, **22**, 286.
- Prevesa**, seaport in Albania, Turkey; battle of (1538), **24**, 353.
- Prevost, Sir George** (1767–1816), British soldier; defeated at battle of Plattsburgh (1814), **23**, 334.
- Prexaspes** (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; in Xerxes' expedition against Greece (480 B.C.), **3**, 304.
- Priam**, legendary king of Troy; reign, **3**, 78–79; aided by Memnon, **2**, 398; Alexander sacrifices to, **4**, 283.
- Priapatus**, see **Arsaces IV**.
- Price, Richard** (1723–1791), English publicist; criticises British constitution, **20**, 630.
- Price, Sterling** (1809–1867), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; as Confederate general in opening campaign of Civil War, **23**, 421; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
- Pride, Thomas** (d. 1658), English parliamentary officer; "purges" house of commons, **20**, 69–72.

- Prideaux, John (1718-1759), British soldier; in campaign against Canada (1759), **23**, 216; death, **23**, 216.
- Pride's Purge (1648), exclusion of certain members from house of commons by Thomas Pride, **20**, 69 seq.
- Priestly, Joseph (1733-1804), English clergyman; answers Burke's *Reflections*, **20**, 652; chapel of, burned, **20**, 653.
- Prieto, Guillermo, Mexican statesman and poet; attacks plan of President Gonzales for conversion of the debt, **23**, 637.
- Prieto, Joaquin (1786-1854), Chilean soldier and politician; becomes president of Chili (1831), **23**, 610.
- Prigg versus Pennsylvania, case before Supreme Court of United States (1842); bearing on slavery question, **23**, 387.
- Prim, Juan (1814-1870), Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionary party in Spain, **10**, 401; serves in Mexico, **23**, 630; president of the council in Spain, **10**, 403; character and ability, **10**, 404 seq.
- Primrose, Archibald Philip, see Rosebery.
- Primus, M. Antonius, Roman general; in revolt against Vitellius (69 A.D.), **6**, 230.
- Prince of the Peace, see Godoy, Manuel de.
- Princeton, town in New Jersey, (U. S. A.); college of, founded (1738), **23**, 169; battle of (1777), **23**, 260.
- Pring, Martin (1580-1626), English navigator; voyage to Maine and Massachusetts (1603), **22**, 565.
- Prinsloo, locality in South Africa; surrender of (1900), **22**, 314.
- Printing, see Press, Printing.
- Priscillian, (L. Priscillianus) (d. 384 A.D.), founder of religious sect; heresy of, condemned, **10**, 12; continued heresy of, in Spain, **10**, 14; execution, **10**, 14.
- Priscus, Helvidius (d. 70 A.D.), son-in-law of Thrasea Pætus; exiled, **6**, 206; banishment and death, **6**, 240-241.
- Prisse Papyrus, famous papyrus roll, "the oldest book in the world," **1**, 101, 258, 264-265; **2**, 347.
- Pritchard, George (1796-1883), English missionary to Tahiti Islands; stirs up rebellion against France (1843), **13**, 76.
- Prithiwi Vir Vikrama Sah (1875), maharaja of Nepal, **24**, 511.
- Privateers, Confederate, during American Civil War, **23**, 422.
- Probus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor 276-282 A.D.; character and achievements, **6**, 428-431; **8**, 79.
- Procas, legendary king of Alba Longa, **5**, 61.
- Proclamation of Emancipation (1863), issued by Abraham Lincoln, freeing slaves in America, **23**, 435.
- Proclamations, see Edicts.
- Procles, in Greek myth; descendants, **3**, 183, 305, 413.
- Proclus, Byzantine philosopher (410-485 A.D.), **7**, 78.
- Procopian legend, name given by Freeman to story of feud between Boniface and Aëtius, **6**, 579.
- Procopius, Andrew, "the Great" (d. 1434), Hussite leader; institutes war against Germans, **14**, 210; death, **14**, 213.
- Proctor, Henry A. (1765-1859), British general; defeat of, in Canada, **23**, 333.
- Proculus of Liguria, made emperor in Germany (280 A.D.), **6**, 430.
- Proculus, Caius Plautius, Roman consul 358 B.C.; forms Latin League, **5**, 176.
- Proculus, Julius (ca. 763-716 B.C.), Roman senator; Romulus appears to, **5**, 62-63.
- Proculus, Scribonius, Roman governor of the two Germanies; accused by Nero, slays himself (ca. 67 A.D.), **6**, 216.
- Proculus, Volusius, Roman naval officer; informs Nero of conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 202.
- Prodicus (ca. 390 B.C.), Greek sophist, **3**, 459, 467, 472; **4**, 31, 33.
- Proedri, presidents of Athenian demes, **3**, 456.
- Proetus, Greek mythical character, **3**, 68.
- Prokesch-Osten, Count Anton von (1795-1876), Austrian general and diplomat; friend of duke of Reichstadt, **14**, 590.
- Prome, city in British Burma; captured by British (1856), **22**, 161.
- Prometheus, Greek mythical character; legends of, **1**, 282, 283; **3**, 499-501.
- Propertius, Sextus (ca. 49-15 B.C.), Roman poet; works of, **6**, 104.
- Propylæa, monumental gateway of the Acropolis at Athens; built between 437 and 431 B.C., **3**, 453; architectural style, **3**, 480; decorated in part by Polygnotus of Thasos, **3**, 490; Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, lives on site of, **3**, 228.
- Proserpine, see Persephone.
- Protagoras of Abdera (ca. 481-ca. 411 B.C.), Greek sophist; first teacher to receive remuneration for teaching, **3**, 471 seq.; charged with atheism, **4**, 31.
- Proteas, Athenian general; in Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.), **3**, 530.
- Proteas, Macedonian officer; at siege of Tyre (332 B.C.), **4**, 309.
- Protectorate, The, in England; government of England under Oliver and Richard Cromwell (1653-1659), see Cromwell. #
- Protesilaus, Greek mythical hero; Alexander sacrifices at tomb of, **4**, 283.
- Protestant Pope, The, name given to Clement XIV because of his suppression of the Jesuits; see Clement XIV.
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- Proudhon, Pierre Joseph (1809-1865), French socialist; elected member of Constituent Assembly, **13**, 98; theories of, as to property, **13**, 209.
- Provençal Poetry, influence of, on early Italian literature, **9**, 194 seq.
- Provence or Provincia, ancient Roman district of Gaul, now the French Provence; Roman dominion established in (118 B.C.), **5**, 383; comes under French influence (1229), **11**, 58; see also Burgundy (**3**) *Cisjurane*.
- Proverbs, Book of, authorship of, **2**, 78; on



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**Providence**, city in Rhode Island, U. S.; founded by Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 96.

**Provisional Government**, The, revolutionary government of France from February 24th to May 4th, 1848; formation, **13**, 85-87; first decrees, **13**, 89; at odds with the rabble, **13**, 88, 89; guarantees employment to masses, **13**, 90; forms "Garde Mobile," **13**, 91; establishes "National Workshops," **13**, 92; convokes national assembly, **13**, 94-96.

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**Proxenus**, in Greek history, a representative of a state in another city or state, somewhat resembling in duty and office the modern consul, **3**, 518, **4**, 151.

**Prusias I**, king of Bithynia 237-192 B.C., **2**, 387.

**Prusias II** (180-149 B.C.), king of Bithynia, **2**, 387; delivers Hannibal to Romans, **5**, 300.

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**Pruth**, river in eastern Europe; battle of the (1711), **17**, 283 seq., 285.

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**Prynne**, William (1600-1669), English Presbyterian lawyer, pamphleteer and statesman; trial and imprisonment, **19**, 571 seq.; release, **19**, 583; speaks to assembly, **20**, 70.

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**Ptolemæus**, "Alorites," regent of Macedonia 367-364 B.C.; relations with mother of Alexander II, **4**, 214; reign and assassination, **4**, 214, 215.

**Ptolemais**, see **Acre**.

**Ptolemæis**, later name of Athenian tribe, *Antigonias, q. v.*

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**Ptolemy (III) Euergetes** (d. 222 B.C.), king of Egypt 247-222 B.C.; reign, **4**, 570-571; invades Syria, **2**, 136, 302; **5**, 570, 571; aids Achæans, **4**, 461, 522, 571; aids Rhodes, **3**, 469.

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**Ptolemy (V) Epiphanes**, king of Egypt 204-181 B.C.; reign, **4**, 573; dominions overrun by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; marries Cleopatra, **4**, 558, 573; inscription on Rosetta Stone, **1**, 251-252.

**Ptolemy (VI) Philometer** (d. 146 B.C.), king of Egypt 181-146 B.C.; reign, **4**, 573-574; accession, **4**, 573; Antiochus takes Palestine from, **2**, 137; taken prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, **4**, 560, 574; joint rule with brother, **4**, 574.

**Ptolemy (VII) Euergetes or Physcon** (d. 117 B.C.), king of Egypt 170-117 B.C.; reign,

**4**, 574-575; made king, **4**, 560, 574; joint rule with Ptolemy VI, **4**, 574; reigns alone, **4**, 574-575.

**Ptolemy (VIII) Soter or Philometer**, or **Lathyrus** (d. 81 B.C.), king of Egypt 17-107 B.C., reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra, **4**, 575; reigns in Cyprus (107-89 B.C.), **4**, 575; restored to Egypt, **4**, 575.

**Ptolemy IX (Alexander I)**, king of Egypt 107-89 B.C.; reign, **4**, 575.

**Ptolemy X (Alexander II)** (d. 80 B.C.), king of Egypt (authorities disagree as to the length of his reign); made king by Sulla (81 B.C.), **4**, 576; **5**, 441; bequeaths Egypt to Rome, **5**, 479.

**Ptolemy (XI) Auletes** (Neus Dionysius) (d. 51 B.C.), king of Egypt 80-51 B.C.; reign, **4**, 576; bribes Romans to effect his restoration, **4**, 576; **5**, 546.

**Ptolemy (XII) the Elder** (Dionysius II) (d. 48 or 47 B.C.), king of Egypt 51-48 B.C.; reigns jointly with Cleopatra, **4**, 576; orders death of Pompey, **4**, 576; **5**, 542; expels Cleopatra, **4**, 576; war with Cæsar, **4**, 577; **5**, 546-550.

**Ptolemy (XIII) the Younger** (d. 44 or 43 B.C.), king of Egypt 48 or 47-44 or 43 B.C., **4**, 563, 577.

**Ptolemy (d. 58 B.C.)**, king of Cyprus; death, **5**, 505.

**Ptolemy** (d. 40 A.D.), king of Mauretania ca. 18-40 A.D.; grandson of Antony and Cleopatra; ally of Rome, **6**, 137; summoned to Rome and killed by Caligula, **6**, 162.

**Ptolemy** (d. 332 B.C.), son of Seleucus, Macedonian general; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

**Ptolemy** (d. 309 B.C.), nephew of Antigonus; commands army in Greece against Cassander, **4**, 444, 492; revolts against Antigonus, **4**, 445.

**Ptolemy** (third century B.C.), son of Lysimachus, king of Thrace; pretender to Macedonian throne, **4**, 458.

**Plotemy** (d. 272 B.C.), son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; slain at Sparta, **4**, 513.

**Ptolemy** (second century B.C.), governor of Cœe-Syria and Phœnicia; aids governor of Judæa in Maccabæan War, **2**, 148.

**Ptolemy**, son of Antony and Cleopatra; made king of Armenia (34 B.C.), **5**, 629.

**Ptolemy, Claudius** (first half of second century A.D.), Alexandrian astronomer and geographer; maps made by, **2**, 303; astronomical and geographical compilation of, **4**, 611.

**Ptolemy Apion**, see **Apion**.

**Ptolemy Ceraunus**, king of Macedonia 280 B.C., son of Ptolemy I of Egypt; reign, **4**, 457; murders Seleucus, **4**, 456, 506, 555, 567; relations to Pyrrhus, **4**, 508; **5**, 203, 207; defeated and killed by Gauls, **4**, 458, 506, 568.

**Ptolemy Macron** (second century B.C.), Egyptian officer; favourite of Antiochus, **2**, 142.

**Publicola**, Publius Valerius, Roman consul 509-506 B.C.; avenges Lucretia, **5**, 86;

- consul with Junius Brutus, **5**, 88-90; revives secular games, **6**, 100.
- Public Safety, Committee of**, a dictatorship of nine persons, appointed in Paris (1793); organised, **12**, 299, 333, 339; decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; reorganised, **12**, 389; in insurrection of the 1st Prairial, **12**, 394; suspended, **12**, 397.
- Public Weal, War of the**, a civil war between Louis XI of France and the Nobles (1465), **11**, 250-252.
- Publicani**, a name given to the Cathari, *q. v.*
- Publilia**, second wife of Cicero, **5**, 621.
- Publiian Laws**, in Roman history, (1) proposed by Publius Volero, increasing plebeian power, **5**, 131; (2) proposed by Publius Philo, regarding election of censors, plebiscites, and approval of proposed laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius Philo**, Roman consul and dictator (339? B.C.); proposes Publiian Laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius Volero**, Roman tribune (473 B.C.); increases plebeian power, **5**, 131.
- Pucelle, La**, see Joan of Arc.
- Pu Chun**, appointed heir-presumptive to Chinese throne (1900), **24**, 566.
- Pückler, Count Frederick** (d. 1867), Prussian minister, **15**, 474.
- Pudi-ilu**, king of Assyria ca. 1350 B.C., **1**, 374.
- Puebla**, town in Mexico; besieged by French (1863), **13**, 138.
- Pueyredon, Juan Martin** (ca. 1780-1845), Spanish-American soldier and politician; at Montevideo, **23**, 579.
- Pufendorf, Samuel von** (1632-1694), German jurist; advocates separation from Austria, **15**, 129.
- Pugatshev, Jemeljan** (1720-1775), Russian soldier; pretends to the crown, **17**, 386; executed, **17**, 387.
- Puisaye, Count Joseph** (1754-1827), French soldier; leader of royalists in Brittany, **12**, 404, 405, 406.
- Puiset or Pudsey, Hugh de** (1125-1195), English ecclesiastic; quarrel with William of Longchamp (1189), **18**, 314.
- Pul**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pulaski, Count Casimir** (1747-1779), Polish soldier in American service; defends Charleston, S. C., **23**, 271; killed in assault on Savannah, **23**, 271.
- Pulcheria** (399-453 A.D.), Byzantine empress 414-453 A.D.; regency with Theodosius, **7**, 42-60; proclaimed empress, **7**, 60.
- Pulista**, see Pusta.
- Pullus, Lucius Junius**, Roman consul 249 B.C.; loses fleet, **5**, 231.
- Pultava**, see Pultowa.
- Pulteney, William** (1684-1764), earl of Bath, English statesman; Whig leader, **20**, 493, 541; speech against Excise Bill, **20**, 542.
- Pultowa**, town in Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 280.
- Pultusk**, town in Poland; battles of (1703), **16**, 377; (1806), **12**, 555; **17**, 451.
- Pu-lan-tien**, town in Manchuria; occupied by the Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
- Pulu**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pungun-ila**, king of Babylon, **1**, 363.
- Punic Wars or Carthaginian Wars**, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage: (1) 264-241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylae and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Aegadian Islands, **5**, 215-233. (2) 218-201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannae, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238-295. (3) 149-146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305-314.
- Punitz**, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.
- Punjab or Panjab**, district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172.
- Punt**, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108-110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.
- Punta Arenas**, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.
- Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius** (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.
- Puqudu, Aramæan tribe**, **1**, 400.
- Puranas**, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, **2**, 35, 496, 505.
- Puritans**, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, **19**, 186; increase in England, **19**, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, **19**, 344, 451; **22**, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), **19**, 475; character and customs, **19**, 493; **20**, 228; under Charles I, **19**, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, **20**, 226; at time of the Restoration, **20**, 227-230; in Holland, **13**, 569, 569 note; **22**, 621-622; **23**, 2; pilgrims to America, **22**, 622 seq.; effect on New England, **22**, 648-651; in Maryland, **22**, 607.
- Pursta or Pulista**, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, **2**, 273.
- Puru**, an Indian people, **2**, 490.
- Purukhumi**, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), **2**, 395.
- Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch** (1799-1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, **17**, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, **17**, 539.
- Putnam**, Israel (1718-1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

- Putten, Nicholas van (of Dordrecht)**, drives Flemish out of South Holland (1304), **13**, 333.
- Puttkamer, Von**, German commissioner in Togoland; explores Agotini country (1888), **15**, 558.
- Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (1828-1900)**, Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), **15**, 539.
- Puzur-Asshur**, Assyrian king; alliance with Burna-buriash (ca. 1420 B.C.), **1**, 374.
- Pydna**, in ancient geography a town of Macedonia; battle of (168 B.C.), **4**, 500; **5**, 168.
- Pygmalion**, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 284; murders Sychæus or Sicharbas, **2**, 259, 308-309, 360.
- Pylades**, Roman pantomime dancer during reign of Augustus, **6**, 371.
- Pythagoræ**, delegates to Amphictyonic Council; set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), **3**, 323.
- Pylas**, king of Sidon and Tyre, see **Eluluss**.
- Pylians**, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, **3**, 101.
- Pym, John (1584-1643)**, English statesman; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; complains to Charles I of Montagu's books, **19**, 539; in third parliament of Charles I, **19**, 549, 551; sides with Scotch, **19**, 577 note; presents grievances in Short Parliament, **19**, 578; in Long Parliament, arraigns Strafford before commons and lords, **19**, 583-584, 586-587; reveals Army Plot, **19**, 589; favours abolition of Episcopal system, **19**, 601; Charles I attempts to arrest, **19**, 614; accepts petition against prelates, **19**, 620; encourages lower house to action against Charles I, **19**, 622; death and estimates by Gardiner and Clarendon, **20**, 19-20.
- Pyramids, of Egypt**; dynastic records on, **1**, 59, 93; description of, **1**, 93, 95-97; builders of, **1**, 65, 98-104.
- Pyramids**, battle of the (1798), **12**, 464-465; **24**, 448.
- Pyrenees**, Peace of the, or Treaty of Bidassoa (1659), **9**, 500, 507; **10**, 269, 516; **11**, 521; **13**, 624, 631, 634.
- Pyrrho (ca. 360-ca. 270 B.C.)**, Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.
- Pyrrhus (ca. 318-272 B.C.)**, king of Epirus; main treatment, **4**, 502-515; sent as hostage to Egypt, **4**, 450-451, 567; conquers Macedonia, **4**, 453, 499, 504; expedition to Italy, **4**, 508-512, 583-584; **5**, 201-209, 215, 329; in Sicily, **2**, 316, 319; **4**, 510; **5**, 207; expedition against Sparta, **4**, 460, 512; death, **4**, 513; character and achievements, **4**, 515, 606; **5**, 201.
- Pythagoras (ca. 582-500 B.C.)**, Greek philosopher; ancestry, **3**, 119; school of, **2**, 161; **3**, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, **3**, 460; philosophical principle of, **4**, 18-19, 139; character and influence, **4**, 597-598, 608.
- Pytheas (fourth century B.C.)**, Athenian orator; opposes Demosthenes, **4**, 416, 466.
- Pytheas (fourth century B.C.)**, Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **18**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **18**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **18**, 8.
- Pythia**, priestess of the Delphic oracle; Croesus consults, **2**, 454, 456, 460, 462; aids Cleomenes, **3**, 267; credited with "philipising," **4**, 239; announces misfortunes for Hellas, **4**, 242; saves riches of temple from Gauls, **4**, 507; see also **Delphic Oracle**.
- Pythian Games**, national festival in Greece, celebrated every four years; institution of, **3**, 170; Jason prepares to attend, **4**, 164, 166-167; Philip of Macedon presides at, **4**, 232, 233, 236.
- Pythius (fifth century B.C.)**, a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, **3**, 294-297; Xerxes causes son of, to be slain, **3**, 297.
- Pythocles (fifth century B.C.)**, a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.
- Python of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.)**, dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 242; author of *Agen*, **4**, 384.
- Pythoress**, see **Pythia**.



- Qarqar**, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.
- Qobt**, see **Coptos**.
- Quadi**, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296-298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.
- Quadratus**, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Caesar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.
- Quadratus**, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51-60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.
- Quadratus**, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.
- Quadrigarius**, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 641.
- Quadruple Alliance**, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.
- Quadruple Treaty**, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.
- Quadruple Treaty**, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453-454.
- Quakers**, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117-119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.
- Quantz**, Johann Joachim (1697-1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.
- Quartering Act**, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.
- Quatre-Bras**, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.
- Que**, see **Cilicia**.
- Quebec**, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, **23**, 223.
- Quebec**, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186-188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193-194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**, 589; **23**, 219-222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.
- Quebec Act**, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.
- Queen Anne's War**, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1714); main treatment, **23**, 190-194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.
- Queensland**, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250.
- Queenston**, or **Queenstown**, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.
- Quercia**, Jacopo della (ca. 1378-1412), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.
- Quérouaille**, Louise Renée de (1649-1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.
- Quesada**, see **Ximines**.
- Quetiavaca** (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.
- Quia Emptores**, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.
- Quiberon**, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405-406.
- Quiberon Bay**, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.
- Quiéret**, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104-106.
- Quierzy**, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.
- Quinctianus**, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.
- Quincy**, Josiah (1744-1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.
- Quincy**, Josiah (1772-1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.
- Quinet**, Edgar (1803-1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 163.
- Quingentiani**, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.
- Quintanilla**, Alonso de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.
- Quintana**, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

## Quintilian

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## Qurkhi

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40-118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, **6**, 407; belonged to golden age, **6**, 266.

Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudius; declared emperor, **6**, 421.

Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.

Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.

Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.

Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.),

governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.

Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.

Quitman, John Anthony (1799-1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.

Quito, Kingdom of, see Ecuador.

Quitu, legendary king of Ecuador; rule of, **23**, 538.

Qurkhi, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000-831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.

## R

- Ra**, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219-221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119.
- Raab**, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.
- Rabelais**, François (ca. 1495-1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423-425.
- Rabiah**, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.
- Rabirius**, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.
- Rabna**, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
- Rabshakeh**, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 304; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.
- Rachel**, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.
- Racine**, Jean Baptiste (1639-1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644-645.
- Raclawice**, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.
- Racovitza**, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741-1744; rule of, **24**, 145.
- Rada**, Juan de (ca. 1490-1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556-557.
- Radagaisus** or **Radagais** (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.
- Radbod**, see **Ratbod**.
- Radcliffe**, James (1689-1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.
- Radcliffe**, Thomas, see **Sussex**, Earl of.
- Radcot**, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.
- Radetzki**, Feodor (1820-1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.
- Radetzky**, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766-1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custoza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641-644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658-659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.
- Radhi**, caliph of Baghdad 934-940; reign of, **8**, 219-220.
- Radisson**, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
- Radu Negru**, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130.
- Radom Confederation**, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.
- Radomir**, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 246.
- Radoslav**, see **Stephen III**.
- Radowitz**, Joseph Maria von (1797-1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.
- Radul** (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133.
- Radul** (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.
- Radul** (d. 1533), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136.
- Radzin**, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.
- Rædwald** (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.
- Rafael**, see **Raphael**.
- Raffles**, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781-1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.
- Raghib Pacha** (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412-413.
- Raginbert** (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.
- Raginfrid**, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714-720 A.D.), **7**, 488-490.
- Raglan**, Herbert of, see **Somerset**, Edward.
- Raglan**, Lord, see **Somerset**, Fitzroy James Henry.
- Ragman Roll**, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.
- Ragnachar** (**Ragnachas**) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 476.
- Ragnar Lodbrok** (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39-40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.
- Ragusa**, Duke of, see **Marmont**.
- Rahl**, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
- Railways**, see **Transportation**.
- Raimund**, see **Raymond**.
- Rainald**, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
- Raisuli**, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, **24**, 475.
- Rajmahal Kols**, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.
- Rajputana**, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

- ians, **2**, 504; part of Buddhist empire (ca. 1 A.D.), **2**, 506.
- Rajputs** or **Rajpoots**, see **Kshattriyas**.
- Rákóczy**, Francis (1676-1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), **14**, 398; second revolt (1703), **14**, 409.
- Rákóczy**, George (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631-1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), **14**, 381.
- Rakora**, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), **24**, 133.
- Raleigh** or **Ralegh**, Sir Walter (1552-1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; in Huguenot war, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; at siege of Dunanore, **21**, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, **19**, 457; **22**, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, **19**, 388-389; rivalry with Charles Blount, **19**, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, **19**, 411, 457-459; **22**, 557-562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, **19**, 412; **21**, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, **19**, 412; fights against armada, **19**, 412; befriends Spenser, **19**, 412, 413; marriage, **19**, 413; first imprisonment, **19**, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, **19**, 413; **22**, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414, 415; captures Fayal, **19**, 416; lyric poems of, **19**, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, **19**, 472; indictment and trial, **19**, 472-473; sentenced to death, **19**, 473; reprieved, **19**, 474; long imprisonment, **19**, 501; **22**, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, **19**, 501-502; return and execution, **19**, 502-504; indignation of people at execution of, **19**, 504; estimate of, **22**, 563-564; history of, **1**, 11.
- Rama**, mythological king of India, **2**, 494, 519, 528, 530.
- Ramalho**, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
- Ramalscan**, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating *Sakuntala*, **2**, 502.
- Ramateya**, Median king, **2**, 584.
- Ramayana**, a Hindu epic, **2**, 483, 496, 537; on Aryan migration, **2**, 492; on high position of merchants, **2**, 519; on gold circulation, **2**, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, **2**, 521-522; on trade routes, **2**, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, **2**, 526.
- Ramel**, Jean-Pierre (1770-1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, **12**, 447; resigns, **12**, 472.
- Rameses**, see **Ramses**.
- Ramesides**, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365-1225 B.C.; lose Syria, **2**, 273.
- Ramillies**, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), **11**, 620; **12**, 352; **14**, 412; **20**, 475.
- Ramiro I**, king of Oviedo 842-850 A.D.; succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, **10**, 42.
- Ramiro I**, king of Aragon 1035-1063; reign, **10**, 51.
- Ramiro II** (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930-950 A.D.; succession and reign, **10**, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, **8**, 206-207.
- Ramiro III** (967-982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, **10**, 45-46.
- Ramman**, Babylonian deity, **1**, 528; identified with Phœnician Rimmon, **1**, 313.
- Ramman** or **Bin** or **Adad**, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
- Ramman-nirari I**, see **Adad-nirari I**.
- Ramman-nirari II**, see **Adad-nirari III**.
- Ramnes**, one of the three tribes of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 103, 109, 110.
- Ramolino**, Marie-Lætitia (1750-1836), mother of Napoleon I, **12**, 422.
- Ramorino** or **Remorius**, Giovanni Pietro (1790-1849), Italian general; tried and shot, **14**, 660.
- Rampon**, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759-1842), French general; at battle of Montenotte, **12**, 426.
- Ramsay**, Sir Alexander (d. 1342), Scottish soldier; succours castle of Dunbar, **21**, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, **21**, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, **21**, 137.
- Ramsay**, George, see **Dalhousie**.
- Ramsay**, James Andrew Brown, see **Dalhousie**.
- Ramsay**, William Mitchell (1851-), Scotch classical scholar; discovers necropolis in Asia Minor, **2**, 434.
- Ramses I**, or **Rameses**, king of Egypt ca. 1365-ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, **1**, 142; relations with Hittites, **2**, 394.
- Ramses II** (Miamun I), Greek Sesostris, king of Egypt ca. 1345-ca. 1285 B.C., son of Seti I; reign, **1**, 144-154; legends of Sesostris the Great, **1**, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, **1**, 141; during lifetime of Seti I, **1**, 143-144; war with Hittites, **1**, 144-146, 150; **2**, 273, 392; treaty with Hittites, **1**, 146, 151; Pentaur's poem describing battle of Kadesh, **1**, 148-150, 257; buildings and monuments, **1**, 147, 152, 199, 246, 290; statue, **1**, 85, 152; literature and religion of period, **1**, 153; condition of infantry in reign of, **1**, 170-171; connects Nile with Red Sea, **1**, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, **1**, 201; substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, **1**, 287, 617; death and review of reign, **1**, 153-154; mummy, **1**, 156, 157, 158.
- Ramses III**, king of Egypt ca. 1225 B.C.; reign, **1**, 167-170, 198; wars, **1**, 167-169; Harris papyrus gives religious donations of, **1**, 170-225; Turin papyrus written in reign of, **1**, 290; sculptures, **1**, 466; re-establishes dominion in Palestine, **2**, 273.
- Ramses IV**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
- Ramses V**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
- Ramses VI**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
- Ramses VII**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.



Ramses VIII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.  
 Ramses IX, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 159, 210.  
 Ramses XIII, king of Egypt; last king of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 74.  
 Ramusi, tribe of India, **2**, 488.  
 Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753-1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, **23**, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, **23**, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, **23**, 300.  
 Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620-1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, **23**, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, **23**, 149-150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, **23**, 151.  
 Randolph, Peyton (1723-1775), American statesman and patriot; president of Continental Congress, **23**, 247.  
 Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525-1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, **19**, 299.  
 Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; submits to king of England, **21**, 90; takes Bruce's banner, **21**, 92; captured by Scots, **21**, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," **21**, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106-107; invades England, **21**, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, **21**, 113; his regency, **21**, 129-130; death, **21**, 130.  
 Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130.  
 Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.  
 Randon, Count Jacques César Alexandre (1795-1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.  
 Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856-), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261.  
 Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.  
 Ranji Singh (1780-1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, **22**, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, **22**, 151; death, **22**, 152.  
 Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.  
 Rantzau, John, Count (1492-1565), Danish general; commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, **16**, 346.  
 Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526-1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, **16**, 354.  
 Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish

nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), **16**, 414.  
 Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717-1792), Danish general; in conspiracy against Struensee, **16**, 418.  
 Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, **9**, 497.  
 Ranuccio II (1640-1694), duke of Parma; rule, **9**, 198.  
 Raoul (d. 1822), French revolutionist; execution, **13**, 27-28.  
 Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, **5**, 63-66.  
 Raphael, or Rafael, or Raffaello, Santi or Sanzio (1483-1520), Italian painter, **9**, 403-405.  
 Raphia or Rapikhu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), **1**, 398; (217 B.C.), **2**, 136.  
 Rapp, Count Jean (1772-1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, **12**, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 547.  
 Rappahannock, river in Virginia; Lee concentrates army at Fredericksburg on, **23**, 436.  
 Raresh or Rares, Peter, ruler of Moldavia 1527-1547; reign, **24**, 137.  
 Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), **23**, 10.  
 Rasgrad, town in Bulgaria; siege of (1810), **17**, 466.  
 Rashevka, town in southern Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.  
 Rashid, caliph of Baghdad 1135-1136; administration, **8**, 227.  
 Rasières, de, see Razier, de.  
 Raskolinks, religious sect in Russia; treatment of, by Peter the Great, **17**, 301.  
 Rasles, Sebastian (d. 1724), French Catholic missionary in New England; with the Canabas in Maine, **23**, 81; death, **23**, 196.  
 Raspe, Henry (d. 1247), landgraf of Thuringia; elected rival emperor for throne of Germany, **14**, 117.  
 Rassam, Hormuzd (1826-), Turkish Assyriologist; British agent for exploration in Assyria, **1**, 604.  
 Rastatt or Rastadt, Congress of: (1.) (1713-1714), held for putting end to war between Austria and France, **14**, 417; (2.) (1797-1799), held for purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the Empire, **14**, 524; **15**, 283.  
 Rastatt, Peace of (1714), treaty between France and Austria, **11**, 627; **14**, 417.  
 Rastko, son of Stephen Nemanya, see Sava, Saint.  
 Rathod (Radbod), king of Frisians 697-719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, **7**, 486; recovers independence, **7**, 488; at war with Germans, **7**, 489; conquered by Pepin, **13**, 276; refuses baptism, **13**, 276; death, **7**, 491.  
 Ratchis, king of Lombardy 744-749 A.D.; becomes reigning duke of Friuli, **7**, 450; succeeds to throne of Lombardy, **7**, 509;

- reign, **7**, 509–510; becomes monk, **7**, 510; attempt to regain throne, **7**, 515, 516.
- Ratcliffe**, Egremont, brother of earl of Sussex; efforts in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 339.
- Ratcliffe** or **Radcliffe**, John, 1st Baron Fitzwalter (1452–1496), English nobleman; in the Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29; death of, **19**, 29.
- Ratcliffe**, Robert (d. 1494), English statesman; executed for complicity in Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29.
- Rathmines**, place in Ireland, near Dublin; battle of (1649), **20**, 97.
- Ratisbon** (Regensburg), city in Bavaria; Congress of (1623), **15**, 114; battle of (1809), **14**, 553; siege of (1634), **14**, 366.
- Ratishon**, Diets of (1156), **14**, 98; (1532), **14**, 279; (1541), **14**, 275; (1613), **14**, 327; (1630), **14**, 344; (1636), **14**, 370, 371; (1689), **14**, 401.
- Ratishon**, Peace of (1630), **11**, 461; Peace of (1684), **11**, 597.
- Ratishon Interim** (1548), code of religious doctrines drawn up by Charles V; promulgated, **14**, 305; opposed by Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 306, 307; **11**, 340.
- Ratislaw**, duke of the Moravians 846–870 A.D., **7**, 576, 577, 580.
- Rattazzi**, Urbano (1808–1873), Italian statesman; premier, **9**, 612, 617; temporising policy, **9**, 617; relations with Garibaldi, **9**, 617; death, **9**, 625.
- Rauscher**, Cardinal Joseph Othmar von (1797–1875), Austrian prince-bishop; increases power of Roman Catholic Church, **15**, 467.
- Raud** “the Strong,” Scandinavian chief; King Olaf’s attempt to christianize (ca. 1000 A.D.), **16**, 60, 61.
- Raudian Fields**, battle of, see **Vercelli**.
- Ravallac**, François (ca. 1578–1610); assassinate Henry IV of France, **11**, 416.
- Ravenna**, capital city of the province of Ravenna, Italy; during Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24; Venice acquires (1441), **9**, 293; battle of (1512), **9**, 435, 436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243.
- Rawandi** (eighth century), Muhammedan sect; massacred by Al-Mansur, **8**, 220.
- Rawdon-Hastings**, Francis, or Francis Rawdon Hastings, see **Hastings**.
- Rawlinson**, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895), English Assyriologist and diplomat; envoy to Persia, **24**, 495; deciphers cuneiform inscriptions, **1**, 609.
- Ray** or **Wray**, John (1628–1705), English naturalist, called the “Father of English natural history”; makes new classification of birds and fishes, **20**, 352.
- Raymond I**, count of Toulouse 852–865, **11**, 6.
- Raymond**, Abbot, Spanish ecclesiastic; founds Knights of Calatrava (1158), **10**, 61.
- Raymond Roger**, viscount of Béziers, cousin of Raymond VI of Toulouse; defends Carcassonne against Simon de Montfort (1213), **11**, 53; perfidy of papal legate toward, **11**, 53.
- Raymond** or **Raimond IV** (ca. 1045–1105), count of Toulouse and St. Gilles, duke of Narbonne and marquis of Provence; raises army of crusaders, **8**, 341; in siege of Nicæa, **8**, 345; in battle of Dorylæum, **8**, 345, 346; suspected by comrades, **8**, 348; receives “holy lance,” **8**, 349; expedition into Syria, **8**, 351; in siege of Jerusalem, **8**, 351, 352; candidate for kingship of Jerusalem, **8**, 353; character, **8**, 341, 348, 353.
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- Raymond I**, count of Tripolis, a crusader; murdered, **8**, 364, 365.
- Raymond II**, count of Tripolis, a crusader; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371, 373; sends embassy to Europe, **8**, 380; concludes truces with Saladin, **8**, 371, 373; Saracens permit escape of (1187), **8**, 374.
- Raymond**, bishop of Orvieto, papal vicar in Rome, **9**, 214.
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- Razier** (Rasières), de, Dutch American colonist; as secretary of New Amsterdam bears friendly messages to Plymouth (1627), **22**, 634; **23**, 6.
- Razumovski**, Andrei (1752–1836), Russian ambassador; ordered to leave Stockholm (1788), **17**, 401.
- Re**, king of Upper Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Reading**, town in England; siege of (1643), **20**, 11.
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- Réaumur**, René Antoine Ferchault de (1683–1757), French physicist, **12**, 122.
- Rebecqui**, François Trophime (1760–1794), French revolutionist; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 284.
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- Rebellion of 1868**, The, an uprising led by Serrano and Prim, which drove the Bourbons out of Spain, and attempted to establish a republic, **10**, 402 seq.

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- Ripon**, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of (1827-), English statesman; viceroy of India (1880), **22**, 212, 222.
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- Rivadavia**, Bernardino (1780-1845), president of Argentine Republic, **23**, 616.
- Rivaud de la Raffinière**, Olivier Macoux (1766-1839), French general; at Marengo, **12**, 502.
- Rivera**, José Fructuoso (1790-1854), Uruguayan soldier and politician; wins battle of Rincon de Haedo, **23**, 595; president of Uruguay, **23**, 617.
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- Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan, known as O'Donovan Rossa (1831-), Fenian leader; arrested, 21, 448; elected member for Tipperary (1867), 21, 449.
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Rubrius, Roman knight; charged with perjury (15 A.D.), **6**, 143.

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- Rudolf II** (1552–1612), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1576–1612; becomes emperor, **14**, 320; banishes English merchants from Germany, **13**, 549; the Reformation under, **14**, 320–327; contests with Protestants of Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 326, 327, 331; forced to renounce Bohemian crown, **14**, 327; patron of Tycho Brahe and Kepler, **14**, 331; death, **14**, 327; character, **14**, 320.
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- Rudolf**, king of France 923–936, and Burgundy 912–936; expedition into Italy, **16**, 537; extends Burgundian dominions, **7**, 593; **13**, 350; **16**, 537; becomes king of France, **11**, 16; drives Héribert into Germany, **11**, 16, 17; wars with Normans, **9**, 66, 67; **11**, 16; death, **11**, 17.
- Rudolf** (d. 1080), duke of Swabia; revolts against emperor, **8**, 600; **16**, 538; elected German king in opposition to Henry IV, **7**, 653; **8**, 600; **16**, 539; acknowledged by Gregory VII, **8**, 601; slain at Merseburg, **7**, 653; **8**, 601; **16**, 539.
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- Rudolf II** (d. 1249), count of Habsburg, conflicts with Swiss, **16**, 548, 549.
- Rudolf III**, count of Habsburg, see **Rudolf I**, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Rudolf** (d. 1889), Austrian archduke, son of Emperor Francis Joseph I; mysterious death of, **15**, 533.
- Rudolf**, bishop of Würzburg; in Babenberg feud (ca. 900 A.D.), **7**, 593.
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- Ruffo**, Fabrizio (1744–1827), Italian cardinal and politician; captures Naples, **9**, 561–563.
- Rufinus** (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.
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- Rufus, Marcus Cælius**, Roman tribune (52 B.C.); supports Milo, **5**, 513.
- Rufus, Fenius** (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Pretorian guard, **6**, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, **6**, 202–204.
- Rufus, Marcus Minucius** (d. 216 B.C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 252–254.
- Rufus, Virginius** (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul; offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220–221.
- Rufus**, see **Rutilius** and **William Rufus**.
- Ruge, Arnold** (1803–1880), German author; in revolt of Leipsic, **15**, 440.
- Ruggles, Timothy** (1711–1795), American lawyer; president of Stamp Tax Congress, **23**, 233.
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- Ruhrort**, Prussian town; battle of (1605), **13**, 540.
- Rukipti**, king of Askalon, **1**, 404.
- Rullianus, Q. Fabius**, see **Fabius Maximus**.
- Rullion Green**, locality in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pentland Hills), **21**, 300.
- Rumania** or **Roumania**, kingdom of south-eastern Europe, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; main treatment, **24**, 125–155; original inhabitants, **24**, 125–127; Roman period, **24**, 127–128; barbarian invasions, **24**, 128–130; formation of principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, **24**, 130–131; under Vlad the Impaler and Stephen the Great, **24**, 132–136; tributary to Turks, **24**, 136–138; under John the Terrible and Michael the Brave, **24**, 138–142; successful revolt against Turks, **24**, 141; Turkish dependency, **24**, 142–145; unsuccessful effort of Peter the Great to free, **24**, 144; under Fanariot rule, **24**, 144–147; Russian and Austrian encroachments, **24**, 146–147; status defined in treaty of 1802, **24**, 147; union of the two principalities (1859), **24**, 150; allied with Russia against Turkey, **24**, 152; declared a kingdom (1881), **24**, 152; social conditions, **24**, 154–155; history in outline, **24**, 240–243.
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- Runnymede**, meadow on the Thames near London; King John grants Magna Charta at, **18**, 347.
- Ruotsinsalmi**, battle of (naval), see **Suenske Sound**, battle of.
- Rupert** or **Ruprecht** (1352–1410), king of Germany 1401–1410; reign, **14**, 194; failure of Italian campaign, **9**, 255; **14**, 194.
- Rupert** (1619–1683), prince of the Palatinate; early career, **20**, 5; as Royalist general in English Civil War, **20**, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 22, 24, 35, 36; quarrels with



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- Rupert (d. 1135), German scholar, and abbot of Deutz; elaborates scientific mysticism, **14**, 92.
- Rupilius, P., Roman consul 132 B.C.; suppresses slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 324-325; secures legislation for Sicily, **5**, 326.
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- Rurik (d. 879 A.D.), a Scandinavian adventurer; founds monarchy in Russia, **17**, 95-96; death, **17**, 96.
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- Rusas or Ursa (eighth century B.C.), king of Urartu; in league against Sargon, **1**, 398-400.
- Rush, Richard (1780-1859), American statesman and diplomatist; in negotiations leading up to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, **21**, 525.
- Russell, Charles, Lord Russell of Killowen (1832-1900), British jurist and politician; conducts cross-examination at Pigott trial, **21**, 649.
- Russell, Edward, earl of Oxford (1653-1727), English admiral; signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; reads queen's despatch to officers, **20**, 435; wins battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436; attempted impeachment of, **20**, 460.
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- Russell, John, first earl Russell, known as Lord John Russell (1792-1878), English statesman; advocates parliamentary reform, **21**, 521, 550-554, 560; secures repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; enters Grey's ministry, **21**, 549; advocates tithes for Ireland, **21**, 573; proposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575; introduces Bill for General Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, **21**, 579; eulogises William IV, **21**, 581; ministry, **21**, 606-612; opposes Romeward movement, **21**, 611; resignation (1852), **21**, 612; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; plenipotentiary to conference at Vienna, **21**, 617; foreign secretary in Palmerston's second ministry, **21**, 623; Italian policy (1859-1860), **21**, 627, 628; acknowledges Southern states as belligerents, **21**, 630; second ministry, **21**, 632; character, **21**, 596.
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- Russell, William, Lord Russell (1639-1683), English statesman; leader of the "Country Party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281; member of council under Temple's scheme of government (1679), **20**, 293; execution, **20**, 304.

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- Peter II 1727-1730, 328-330.
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- Ivan VI 1740-1741, 341-350.
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- Catherine (II) the Great 1762-1796, 372-425.
- Paul I 1796-1801, 426-442.
- Alexander I 1801-1825, 443-532.
- Nicholas I 1825-1855, 533-577.
- Alexander II 1855-1881, 578-609.
- Alexander III 1881-1894, 610-617.
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- Russo-Japanese Treaty (1907), **24**, 680.
- Russo-Japanese War, a war begun (1904) by Japan to enforce the promised evacuation

of Manchuria by the Russians; Japanese ultimatum (January 8th, 1904), **17**, 622; Admiral Togo attacks Russian fleet (February, 1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 657; battle of the Yalu (May 1st, 1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658; siege of Port Arthur, **17**, 625; **24**, 659; Mukden and Sea of Japan, **17**, 626; **24**, 661; Peace of Portsmouth, **17**, 626; **24**, 663; text of treaty, **17**, 650-654.

**Russo-Turkish Wars:**

1. (1696), Azov taken by Peter, **17**, 256; Peace of Karlowitz (1699), **24**, 402.
  2. (1710-1711), Russian reverses—battle of the Pruth—Azov restored to Turkey, **17**, 282; **24**, 144, 406.
  3. (1736-1739), Russians invade Crimea, in alliance with Austria; Treaty of Belgrade, **17**, 335-337; **24**, 409-410.
  4. (1768-1774), Catherine the Great attempts to drive the Turks out of Europe—strong frontier established—Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardje, **17**, 380-383; **24**, 146, 414-419.
  5. (1787-1792), Russia in alliance with Austria—successes of Suvarov, and Laiden—withdrawal of Austria—Ismail captured by Suvarov—Peace of Jassy, **17**, 399, 405-410; **24**, 422-424.
  6. (1806-1812), war instigated by Napoleon—truce (1807)—negotiations between Alexander and Napoleon—war renewed (1810)—Peace of Bucharest, **17**, 459-463, 466-468; **24**, 424.
  7. (1827-1829), Greek independence established by battle of Navarino—Russian successes under Diebitsch—intervention of the powers—Peace of Adrianople, **17**, 544-545; **24**, 148.
  8. (1853-1856), the Crimean War, France, England, Turkey, in alliance against Russia—battles of the Alma and Balaclava—fall of Sebastopol—Treaty of Paris, **17**, 562-585; **21**, 615-617; **24**, 150.
  9. (1877-1878), Russian losses at Plevna—capture of Kars and Adrianople—Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin, **17**, 602-606; **24**, 433; effect on Bulgaria, **24**, 178; on Servia, **24**, 203; on Montenegro, **24**, 211.
- Rustchuk, city in Bulgaria; battle of (1773), **24**, 418; besieged by Russians (1810), **17**, 466.
- Rustem (seventh century), Persian general, **4**, 403; **8**, 96 seq., 153.
- Rustem, grand vizir under Suleiman I (1550); put in power by Roxelana, **24**, 357, 366.
- Ruthennu, Egyptian name for a people of Syria, **2**, 272, 632.
- Rutherglen, Scottish fortress; captured by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

Ruthven, Raid of (1582), conspiracy formed at Castle Ruthven in Scotland, **21**, 276-277.

Ruthyn, Reginald Grey de, 3rd Baron Grey de (1362?-1440), English nobleman; quarrels with Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517-518.

Ruthyn, Edmund Grey de, 4th Baron Grey de Ruthen, 1st Earl of Kent (1420?-1489); deserts Lancastrian army, **18**, 575.

Rutilius, C. Marcius, Roman plebeian; consul and dictator 356 B.C., **5**, 174-175, 177; **4**, 395; in Samnite War, **5**, 182.

Rutilius Lupus, P., Roman consul 90 B.C.; defeated, **5**, 413-414.

Rutilius Numatianus, Claudius (fifth century A.D.), Roman poet, **2**, 202.

Rutilius Rufus, P., Roman consul 105 B.C., in Africa, **5**, 388; in exile, **5**, 644.

Rutilius, P., Roman tribune 137 B.C.: and Mancinus, **5**, 319.

Rutli, meadow in Switzerland; oath taken on (1298), **16**, 555-556.

Rutowsky, Count, Saxon soldier; defeated by Frederick the Great at Pirna (1756), **15**, 190, 191, 192.

Rutulians, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 60.

Ruvigny, Henri Massue, Marquis of (1610-1689), French diplomatist; negotiates between Louis XIV and Charles II, **11**, 572; **20**, 282.

Ruvigny, Henry (1647-1720), earl of Galway; in English service at Blenheim, **11**, 619.

Ruzé, Henri Coiffier de; see Cinq-Mars.

Ruyter, Michel Adriaanszoon de (1607-1676), Dutch admiral; in wars with England, **11**, 575; **13**, 618, 624-630, 637; **20**, 127, 276; defeats Swedes at Odense, **16**, 340; conquers Barbary corsairs, **24**, 483; war with French in Mediterranean, **9**, 491; **11**, 585; **13**, 638; death and characterisation, **13**, 638-640.

Ryder, Sir Dudley (1691-1756), lord chief justice of the King's bench; death of, **20**, 582.

Rye House Plot, The (1683), a plot to assassinate Charles II of England and the duke of York; discovered, **20**, 303.

Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton (1803-1882), Canadian educator and reformer; in electoral reform movement in Upper Canada, **22**, 335.

Ryhove, Lord of, see Kethulle.

Ryswick, Peace of (1697), a treaty signed by England, France, Holland, and Spain at Ryswick in the Netherlands, **10**, 276; **11**, 608; **13**, 644; **14**, 402; **20**, 456; effect in America, **23**, 81, 165, 190; effect in Belgium, **14**, 35.

## S

- Sa**, Mem or Men, de (ca. 1500–1572), Portuguese soldier; administration as governor-general of Brazil (1558–1572), **23**, 654.
- Saad**, Arab leader; defeats Persians at Kadiisiya (637 A.D.), **8**, 97–98.
- Saadians**, Sheurfa dynasty in Morocco, **24**, 460.
- Saalfeld**, town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany; battle of (1806), **15**, 294.
- Saa-nekht** (ca. 1400 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 140.
- Saarbrücken**, city in Prussia; battle of (1870), **13**, 150.
- Saaveora**, General, Chilian soldier; in war with Peru (1879–1880), **23**, 607.
- Sabaco**, see **Shabak**.
- Sabæans**, an Arabian people, inhabitants of Yemen, **8**, 5.
- Sabba** (sixteenth century), monk of Mount Athos; learning of, **17**, 190.
- Sabbatai-Zevi** (1626–1676), Jewish pretended Messiah; converted to Islam, **24**, 392–393.
- Sabbath**, holy seventh day of the Jews; observance, **2**, 131, 132, 145, 147, 206.
- Sabellians**, ancient people of Italy; main treatment, **5**, 49; rivalry with Volscians, **5**, 143–144; religious customs, **5**, 178.
- Sabellius** (third century A.D.), Græco-Roman philosopher and churchman, **8**, 521.
- Sabina** (d. 137 A.D.), wife of Emperor Hadrian, **6**, 280.
- Sabina of Bavaria** (sixteenth century), wife of Count Egmont of Holland, **13**, 386.
- Sabines**, ancient people of central Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 178; rivalry with Etruscans, **3**, 6; called Quirites, **5**, 62; rape of the, **5**, 63–66; wars with Romans, **5**, 65–66, 79, 81, 142, 150; religion of, **5**, 73, 350; see also **Samnites**.
- Sabinianus**, pope 604–606 A.D.; unpopularity, **8**, 539.
- Sabinianus** or **Sabinian**, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), **6**, 480–481.
- Sabinus**, Cornelius, prætorian tribune; slays Caligula (41 A.D.), **6**, 162.
- Sabinus**, Flavius, brother of Emperor Vespasian; assassination (69 A.D.), **6**, 229–230.
- Sabinus**, Julius, chief of Lingones; rebels against Rome (69 A.D.), **6**, 242.
- Sabinus**, Ostorius, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), **6**, 205.
- Sabinus**, Poppæus, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.
- Sabinus**, Titius (d. 28 A.D.), Roman knight; Sejanus plots against, **6**, 144, 147.
- Sabita**, ancient Libyan tribe, **1**, 168.
- Sabugal**, town in Portugal; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.
- Sabutai Bahadur**, Mongolian general of Jenghiz Khan; in China (1241), **24**, 279; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135; conquers Kalka and defeats Bulgarians, **24**, 283; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287, 288; death, **24**, 289.
- Sacæ**, in ancient history, a nomadic people in Central Asia; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 591, 613, 629; **3**, 287; subjugated by Alexander the Great, **4**, 381.
- Sacchetti**, Franco (ca. 1335–ca. 1400), Italian author; criticism of, **9**, 202.
- Sacerdos**, Carsidius, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.
- Sacheverell**, Henry (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482–483.
- Sachs**, Hans (1494–1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278–279.
- Sackett's Harbor**, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.
- Sackville**, Sir Edward, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590–1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.
- Sackville**, George, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.
- Sackville**, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536–1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 368; ambassador to Netherlands, **13**, 523, 524; characterisation of, as dramatist, **19**, 463.
- Saco**, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), **22**, 636; first general court meets at (1640), **22**, 637.
- Sacred Band**, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.
- Sacred Wars**, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (356–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), **4**, 240.
- Sacriportus**, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

**Sacrovir**, Julius, Ædúan chief; revolts (21 A.D.), **6**, 137, 138.

**Sacs**, tribe of North American Indians; meet Father Allouez, **23**, 72.

**Sacy**, Lemaistre de (1613-1684), French ecclesiastic; defends Jansenism, **11**, 548.

**Sadani**, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.

**Sadducees**, political and religious party in Judea; religious belief, **2**, 160-161; revolt, **2**, 162.

**Sadi** (ca. 1190-1291 A.D.), Persian poet; writes *Gulistan* for court of Shiraz, **24**, 492.

**Sadler**, Sir Ralph (1507-1587), English statesman; messenger from Henry VIII of England to James V of Scotland, **21**, 236.

**Sadowa**, battle of, see Königgrätz, battle of.

**Sadyattes** or **Candaules** (d. ca. 690 B.C.) king of Lydia; criticism of story of, **2**, 421; regent for Meles, **2**, 428; overthrown by Gyges, **2**, 430; see **Candaules**.

**Saffarids** or **Soffarids** (ninth century), Mohammedan dynasty, which reigned in Persia; overthrow Tahirites, **8**, 217; overthrown by Samanids, **8**, 218-219.

**Saffuria**, fortress in Palestine; siege of (ca. 1259), **8**, 449.

**Safiye**, Venetian wife of Murad III; influence of, **24**, 370.

**Sagadahoc**, early colonial settlement in Maine, United States; establishment (1607), **22**, 611.

**Sagar**, town in India; relieved by British (1858), **22**, 196-197.

**Sagartians** or **Asagarta**, tribe of Iranian nomads; settle in Persia, **2**, 560, 569; method of war, **2**, 645.

**Sagasta**, Praxedes Mateo (1827-1903), Spanish statesman; appointed prime-minister, **10**, 408; in Serrano ministry (1872), **10**, 409, 415 note; resigns (1874), **10**, 416; minister under Maria Christina (1886-1890), **10**, 419; and the Cuban question, **10**, 419-420; death, **10**, 635.

**Sage** of Monticello, name given to Thomas Jefferson, see Jefferson.

**Saguntum**, ancient city of Spain; siege of (219 B.C.), **5**, 239; **10**, 6-7.

**Sah** (**Saha**, **Sinha**, **Xatrapa**), dynasty of India (ca. 28 B.C.-ca. 272 A.D.), **2**, 498.

**Sahib Girai**, see **Girai**.

**Sahu-Ra**, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign, **1**, 98; deification, **1**, 187.

**Saif ad-Din**, see **Saphedin**.

**Said Pasha** (1822-1863), viceroy of Egypt 1854-1863; rule, **24**, 456; death, **24**, 457.

**Sain** (d. ca. 622 A.D.), Persian general; death, **7**, 159.

**Sain Khan**, see **Batu**.

**Saint Adamnan**, and other saints; see under individual names.

**Saint Albans**, city in England; battles of (1455, 1461), **13**, 572, 578.

**St. Albans**, Viscount, see **Bacon**, Francis.

**St. Albans**, earl of, see **Clanricarde**.

**Saint-André**, Jacques d'Albon de (d. 1562), French marshal; made marshal of France, **11**, 338; killed, **11**, 358.

**Saint-André**, Jean Bon (1749-1815), French revolutionist; in battle off Ushant, **12**, 381, 382.

**St. Andrews**, city in Scotland; castle of, besieged (1547), **19**, 219.

**Saint-Angel**, Louis de, officer of court of Aragon; intercedes with Isabella for Columbus (1492), **22**, 427.

**St. Antoine**, Faubourg, quarter of Paris; battle of (1652), **11**, 513.

**Saint-Arnaud**, Jacques Achille Leroy de (1796-1854), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 566; at Alma, **17**, 566-567; death and character, **17**, 570.

**St. Aubin**, battle of (1488), **11**, 284-285.

**St. Augustine**, city in Florida; founded (1565), **22**, 550; Oglethorpe besieges, **23**, 63; attack of South Carolina on, in Queen Anne's War (1702), **23**, 59, 190.

**St. Bartholomew**, Massacre of, the "Paris Wedding" (Aug. 24th, 1572); organised slaughter of Huguenots in Paris, **11**, 374-378, **19**, 350; **13**, 434.

**St. Brice's Day**, Massacre of (1002), Anglo-Saxons massacre the Danes in England, **13**, 114-115.

**St. Bridget**, Order of, see **Birgittine Order**.

**Saint Castin**, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650-1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1696), **23**, 189.

**Saint Castin**, Joseph de l'Abadie, Baron de, half-breed son of the preceding; captured by English (1721), **23**, 195.

**St. Catherine**, Order of, Russian order; established (1714), **17**, 286.

**St. Clair**, Arthur (1734-1818), American soldier; evacuates Ticonderoga (1777), **23**, 264.

**St. Clair**, Treaty of (918 A.D.), between French and Normans, **9**, 66.

**St. Cloud**, town near Paris; *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, November 9th, 1799, accomplished at, **12**, 484-488.

**Saint-Cyr**, Gouvion, see **Gouvion-St. Cyr**.

**St. Denis**, town near Paris; battle of (1567), **11**, 361-362.

**Saint Dizier**, town in France; battle of (1814), **17**, 488.

**St. Domingo**, see **Santo Domingo**.

**Sainte-Aldegonde**, Philipp van Marnix (1538-1598), Dutch author and statesman; composition of "Compromise" attributed to, **13**, 396; at states-general at Dort, **13**, 432; taken prisoner, **13**, 440; negotiates Treaty of Breda, **13**, 453; negotiates marriage of Charlotte of Bourbon, **13**, 454; subscribes to pacification of Ghent, **13**, 464; examines into attempted assassination of William of Orange, **13**, 492; negotiates for surrender of Antwerp, **13**, 514; excluded from service of state, **13**, 515; commissioned to translate Bible, **13**, 563, 591.

Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupol, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre In-trouvable*," **13**, 19.

Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), **7**, 300-301.

Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, **11**, 45.

Ste. Ménehould, town in France; Treaty of (1614), **11**, 436.

Saint Eric's Lag, code of laws compiled by Saint Eric, king of Sweden (twelfth century), **16**, 189.

Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, **11**, 4; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **13**, 373.

St. Eustatius, island in the West Indies; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.

Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel Lepelletier de, see Lepelletier.

St. Gall, city in Switzerland; commerce in middle ages, **16**, 581, 582; in strife with Appenzell (1405), **16**, 581-584.

St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, **16**, 536; secularised (1529), **16**, 632.

St. Gall, Prince-Abbots of, jurisdiction and titles of, **16**, 615, 658; strife with subjects, **16**, 581-583; allied with Swiss Confederation (ca. 1500), **16**, 615.

St. George, Bank or Company of, a Genoese financial institution; foundation and administration (1402), **9**, 265; acquires Sarzana, **9**, 383.

St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), **9**, 251.

St. George, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.

Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Count of (1707-1778), French soldier and statesman; reorganises army, **12**, 129.

St. Germain-en-Laye, town near Paris; Treaties of: (1570), **11**, 365; (1654), **23**, 180; (1679), **15**, 142.

St. Gotthard, town in Hungary; battle of (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.

St. Gotthard, Pass of, the pass over the St. Gotthard Alps; Suvarov's retreat over (1799), **12**, 476; seized by men of Uri (1847), **17**, 41.

St. Helena, island in the South Atlantic; discovery of, **10**, 486; Napoleon's exile in, **12**, 644-646.

Saint-Hilaire, Barthélemy, see Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.

Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766-1809), French soldier; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546; killed, **12**, 573.

St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), **8**, 465.

St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), **11**, 446.

St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315; Peace of, **10**, 268.

St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.

St. John, Knights of, see Hospitalers.

St. John, Oliver (1598-1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. **19**,

578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, **19**, 600.

St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, **16**, 637.

Saint-Just, Antoine (1767-1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, **12**, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, **12**, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, **12**, 358; mission to Rhine, **12**, 366, 378, 380; fall, **12**, 341-344.

St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), **22**, 124.

St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?-1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, **21**, 400, 402.

St. Leger, Barry (1737-1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), **23**, 264.

Saint-Lusson, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), **23**, 66, 72.

Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), **13**, 405.

St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), **11**, 231-232.

St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), **13**, 486.

Saint-Marc Girardin (1801-1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, **13**, 41.

St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, **8**, 476; rebuilt, **9**, 32.

St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.

St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), **22**, 600.

St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.

St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), **11**, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, **11**, 263.

St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), **17**, 554.

St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, **12**, 610.

St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), **17**, 269-271; growth, **17**, 286, 287; inundations, **17**, 525, 526.

St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, **14**, 588.

St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), **17**, 379; (1805), **17**, 445.

St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), **20**, 579-580.

St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.

Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), **13**, 466, 467.

St. Pierre le Moutier, city in France, Joan of Arc takes (1429), **11**, 204.

Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418-1475); punished by Charles VII, **11**, 233; made constable by Louis XI, **11**, 253.

Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355-1440), governor of Paris, **11**, 168.

- Saint-Priest, François Emmanuel Guiquard**, Count of (1735-1821), French diplomat; ambassador to Constantinople, **24**, 418.
- Saint-Priest, George Emmanuel**, Count of (1776-1814), Franco-Russian soldier, son of foregoing; takes Shirtoff, **17**, 468.
- St. Privat**, battle of, see Gravelotte.
- St. Quentin**, city in France; battles of (1557), **10**, 238; **13**, 382, 387; **19**, 260; (1871), **13**, 169.
- Saintrailles or Xantrailles, Jean Poton de** (ca. 1395-1461), marshal of France; lieutenant of Joan of Arc, **11**, 198.
- Saint-Rejant, Pierre Robinault de** (ca. 1768-1801), Vendean chief; attempt of, to assassinate Napoleon (1800), **12**, 509.
- Saint-Romans, Mademoiselle de** (eighteenth century), mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 86.
- Saint-Saëns, Hélié de**, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.
- Saint-Sévères, Marshal de**, French soldier; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198.
- Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, Duke of** (1607-1693), equerry and favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 463.
- Saint-Simon, Claude Henri**, Count of (1760-1825), French social economist; effect of teaching of, **13**, 62; **13**, 209.
- Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of** (1675-1755), French soldier, statesman and writer; estimate of memoirs, **12**, 17.
- St. Sophia**, see Santa Sophia.
- Saints of War**, league of Florentine military chiefs (fourteenth century), **9**, 333, 334.
- St. Victor, Hugh de**, see Hugh de St. Victor.
- St. Victor**, church of, in Paris; influence of school of (twelfth century), **11**, 45.
- St. Vincent, Cape**, headland in Portugal; battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
- St. Vincent**, island in West Indies; ceded to Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
- St. Vincent, Earl of**, see Jervis, John.
- Saisset, Joseph Théodore** (1810-1879), French admiral; leads part of National Guard after siege of Paris, **13**, 182.
- Saisset, Bernard de** (d. 1314), bishop of Pamiers; trial of (1301), **11**, 79.
- Sakarov, or Sacharov, or Sakharov, Victor Victorovitch**, Russian soldier and statesman; minister of war (1904), **17**, 623.
- Sakuntala**, legendary Hindu nymph, **2**, 502.
- Sakya**, tribe of India, **2**, 499, 500, 501.
- Saladin (Salah ad-din Yusuf ibn Ayub or Eyyub)** (1137-1193), sultan of Egypt and Syria; reign, **8**, 228-229; wars with crusaders, **8**, 371-409; becomes vizir in Egypt (1169), **8**, 228, 369; succeeds to Fatimite power, **8**, 228, 369; unites Syria and Egypt under his rule, **8**, 369, 370; **14**, 107; defeats Christians near Tiberias, **8**, 373-376; takes Jerusalem, **2**, 305; **8**, 229, 376, 377; **14**, 107; **16**, 156; takes Antioch, **8**, 377; war with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 382; **14**, 107, 108; at siege of Acre, **2**, 305-306; **8**, 383-392; **11**, 48; **18**, 311-312; negotiations with Richard, **8**, 395; at siege of Joppa, **8**, 396-402; makes truce with Richard for three years, **8**, 402-403; friendly intercourse with crusaders, **8**, 404; death, **8**, 407; Arab and Christian eulogies of, **8**, 407, 409; generosity, **8**, 395 note, 403; character, **8**, 370, 405.
- Saladin Tithe**, earliest tax on personal property in England, instituted originally in 1188 in support of crusaders, **18**, 295, 295 note; **8**, 381.
- Salado**, small river in Spain; battle (1340), **10**, 73.
- Salah ad-Din**, see Saladin.
- Salamanca**, town in Spain; battle (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; **21**, 478.
- Salamanca**, Council or Junta of (1486-1487), meeting held at Salamanca to consider projects of Columbus, **22**, 421-424.
- Salamis**, island of Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 337, 345-353.
- Salamis**, city in Cyprus, naval battle near (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.
- Salary Grab** (1873), in United States history; popular name for an act of Congress increasing salaries of Federal officers, **23**, 472.
- Salatis**, king of Egypt ca. 2098-ca. 2085 B.C., **1**, 121-122.
- Salazar, Vicente**, Spanish-American statesman; president of Ecuador (1895), **23**, 615.
- Sale, Sir Robert Henry** (1782-1846), British soldier, called the "Hero of Jalalabad"; at siege of Jalalabad, **22**, 142-144; falls in battle of Mudki, **22**, 154.
- Salem**, city of Massachusetts, U. S. A.; colony founded at (1629), **22**, 643; disfranchised for upholding Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 94, 95; witchcraft delusion at (1692), **23**, 171-177; made seat of government in Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239; assembly at (1774), **23**, 240.
- Salem**, city of New Jersey, U. S. A.; Quakers settle at (1675), **23**, 30.
- Salentines**, Italian tribe; probable origin, **5**, 49; conquered by Romans (ca. 264 B.C.), **5**, 210.
- Salerno**, city of Italy; siege (1077), **9**, 72.
- Salerno**, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455.
- Salerno**, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy; founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.
- Salgar, E.**, Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870-1872, **23**, 602.
- Salian Franks**, division of the Franks, *q. v.*
- Salicetti or Saliceti, Christophe** (1757-1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.
- Salic Law (Lex Salica)**, that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 394; texts, **11**, 653.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463-464.

Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274-277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.

Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.

Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.

Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186-187.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830-1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886-1892), **21**, 648-649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895-1902), **21**, 651-660.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.

Salisbury, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.

Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.

Salle, La, see La Salle.

Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.

Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86-34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.

Sallust, praetorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.

Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.

Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.

Salome, see Alexandra.

Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597-598.

Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.

Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586-1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.

Salutati or Salutato, Coluccio de (1330-1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.

Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins

Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.

Salvia or Salvius, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.

Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366-369.

Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.

Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399-400.

Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170-1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.

Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.

Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.

Samamids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217-218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.

Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41-44 A.D.), **6**, 30.

Samaria, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 107; worship of Baal at, **2**, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, **2**, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), **1**, 397; **2**, 114-115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), **2**, 301; restored by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.

Samarkand or Samarcand, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.

Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.

Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.

Sammuramat, see Semiramis.

Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.

Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178-180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203-208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412-428; in second civil war, **5**, 434-438; see also Samnite Wars.

- Samnite Wars:** first (343–341 B.C.), **5**, 180–183; second (327–304 B.C.), **5**, 186–194; third (298–290 B.C.), **5**, 194–198.
- Samoa Islands,** group in the South Pacific; under joint protectorate of United States, England, and Germany (1889), **23**, 483; partition (1899), **23**, 490.
- Samogitians,** Slav tribe in Lithuania; origin, **17**, 90; **24**, 41.
- Samos,** war with Athens, **3**, 438.
- Samoset,** Indian chief; visits Plymouth colonists (1621), **22**, 630.
- Sampson, William Thomas** (1840–1902), American naval officer; blockades Cuban ports (1898), **23**, 488–489.
- Samshi,** see Shamshi.
- Samson,** Israelite hero, **2**, 64, 74, 343.
- Samudra Gupta,** Hindu king; inscription, **2**, 499.
- Samuel, Stephen,** king of Bulgaria 976–1014; wars with Basil II, **7**, 244–246; **24**, 167.
- Samur,** river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.
- Samurai,** Japanese military caste; treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.
- Sana,** city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.
- Sanad,** Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302.
- Sancerre,** city in France; added to territory of Louis IX (1228), **11**, 58.
- Sanchez, Julian,** Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.
- Sancho I,** king of Aragon, see Sancho IV, king of Navarre.
- Sancho I,** king of Castile 1026–1035, see Sancho II of Navarre.
- Sancho II,** king of Castile 1065–1072; reign, **10**, 55.
- Sancho (IV) “the Great” or “the Brave,”** king of Castile 1284–1295; reign, **10**, 70; makes alliance with Muhammed II against Alfonso X, **8**, 256; **10**, 69; war with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441.
- Sancho (I) “the Fat,”** king of Leon 955–967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.
- Sancho I,** king of Navarre 905–925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44.
- Sancho (II or III) “the Great,”** king of Navarre 970–1035, and, as Sancho I, king of Castile; wars with Moors, **8**, 463; assumes sovereignty of Castile, **10**, 47; conquests, **10**, 47, 51; death and division of kingdom, **10**, 47.
- Sancho III,** king of Navarre 1054–1076; becomes king, **10**, 48; death, **10**, 51.
- Sancho IV,** king of Navarre 1076–1094, and as Sancho I, king of Aragon 1063–1094; reign, **10**, 51–52.
- Sancho I** (1154–1211), king of Portugal 1185–1211; reign, **10**, 434–436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.
- Sancho (II) “Capello,”** king of Portugal 1223–1248; reign, **10**, 436–438; wars with Moors, **10**, 436–437; social conditions under, **10**, 437; relations with clergy, **10**, 437–438; deposition, **10**, 438; death, **10**, 439.
- Sanchoniathon or Sanchuniathon,** Phœnician writer, of doubtful authenticity; works of, **2**, 302, 349–351.
- San Clemente or Sanclemente, M. A.** (1812–1902), president of Republic of Colombia 1898–1900; administration, **23**, 603.
- Sancroft, William** (1617–1693), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; at death bed of Charles II, **20**, 310; petitions King James against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; prosecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400; refuses to take oath of allegiance to William III, **20**, 421.
- Sancus,** Italian divinity; identified with Hercules, **5**, 97.
- Sand, Karl Ludwig,** German student; murders Kotzebue (1819), **15**, 371.
- Sandasharme,** king of Cilicia; submits to Ashurbanapal (ca. 664 B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.
- Sandels, Count,** Swedish viceroy in Norway; removed (1827), **16**, 475.
- Sandi, Don Alvaro de,** Spanish soldier; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.
- Sandomir,** province of Poland; inherited by Henry, son of Boleslaw (1139), **24**, 27.
- Sandonides (Heraclids),** Lydian dynasty, **2**, 401, 429.
- Sandoval, Gonzalo de** (1496–1528), Spanish soldier under Cortes; transports vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525–526.
- Sandraccottus or Sandracuptos,** see Chandra Gupta.
- Sanduarri** (seventh century B.C.), king of Kundo and Sizu; allied with king of Sidon, **1**, 418, 420–421; **2**, 285.
- Sandwich, Earls of,** see Montague.
- Sandys, Edwin** (1519–1588), English prelate; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 451.
- Sandys, Sir Edwin** (1561–1629), English politician and author; befriends pilgrims, **22**, 623; becomes treasurer of Virginia Company, **22**, 582; committed to the Tower, **19**, 508.
- Sanetomo** (d. 1219), shogun of Japan; death, **24**, 587.
- San Francisco,** destroyed, **23**, 493.
- Sangara,** king of Carchemish, **1**, 386.
- Sangha,** Hindu god, **2**, 540–541.
- Sangiban,** king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587–588.
- Sanguineto, Philip** (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.
- Sanhedrim,** Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca. 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.
- San Jacinto, Texas;** battle of (1836), **23**, 366.
- Sanjar,** last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Karakhitais (1141), **24**, 272.
- San Juan,** locality in Cuba; battle of (1898), **23**, 489.
- San Juan de Ulua,** island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.
- Sankh-ka-Ra,** king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 103.
- Sankt Jacob** on the Birs, village in Switzer-



- land; battle of (1444), **11**, 236; **16**, 591-592.
- Sankt Jacob on the Sihl**, battle of, see **Sihl**.
- Sankt Gallen**, see **St. Gall**.
- San Marino**, state in Italy; independence recognised, **9**, 471; Alberoni seizes, **9**, 541; the last Italian republic, **9**, 579.
- San Martin, José de** (1778-1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, **23**, 582, 585-586, 610.
- San Pedro de Gormaz**, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- San Roman, Miquel**, president of Peru (1860), **23**, 606.
- San Salvador**, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, **22**, 432.
- San Salvador**, Republic of, see **Salvador**.
- Sanskrit Literature**, see **Literature, Indo-Aryan**.
- Sans Souci**, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, **15**, 247-249.
- San Stefano**, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, **15**, 49; **17**, 606; **21**, 641; **24**, 178.
- Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de** (1795-1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, **23**, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, **23**, 366; elected president, **23**, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, **23**, 624; deposed and exiled, **23**, 625; return and reappointment as president, **23**, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, **23**, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, **23**, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, **23**, 375; last dictatorship (1853-1855), **23**, 628; resigns and leaves country, **23**, 628; character, **23**, 626-627.
- Santa Cruz**, Spanish town on island of Tenerife; Nelson attacks, **10**, 318.
- Santa Cruz, Andres** (1794-1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, **23**, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), **23**, 612; work and influence in Peru, **23**, 612.
- Santa Fé**, capital of New Mexico; founded, **22**, 552.
- Santals**, East Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
- Santa Lucia**, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 643.
- Santa Maria**, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, **22**, 428.
- Santa Maria a Monte**, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, **9**, 148.
- Santander, Francisco de Paula** (1792-1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, **23**, 590.
- Santarem**, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), **10**, 428; battle of (1184), **8**, 465.
- Santa Sophia**, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, **7**, 79, 80; description of former splendours, **7**, 80, 81.
- Santerre, Antoine Joseph** (1752-1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, **12**, 253-254; directs attack on Tuileries, **12**, 260; opposes assembly, **12**, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, **12**, 294; opposes Directory, **12**, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 485.
- Santiago de Chile**, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), **23**, 552.
- Santiago de Cuba**, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), **23**, 489.
- Santo Domingo**, island of, see **Haiti**.
- Santo Domingo**, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1490), **22**, 448.
- Santos, Maximo**, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, **23**, 618.
- Saphedin or Saifad-Din** (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, **8**, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, **8**, 400; establishes empire in Syria, **8**, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, **8**, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, **8**, 422; offers to renew peace, **8**, 423; death, **8**, 426.
- Sapieha Rozynckil**, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), **17**, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, **17**, 234.
- Sapienza**, island in Greece; battle of (1354), **9**, 266.
- Sapor I or Shapur**, king of Persia ca. 240-ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 412; conquests, **6**, 417-418; **8**, 78-79.
- Sapor II**, king of Persia 310-ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, **6**, 467; character, **8**, 80; persecutes Christians, **8**, 81; defeats Constantius, **6**, 467-468; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 479-481; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 499-508; defeats Romans, **6**, 511-514.
- Sapor III**, king of Persia ca. 384-389 A.D.; reign and death, **8**, 83.
- Sapor** (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), **7**, 186.
- Saracco, Giuseppe** (1821-), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 633.
- Saracens**, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, **8**, 4; conquer Syria, **8**, 146-149, 156-159; in Phœnicia, **2**, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, **8**, 151-155; conquer Egypt, **8**, 160-162; in North Africa, **2**, 325-328; **8**, 191 seq.; invade Spain, **7**, 493-494; **8**, 192 seq.; **10**, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, **7**, 495; **8**, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; wars with Charlemagne, **7**, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, **10**, 427; decline of power in Spain, **8**, 233 seq., 463-465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, **7**, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), **7**, 169, 179-182; (under Constans), **7**, 184-186; (under Constantine), **7**, 187-189; (under Justinian), **7**, 190-194; (under Anastasius II), **7**, 194; (under Constantine V), **7**, 211-212, 213; (under Nicephorus), **7**, 231-232; (under Joannes Zimisces), **7**, 241-242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 187-188;

- (717-718 A.D.), **7**, 202-205; pillage Corsica and Sardinia, **7**, 558; capture Crete and Sicily, **7**, 222 note, 227 note; Nicephorus attempts to recapture Sicily, **7**, 232; pillage coasts of Italy, **7**, 576, 583; defeated by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 72; transplanted from Sicily to Nocera by Frederick II, **9**, 83, 182; colonies of, at Luceria and Nocera exterminated by French (thirteenth century), **9**, 109; influence on Italian literature and customs, **9**, 182, 183, 185; wars with crusaders, **2**, 304-306; **8**, 344-465; slave trade of, in middle ages, **9**, 320; see also Arabia, Arabs, Crusades.
- Saracus**, see **Sin-shar-ishkum**.
- Saragossa** or **Zaragoza**, capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.
- Saragossa**, Duke of, see **Palafox y Melzi**.
- Saratoga**, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264-265.
- Sarbaraza**, see **Shahr Barz**.
- Sardanapalus**, title given to **Elagabalus**, *q. v.*
- Sardanapalus**, see **Asshurbanapal**.
- Sardinia**, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9** 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.
- Sardinia**, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 234; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.), **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 486, 531.
- Sardis** or **Sardes**, capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246; captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, description of, **2**, 434-437.
- Sarduris I** (**Siduri**), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with **Shalmaneser III**, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.
- Sarduris II**, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392-393; **2**, 388-389.
- Sarduris III**, king of Armenia (ca. 644 B.C.); sends ambassador to **Asshurbanapal**, **1**, 430.
- Sargon I** (**Shargani-shar-ali**, **Sharrukin**), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C., father of **Naram-Sin**; reign, **1**, 360-362; legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361-362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of, fixed by excavations of **Nabonidus**, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.
- Sargon II**, king of Assyria 722-705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397-403; conquest of Sumaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers **Ilittites**, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with **Urartu**, **1**, 398-399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400-402; founds **Dur-Sharrukin**, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with **Sennacherib**, **1**, 416; letter to, from **Ishtar-duri**, **1**, 542-543.
- Sasbach**, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.
- Sarmatians** or **Saurometæ**, Scythian tribe; early history, **2**, 442, 444; **6**, 232, 462; conquered by Huns, **7**, 46; conquered by Goths, **6**, 463-464; colonised in Pannonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, **6**, 465.
- Sarmiento**, **Domingo Faustino** (1811-1888), Argentinian statesman; becomes president (1868), **23**, 616.
- Sarpedon**, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418.
- Sarpedon**, legendary Cretan hero, **3**, 194-195.
- Sarsfield**, **Patrick** (d. 1693), earl of Lucan, Irish general; serves in army of **James II** in Ireland, **21**, 428; raises siege of **Limerick**, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; surrenders **Limerick**, **21**, 434; in French service, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.
- Sarus** (d. ca. 413 A.D.), Gothic general in service of **Honorius**; defeated in Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; at war with **Alaric** (409 A.D.), **6**, 559; death, **6**, 569.
- Sarvathasiddha** or **Siddhartha**, Indian prince known later as **Buddha**; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also **Buddha**.
- Saskatchewan**, made a province, **22**, 346.
- Sassacus**, American Indian chief of **Pequot** tribe; defeated (1637), **23**, 106.
- Sassanids** or **Sassanians**, dynasty of Persian kings (226-641 A.D.); empire of, begun by **Ardashir I**, **8**, 76 seq.; relations with Rome, **8**, 77; war with Turks, **24**, 266; last of empire, **8**, 99, 155.
- Satire Ménèpée** (1594), French political satire, directed against the League; influence, **11**, 404.
- Satriumum**, see **Asculum**.
- Satsuma**, province in the island of **Kinsin**, Japan; rebellion in (1877), **24**, 632.
- Saturn**, ancient Italian deity; worship of, **2**, 351.
- Saturnalia**, festival of Saturn; in ancient Rome, **6**, 367.
- Saturninus**, **Claudius Sentius**, Roman governor in Germany 4-6 A.D.; receives appointment from **Augustus**, **6**, 63; under **Tiberius**, in campaign against Germans, **6**, 64.

- Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius**, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.
- Saturnius II**, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.
- Satyrus**, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.
- Sauchieburn**, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.
- Saucourt**, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.
- Saul** (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055-1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78-79; relations with David, **2**, 79-83; death, **2**, 83.
- Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de** (1807-1880), French archaeologist, **1**, 609.
- Sault Sainte Marie or Saint Mary's Falls**, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.
- Saulx-Javannes**, see Javannes.
- Saumarez, James**, 1st Baron de (1757-1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.
- Saumur**, town in France; plot, **13**, 26-27.
- Sauran, Franz**, Count (1760-1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.
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**Scribonius, Proculus** (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.

**Scribonius, Rufus** (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; brother of Proculus; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.

**Scrooby, Church of**, ancient church of the Pilgrims at Scrooby, England; history, **22**, 616 seq.

**Scrope or Scroope, Henry 1e**, baron Scrope of Masham (1376?-1415), executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.

**Scrope, Henry 1e**, Baron Scrope of Bolton (1534-1592), English soldier; leads army in invasion of Scotland (1570), **19**, 341.

**Scrope, Richard 1e**, baron Scrope of Bolton (ca. 1327-1403), lord chancellor; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.

**Scrope, Richard** (ca. 1350-1405), archbishop of York; leader in insurrections of 1403-1405, **18**, 524; execution, **18**, 525.

**Scrope, Sir Stephen**, as lord deputy in Ireland, defeats Art McMurrough (1407), **21**, 390.

**Sculpture**, see **Art**.

**Scurcola**, battle of; see **Tagliacozzo**.

**Scutage**, in English history, the commutation for personal military service, due under the feudal system; instituted by Henry II, **18**, 262.

**Scutari**, city in Asia Minor, Turkey; besieged by Turks (1479), **9**, 296.

**Scylax**, Greek admiral; voyage of discovery down the Indus (ca. 512 B.C.), **2**, 609.

**Scyllis**, Greek sculptor, **3**, 127.

**Scythia or Scythes**, mythical ancestor of Scythians; legends of, **2**, 405-444.

**Scythians (Manda)**, in ancient history the inhabitants of an undefined region in the north and eastern part of Europe and in central and northern Asia; main treatment, **2**, 400-411, 438-444; definition of name, **2**, 400; called Scoloti, **2**, 404, 410, 582; confused with Mada or Medes, **1**, 422, 443; **2**, 559, 567, 573 note, 586; influence in Asia Minor, **2**, 400-401; drive out Cimmerians, **2**, 410, 430, 576; invade Media, **3**, 292; territory invaded by Darius, **2**, 439, 441, 610-611; **3**, 264, 292; war with Cyrus, **2**, 439; war with Cyaxares, **1**, 444; **2**, 576, 582; share in overthrowing Assyrian Empire, **1**, 438, 443; **2**, 567, 585-586; wars with Egyptians, **1**, 183; **2**, 439; wars with Philip and Alexander the Great, **4**, 239, 348; descendants found Parthian empire, **2**, 439; **8**, 47-48; invade Parthia under Arsaces VI, **8**, 51; restore Phraates III to throne of Parthia, **8**, 53; ravage Parthia under Phraates II (ca. 128 B.C.), **8**, 61-62; aid Phraates IV of Parthia against Tiridates, **8**, 69; in India, **2**, 497, 501, 504, 506; subdued by Atila, **7**, 49-51; customs, **1**, 467; **2**, 403-410, 437, 438, **7**, 50.

**Sea-kings**, see **Vikings, Northmen**.

**Se-Amen (Smendes)** king of Egypt of Tanite dynasty; rules Thebes, **1**, 171.

**Sea of Japan**, battle of, **17**, 626; **24**, 663.

**Seaton, Lord**, see **Colborne, John**.

**Seaton, Christopher** (d. 1306), brother-in-law of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce in fight for

Scottish independence, **21**, 88; rescues Bruce, **21**, 90; death, **21**, 91.

**Sebastian (1554-1578)**, king of Portugal 1557-1578; accession, **10**, 495; character, **10**, 495, 498; adventures in Africa, **8**, 252; **10**, 495, 496; mysterious death, **10**, 497; see also **Sebastians, The**.

**Sebastian (fourth century A.D.)**, Roman general of Emperor Julian; invades Mesopotamia (363 A.D.), **6**, 500, 505.

**Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772-1851)**, French soldier and diplomatist; sends home reports of French mission in Levant, **12**, 529; envoy of Napoleon to Constantinople, **12**, 555; **17**, 460.

**Sebastians, The**, imposters claiming throne of Portugal after disappearance of King Sebastian (1578), **10**, 503 seq.

**Sebastopol or Sevastopol**, seaport in Taurida, Russia; siege of in Crimean War (1854-1855), **17**, 571-585; **21**, 616.

**Sebastopolis**, seaport of Cilicia; battle of (692 A.D.), **7**, 190.

**Sebekhotep I**, king of Egypt (ca. 2250 B.C.); founds XIIIth dynasty, **1**, 117.

**Sebekhotep V or Kha-nefer-Ra**, king of Egypt (ca. 2200 B.C.); **1**, 118.

**Sebekhotep VI**, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.); tomb opened, **1**, 159.

**Sebek-neferu-Ra**, queen of Egypt (ca. 2255 B.C.), **1**, 112, 117.

**Sebennytes, XXXth Egyptian dynasty**, **1**, 292.

**Sebercheres**, king of Egypt ca. 3498-ca. 3491 B.C., **1**, 100.

**Seceders**, Arab sect of, see **Kharijites**.

**Secession, War of**, see **Civil War in America**.

**Séchelles, Jean-Moreau de** (1690-1760), French controller-general of finances, **12**, 89.

**Séchelles, Hérault de**, see **Hérault de Séchelles**.

**Seckendorff, Count Friedrich Heinrich (1673-1763)**, German field-marshal and diplomatist; at battle of Braunau, **14**, 431; saves life of Frederick the Great, **15**, 152.

**Secular Games**, Roman games, so called from *saeculum*, a period of time of about 100 years; celebration of, **6**, 98-101.

**Sedan**, city in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 157-160; **15**, 526.

**Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John (1845-)**, New Zealand statesman, premier of New Zealand 1893-1904; socialistic legislation, **22**, 262-263; death, **21**, 672.

**Sedgemoor**, tract of land in Somersetshire, England; battle of (1685), **20**, 365.

**Sedgwick, John (1813-1864)**, American soldier; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446-447; death, **23**, 447.

**Sedition Law**, see **Alien and Sedition Acts**.

**Sedulius, Coelius (fifth century A.D.)**, a Roman Christian poet, **21**, 337.

**Segestes (first century A.D.)**, Cheruscan chief; warns Varus of conspiracy, **6**, 65, 67; envious of Arminius, **6**, 67, 71; besieged by Arminius, **6**, 71, 134; honoured at triumph of Germanicus, **6**, 76.



- Segimund, (first century A.D.), German prince and priest, son of Segestes; taken captive to Rome, **6**, 71, 76.
- Segrave, John de (1256-1325), English soldier; sent with an army into Scotland and defeated near Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78.
- Segrave (Seagrave), Nicholas de (1238-1295), 1st baron Segrave; fights for Montfort at Lewes, **18**, 381.
- Séguier, Pierre (1588-1672), French statesman, chancellor of France; on Day of the Barricades, **11**, 500; estimate, **11**, 529; remodels legislative system, **11**, 540.
- Séguir, Count Philippe Paul (1780-1873), French soldier; at battle of Ulm, **12**, 544.
- Séguir d'Aguesseau, Count Louis Philippe de (1753-1830), French politician; Marie Antoinette secures appointment as marshal of France, **12**, 139.
- Sehathor, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.), **1**, 118.
- Sehested, town in Germany; battle (1813), **16**, 431-432.
- Seidlitz or Seydlitz, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721-1773), Prussian cavalry leader; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; at battle of Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 206; at siege of Spitzberg (1759), **15**, 216.
- Seif, son of Yezen, Arabian chief; liberates Yemen from Abyssinian rule (605 A.D.), **8**, 110.
- Seignelay, Marquis of, see Colbert, Jean Baptiste.
- Seine-port, see Simport.
- Sejanus, Aelius (d. 31 A.D.), favourite and minister of Emperor Tiberius; quells mutiny of soldiers, **6**, 133; character, **6**, 143; intrigues against Tiberius and family, **6**, 144-148; fall, **6**, 151-154.
- Seker-nefer-ka (Necherophes), king of Egypt ca. 3900-ca. 3872 B.C., **1**, 92, 93.
- Sekhent-neb-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 1635 B.C.), **1**, 124, 125.
- Sekhet, Egyptian goddess, **1**, 112.
- Sékiyahara, town in Japan; battle (1600), **24**, 589.
- Selby, city in England; royalists routed at (1644), **20**, 22.
- Selden, John (1584-1654), English jurist and Orientalist; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; defends liberty of the subject, under Charles I, **19**, 545; opposes orders of Charles I, **19**, 559.
- Seleucia, ancient city near the Tigris, see Ctesiphon.
- Seleucids or Seleucidæ, royal dynasty in Syria 312-ca. 65 B.C.; main treatment, **4**, 552-561; Jews under, **2**, 25-26, 135-146; relations to Parthians, **8**, 53 seq.; see also names of individual kings.
- Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca. 358-280 B.C.), Macedonian general, founder of Seleucid dynasty in Syria; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 552-555; chiliarch in Alexander's army, **4**, 279; marriage, **4**, 377; receives chiliarchy of Perdiccas at Alexander's death, **4**, 428; rise to prominence, **4**, 441, 443; ruler of Parthians, **8**, 49; war with Antigonos, **4**, 443, 444, 491, 564-565; conquers Baby-
- lonia (312 B.C.), **4**, 492, 553; sends ambassador to Chandra Gupta, **2**, 504; takes title of king, (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 496, 554; with allies overthrows Antigonos at Ipsus (301 B.C.), **4**, 449-450, 498, 503; **2**, 301; war with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **2**, 302; alliance with Demetrius, **4**, 450; takes Demetrius prisoner, **4**, 454, 500, 504-505; builds Antioch, **4**, 554; fortifies Seleucia, **1**, 480; war with Lysimachus, **4**, 555; extent of empire, **4**, 455, 499, 500, 506, 554-555; murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 456, 506.
- Seleucus (II) Callinicus, king of Syria 246-227 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 557; seizes throne by aid of Laodice, **4**, 557, 570; wars with Ptolemy and Antiochus, **2**, 136; **4**, 557, 570-571; **8**, 54; death, **4**, 557.
- Seleucus (III) Ceraunus, king of Syria 227-224 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 557.
- Seleucus (IV) Philopator (Soter), king of Syria 187-176 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138-139; **4**, 559.
- Seleucus (VI) Epiphanes, king of Syria 96-ca. 95 B.C.; reign, **4**, 561.
- Self-denying Ordinances (1645), in English history, a measure intended to remove inefficient commanders from the army, **20**, 27.
- Selim I (ca. 1465-1520), sultan of Turkey 1512-1520; reign, **24**, 338-339; rebellion against Bayazid II, **24**, 337; conquers Syria, **2**, 307; war with mamelukes, **24**, 444; conquest of Egypt, **24**, 444-446; buys rights to caliphate, **24**, 445; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446; makes Barbarossa beyler-bey of Africa, **24**, 477; coalition of European princes against, **19**, 75; character, **24**, 338, 339.
- Selim II, the "Sot" (d. 1574), sultan of Turkey 1566-1574; reign, **24**, 367-370; before accession, **24**, 357; accession, **24**, 367; collision with Russians, **24**, 367-368; conquest of Cyprus, **24**, 368-369; battle of Lepanto, **24**, 368; death, **24**, 369.
- Selim III (1761-1808), sultan of Turkey 1789-1807; reign, **24**, 422-424; continues war with Austria and Russia, **17**, 406 seq.; **24**, 422; treaty of Jassy, **17**, 410-411; French sympathies of, **24**, 423; attempts to remodel army, **17**, 459; **24**, 423-424; hesitates between alliance with France or Russia, **17**, 459-460; unites with allied powers against France, **24**, 424; influenced by French to declare war against Russia, **17**, 460; **24**, 424; deposition, **17**, 461; **24**, 424.
- Selim at-Teumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, **24**, 476.
- Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, **2**, 377-378; **8**, 225-227; **24**, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, **8**, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, **2**, 377;

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- Selkirk**, Thomas Douglas, Earl of (1771-1820), Scottish coloniser and author; colonisation projects of, in Canadian northwest, **22**, 343.
- Selman** (sixteenth century), Turkish sea captain (reis); establishes Turkish sovereignty in Arabia, **24**, 346.
- Selmer**, Christian August (1816-1889), Norwegian statesman; premier of Norway 1880-1883, **16**, 483-484.
- Semblançay**, Jacques de Beaune, Baron of (1445-1527), treasurer of Francis I, **11**, 315.
- Semempses**, see **Sem-en-Ptah**.
- Semendria**, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 595; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; siege (1789), **17**, 408.
- Sem-en-Ptah**, or **Semempses**, or **Men-sa-Nefer**, king of Egypt ca. 4186-ca. 4168 B.C., **1**, 90.
- Seminara**, town in Italy; siege and battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
- Seminary Ridge**, battle of; see **Gettysburg**.
- Seminole**, tribe of North American Indians; see **Seminole Wars**.
- Seminole Wars**, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817-1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835-1842), **23**, 361.
- Semiramis** or **Sammuramat**, mythical Babylonian queen; legends, **1**, 318-319, 367, 580-593; **2**, 420, 526; establishes weaving factories, 487.
- Semites**, a group of people, including the Jews and allied races, supposed to have descended from Shem, son of Noah; origin, **1**, 338, 347-348, 358-359; **8**, 3; character, **1**, 346; **2**, 355, 565; religion, **1**, 314; **2**, 171, 202, 433; language, **1**, 87, 310, 345; **2**, 65, 273; drive Sumerians from Babylonia, **1**, 323, 326, 338, 342-343; inscriptions, 357, 564, 575; **2**, 110; influence on Greek literature, **2**, 225; relations with Hittites, **2**, 393-396.
- Semmes**, Raphael (1809-1877), American naval officer in Confederate service; commands Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, **23**, 448.
- Semomyslaw**, king of Poland (921 A.D.), character, **24**, 8.
- Semnonnes**, German tribe; aid Cherusci, **7**, 427; migrations, **7**, 428.
- Semonville**, Charles Louis Huguot, Marquis of (d. 1834), French statesman; surrendered by Swiss to Austria, **12**, 363.
- Semowit**, king of Poland 860-892 A.D.; accession, **24**, 2; character and reign, **24**, 7-8.
- Sempach**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1386), **14**, 192; **16**, 576-577.
- Sempach Letter**, military ordinance adopted by Swiss confederates (1393), **16**, 579.
- Sempronia** (second century B.C.), sister of T. Gracchus; marries Scipio Africanus Minor, **5**, 360; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; denounces fraud of Saturninus, **5**, 403.
- Sempronian Laws**, measures introduced by C. Gracchus (123 B.C.); provisions of, **5**, 374.
- Sempronius** (Tiberius Sempronius Longus), Roman consul 218 B.C.; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 249-250.
- Sempronius**, see **Blæsus**, **Gracchus**, and **Tuditanus**.
- Semti**, see **Hesepti**.
- Seneca**, Lucius Annæus (ca. 4 B.C.-65 A.D.), Roman philosopher and statesman; Nero a pupil of, **6**, 184, 206, 208; banishment to Corsica, **6**, 177, 180; decline of political influence, **6**, 194-196; Nero's enmity toward, **6**, 203; suicide, **6**, 204; philosophy, **6**, 310, 312; tragedies, **6**, 102, 346.
- Seneca**, M. Annæus (ca. 61 B.C.-30 A.D.), Roman rhetorician, **6**, 158.
- Senecas**, tribe of North American Indians; wars with Susquehannas (1676), **23**, 127.
- Senecio**, Tullius, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.
- Seneffe**, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.
- Senegal**, colony in Western Africa; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139.
- Sengun**, son of Toghrul; boyhood, **24**, 275; fights Jenghiz Khan (1203), **24**, 276.
- Senibaldi**, see **Innocent IV**.
- Senlac**, battle of; see **Hastings**.
- Senlis**, town in France; assembly of (1301), **11**, 79; treaty of (1493), **11**, 287.
- Sennacherib** (Sin-Akhe-Erba), king of Assyria 705-681 B.C.; invades Palestine, **2**, 115-116; campaigns, **1**, 177, 311, 403-416; takes Syrian workmen to Nineveh, **2**, 285; opposes Greeks in Cilicia, **3**, 206; constructs canals for Nineveh, **1**, 552; destroys Babylon, **1**, 334; murdered by his sons, **1**, 334; library of, at Nineveh, **1**, 441; will of, **1**, 620.
- Senones**, Gallic tribe; enter Italy (390 B.C.), **5**, 156; wars with Rome, **5**, 200, 236, 526; in league with Arminius, **6**, 76.
- Sens**, city in France; resists Northmen (886 A.D.), **11**, 9; council of (1140), **11**, 43; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 420.
- Sentinum**, town in Italy; battle of (295 B.C.), **5**, 196-197.
- Senussis**, religious sect in North Africa; characteristics, **8**, 303.
- Seoul**, capital of Korea; Japanese troops reinforced in, **24**, 558; Japanese deliver ultimatum at (1894), **24**, 576.

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**Sepoy Mutiny**, see **India**, **British**.  
**September Convention**, treaty between France and Italy (1804); terms of, **9**, 613; Victor Emmanuel attempts to enforce, **9**, 620.  
**September Laws** (Fieschi Laws), (1835), a bill restricting press and jury in France, **13**, 65.  
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**Septennial Act** (1716), act prolonging to seven years the possible duration of English parliament, **20**, 512-514.  
**Sequani**, Gallic tribe; in wars with Cæsar, **5**, 514, 515.  
**Sequeira, Diogo Lopes de**, Portuguese navigator; discovers Malacca and Sumatra (1509), **10**, 486.  
**Serapis**, Egyptian divinity, worship of, **1**, 63, 653; temple of, at Babylon, **5**, 653; Vespasian's attitude towards, **6**, 232.  
**Serban Cantacuzenus**, prince of Wallachia 1679-1688; achievements and death, **24**, 143.  
**Serbs**, a Slavic people, natives of Servia; origin, **24**, 187; settle in Servia, **24**, 187; relation to Croats, **24**, 188.  
**Serena** (d. 408), niece of Theodosius I; married to Stilicho, **6**, 538; **7**, 30; becomes mother-in-law of Honorius, **6**, 543; executed by senate, **6**, 552.  
**Serenus**, bishop of Marseilles; forbids image worship (509 A.D.), **7**, 207.  
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**Sergius I** (d. 701 A.D.), pope 687-701; pontificate of, **8**, 542.  
**Sergius II** (d. 847 A.D.), pope 844-847; pontificate of, **8**, 566, 567.  
**Sergius III** (d. 913 A.D.), pope 904-911; pontificate of, **8**, 579.  
**Sergius IV**, pope 1009-1012, **8**, 508.  
**Sergius** (ca. 560 A.D.), Byzantine courtier; appointed governor of Pentapolis, **7**, 126; defeat, **7**, 127.  
**Seringapatam** or **Srirangapatam**, town in Mysore, India; siege of (1792), **22**, 111-112; captured by English (1799), **22**, 114-115.  
**Serrano y Dominguez, Francisco** (1810-1885), duke de la Torre, Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionists, **10**, 401; becomes president of provisional ministry (1868), **10**, 402; becomes regent (1869), **10**, 407; second ministry (1872), **10**, 409; establishes military dictatorship (1874), **10**, 415; relations with Europe, **10**, 416.  
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**Serre, Hercule**, Count of (1776-1824), French statesman; member of the *Chambre In-trouvable*, **13**, 19.  
**Serranus Gavianus, Sextus**, Roman tribune 57 B.C.; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506.  
**Sertorius, Quintus** (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general; supports Marius, **5**, 427, 429; withdraws to Spain, **5**, 435; **10**, 8; governs Spain, **5**, 458-459; negotiates with Mithridates, **5**, 459, 467.  
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**Servia**, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula; main treatment, **24**, 187-206; origin and early history, **24**, 187-189; Nemanya dynasty, **24**, 189-193; decline and fall of empire, **24**, 193-195; under the Turks, **24**, 195-198; insurrection; Kara George, **24**, 198-201; new administrative regulations in, **24**, 201-203; becomes kingdom under Milan Obrenovich, **24**, 203; rivalry of Austria and Russia, **24**, 204; reign and murder of Alexander, **24**, 204-

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- Servile Wars**, three wars waged by Rome against insurgent slaves; 1. (134-132 B.C.), **5**, 322-326; 2. (102-101 B.C.), **5**, 399-400; 3 (73-71 B.C., also called War of the Gladiators), **5**, 460-461.
- Servilia**, mother of Marcus Brutus; Cæsar's gifts to, **5**, 590.
- Servilia** (d. 66 A.D.), daughter of Soranus, accused of conspiracy, **6**, 206.
- Servilianus**, Quintus Fabius, Roman consul 142 B.C.; defeated by Lusitanians, **5**, 318.
- Servilius Geminus**, Cnæus, Roman consul 217 B.C.; campaigns against Hannibal, **5**, 250-252.
- Servilius Vatia**, Publius Isauricus (d. 44 B.C.), Roman pro-consul; conquers Isauria, **2**, 387; **7**, 197.
- Servilius**, Marcus, secures triumph for L. Æmilius Paulus (201 B.C.), **5**, 304.
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- Sestius**, Lucius, friend of Brutus; made consul by Augustus (23 A.D.), **6**, 83.
- Set**, Egyptian deity; identified with Baal and called Sutekh, **1**, 123; worship of, **1**, 119, 187; conflict with Ra, **1**, 221.
- Set-amen**, Egyptian princess; worshipped with Theban Triad, **1**, 130.
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- Sethos**, in legend, name given to Egyptian king, corresponding to Tirhaqa, **1**, 177; **2**, 116.
- Seti I** (Sethosis), king of Egypt 1355-1345 B.C.; reign, **1**, 142-143; wars of, in Syria, **2**, 9, 273, 394; digs canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; buildings, **1**, 117; tablet of, discovered at Abydos, **1**, 290.
- Seti II**, king of Egypt 1250-1235 B.C.; reign, **1**, 166.
- Set-nekht** (d. 1235 B.C.), king of Egypt; founds 20th dynasty, **1**, 166.
- Settlement**, Act of, in English history an act of parliament, regulating succession to the throne (1701); text of, **22**, 366-367.
- Seuthes**, Thracian prince; aided by the Ten Thousand (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 63; negotiations with Dercyllidas, **4**, 85; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120.
- Sevastopol**, see **Sebastopol**.
- Seven against Thebes**, in Greek legend, an expedition undertaken by seven heroes against Thebes; origin of legend, **3**, 38; place in history, **3**, 72-73, 108.
- Seven Bishops**, Case of the, trial of Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops for petitioning James II against the Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395-399.
- Seven Cities**, in New Mexico, see **Cibola**.
- Seven Days' Battles**, series of engagements in the peninsular campaign of the American Civil War, fought in the region of the Chickahominy (1862), **23**, 431-432.
- Sevenoaks**, town in England; battle of (1450), **18**, 567.
- Seven Pines**, see **Fair Oaks**.
- Seven Weeks' War**, see **Austro-Prussian War**.
- Seven Years' War**, waged against Frederick the Great of Prussia by Austria, France, and Russia (1756-1763), **12**, 66, 73-77, 352; **14**, 441-447; **15**, 189-231.
- Severus**, Flavius Valerius, Roman emperor, associate of Galerius 306-307 A.D., **6**, 437.
- Severus**, L. Septimius (146-211 A.D.), Roman emperor 193-211 A.D.; reign, **6**, 385-391; early life, **6**, 384; in Britain, **6**, 389-390; **18**, 20-21; leads army against Caledonians, **21**, 5.
- Severus**, Libius, nominal emperor of Rome 461-465 A.D.; reign, **6**, 611-612.
- Severus**, M. Aurelius Alexander (205-235 A.D.), Roman emperor 222-235 A.D.; reign, **6**, 400-403; war with Persia, **6**, 402.
- Severus**, architect of Nero's palace (ca. 60 A.D.), **6**, 200.
- Severus**, Catilius, governor of Syria under Hadrian (ca. 117 A.D.), **6**, 280.
- Severus**, Sextus Julius, Roman soldier, legate of Hadrian; puts down Jewish revolt (135 A.D.), **6**, 284.
- Severus**, Temple of, destroyed by Sixtus V (ca. 1590), **9**, 479.
- Sevier**, John (1745-1815), American pioneer and Indian fighter; at battle of King's Mountain (1780), **23**, 277; governor of the "State of Franklin" (1784-1788), **23**, 288.
- Séviné**, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de (1676-1696), French writer; correspondence, **11**, 634.
- Seville**, Spanish city; seat of Ermenigild's court (582 A.D.), **10**, 21; captured by Ferdinand III of Castile (1248), **8**, 254; **10**, 66-67.
- Seville**, Council of, see **Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias**.
- Seville**, Treaty of (1729), treaty establishing an alliance between England, France, and Spain, **14**, 1.
- Sewall**, Samuel (1652-1730), American colonial jurist; connection with witchcraft trials, **23**, 176.
- Seward**, William Henry (1801-1872), American statesman; opposes Clay's compromise in United States senate (1850), **23**, 381; confidential adviser of President Taylor, **23**, 382; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Act, **23**, 392; arraigns Polk administration's Kansas policy, **23**, 397; candidate for Republican nomination for president (1856), **23**, 399; defeated by Lincoln for Republican presidential nomination (1860), **23**, 407; in negotiations upon Crittenden compromise, **23**, 412; becomes secretary of state in Lincoln's cabinet, **23**, 413; position of, in the "Trent Affair," **23**,

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- Sexburga** (d. 673 A.D.), queen of Wessex 672 A.D.; reign, **18**, 63.
- Sexby, Edward** (d. 1658), English soldier; intrigues against Cromwell, **20**, 162; issues tract against Cromwell, **20**, 168; imprisonment and death, **20**, 169.
- Sextius, Publius**, Roman praetor 53 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 506; defended by Cicero, **5**, 508; convicted of bribery, **5**, 513.
- Seymour, Charles** (1661–1748), duke of Somerset; proposes treasurership for Shrewsbury, **20**, 495; summons privy councillors, **20**, 496; master of the horse, **20**, 507.
- Seymour, Edward** (ca. 1506–1552), duke of Somerset, earl of Hertford, brother of Jane Seymour, uncle of Edward VI; invades Scotland (1544), **21**, 241–242; sacks Edinburgh (1544), **21**, 241; influence over Henry VIII, **19**, 207; created duke of Somerset (1547), **19**, 207; made Protector, **19**, 208; at battle of Pinkie, **19**, 220; **21**, 244; strife with his brother Thomas, **19**, 211–214; his fall and execution (1549), **19**, 216–218.
- Seymour, Edward** (1539–1621), earl of Hertford, son of the Protector; marries Lady Chaterine Grey (1560), **19**, 293.
- Seymour, Sir Edward** (1633–1708), English politician; partisan of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
- Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart** (1840–), English admiral; leads Peking relief force (1900), **24**, 568.
- Seymour, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, Baron Alcester** (1821–1895), English admiral; bombards Alexandria (1882), **24**, 460.
- Seymour, Lord Henry**, English admiral; opposes Spanish armada (1588), **19**, 396.
- Seymour, Horatio** (1810–1886), American politician; Democratic candidate for president (1868), **23**, 466.
- Seymour, Lady Jane** (ca. 1510–1537), third queen of Henry VIII of England; as lady-in-waiting of Anne Boleyn, **19**, 164; marriage, **19**, 176; death, **19**, 179.
- Seymour, Sir Michael** (1802–1887), British admiral; bombards Canton at command of Sir John Bowring (1857), **21**, 618.
- Seymour, Thomas, Lord Sudely** (1508?–1549), English admiral; marries Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII, **19**, 211; aspires to marriage with Elizabeth, **19**, 211–212; relations with the princess Elizabeth, **19**, 212–213; treason charges against, **19**, 213; execution, **19**, 214.
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- Sforza, Ascanio**, brother of the duke Lodovico; restored to Milan (ca. 1481), **9**, 375.
- Sforza, Bianca**, daughter of Duke Galeazzo Maria Sforza; marries Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 237.
- Sforza, Francesco** (1401–1466), Italian soldier and duke of Milan, 1450–1466, son of Giacomuzzo Sforza, **9**, 236; supports Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 238; in service of Visconti, **9**, 283, 286; as duke of Milan, **9**, 258–259, 265; friendship for Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 362.
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- Sforza, Galeazzo Maria** (1444–1476), duke of Milan 1466–1476, **9**, 259–260, 362; assassinated, **9**, 364–365.
- Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo** (ca. 1369–1424), Italian soldier, favourite of Joanna of Naples; surname, and early life, **9**, 235; military achievements and death, **9**, 236.
- Sforza, Giovanni Galeazzo** (1468–1494), duke of Milan 1476–1481, **9**, 375, 382.
- Sforza, Lodovico**, “Il Moro” (d. 1510), duke of Milan, 1481–1499; becomes sole ruler of Milan, **9**, 375, 387; at war with Venice, **9**, 380, 381–383; seeks the intervention of France, **9**, 239, 410; acquires Genoa, **9**, 386; patronises Leonardo da Vinci, **9**, 396; in alliance for defence of Italy against Charles VIII of France, **9**, 420; deprived of duchy by Louis XII, **9**, 425; **11**, 297; betrayal by the Swiss, **9**, 427; **16**, 616 note; imprisoned in France, **9**, 427; **11**, 298.
- Sforza, Massimiliano** (d. 1530), duke of Milan 1512–1515; restored to duchy, **9**, 437; **14**, 243; **16**, 617; abdication after battle of Marignano, **9**, 445.
- Shabak**, king of Ethiopia; acquires supremacy (728 B.C.), **1**, 176–177; attacks Assyria, **1**, 398, 400.
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- Shad-i-mulk**, mistress of Khalil Mirza; influence on Khalil (1405), **24**, 302.
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- Shafter, William Rufus** (1835–), American soldier; in command at siege of Santiago de Cuba (1898), **23**, 489.
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- Shaftesbury**, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of (1801-1885), known also as Lord Ashley, English statesman and philanthropist; advocates factory legislation, **21**, 610.
- Shah Alam**, emperor of Hindustan ca. 1761-1804; accession to throne of Delhi, **22**, 39; joins English, **22**, 70, 84; annuity discontinued by Hastings, **22**, 84; restored by General Lake, **22**, 119.
- Shahbaraz** (Shah Barz, Surbaraza), Persian soldier; in wars with Heraclius, **7**, 163-166; usurps Persian crown (629 A.D.), **8**, 95-96.
- Shah Jahan** or **Shah Jehan** (king of the world) (ca. 1592-1666), Mughal emperor 1627-1658, son of Jahangir; reign, **22**, 33.
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- Shakespeare**, William (1564-1616), English poet and dramatist; Macaulay's estimate, **19**, 466.
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- Shakhovskoi**, Prince, Russian noble; in plot of Dmitri III, second impostor (1606), **17**, 230-235.
- Shalmaneser I**, king of Assyria (ca. 1300 B.C.); founds Calah (Nimrud), **1**, 364; reign, **1**, 368, 375.
- Shalmaneser II**, king of Assyria 860-824 B.C.; black obelisk of, **1**, 369, 388, 484, 616-618; **2**, 111; campaigns, **1**, 387-389; **2**, 284, 583, 589; conquers Israel, **1**, 387-388; **2**, 111; rebellion of son, Asshur-danin-apli, **1**, 389; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392.
- Shalmaneser III**, king of Assyria 782-772 B.C.; campaigns, **1**, 390-391.
- Shalmaneser IV**, king of Assyria 727-722 B.C.; reign, **1**, 395-396; conquers Phoenicia, **2**, 257, 284-285, 315.
- Shamash**, the sun-god of Assyro-Babylonian mythology; identified with Babbar, **1**, 342; place in Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; hymns to, **1**, 518; in Gilgamesh epic, **1**, 526; in Etana legend, **1**, 531, 532.
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- Shamshi** or **Samsh**, queen of Arabia; subjugated by Tiglathpileser (ca. 734 B.C.), **1**, 394; **8**, 103.
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- Shargena**, king of Agade (ca. 3800 B.C.); legend of, **1**, 360-361.
- Sharludari** (seventh century B.C.), Egyptian prince; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426.
- Sharp**, James (1618-1679), Scottish prelate; made archbishop of St. Andrews, **21**, 298; tyrannies under, **21**, 299; murdered, **21**, 305.
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- Shashanq I** or **Shishak**, king of Egypt ca. 945-920 B.C.; reign, **1**, 173; pillages Jerusalem, **2**, 107.
- Shashanq II**, king of Egypt ca. 850 B.C.; **1**, 173.
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- Sheba**, Queen of (tenth century B.C.) (Arabic legend gives her name of Balkis); visit to Solomon, **2**, 104.
- Sheba-ben-Bichri**, sheikh of the Bichrites; rebels against David (970 B.C.), **1**, 95.
- Sheerness**, seaport in Kent, England; taken by Dutch (1667), **20**, 261.
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- lish statesman; secretary of state in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; becomes premier, **20**, 638; concludes peace with American colonies, **20**, 638-640; resignation, **20**, 640.
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- Shenandoah Valley, valley in Virginia; scene of Jackson's campaign of 1862, **23**, 430-431; Sheridan's campaign in (1864), **23**, 449.
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- Shepstone, Sir Theophilus (1817-1893), British soldier and colonial official; sent into Transvaal, **22**, 288; proclaims annexation of Transvaal by British crown (1877), **21**, 642; **22**, 288.
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- Sher Ali Khan, sirdar of Kandahar; resigns his rule (1881), **22**, 209.
- Sheremetjev or Scheremetjev, Count Boris Petrovitch (1652-1719), Russian soldier; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; battle of Narva (1700), **16**, 373; wins battle of Dorpat, **17**, 268; victorious at Humolova and Marienburg, **17**, 268; takes Gaditch (1709), **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384.
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- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (1751-1816), English dramatist and statesman; joins parliamentary attack on North ministry (1781), **20**, 638; under-secretary of state in Rockingham coalition ministry (1782), **20**, 638; joins in attack on Pitt ministry (1783), **20**, 643; as one of the managers of Warren Hastings' impeachment trial, **20**, 650; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
- Sheriffmuir, plateau in Scotland near Stirling; battle of (1715), **20**, 510; **21**, 324.
- Sherifs, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (sixteenth century), **8**, 252.
- Sherman, John (1823-1900), American statesman; as secretary of treasury labours for resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477; author of Sherman Silver Act of 1890, **23**, 482.
- Sherman, Thomas West (1813-1879), American general; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard, and Port Royal (1861), **23**, 422.
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- 560-561; independence by convention between England and France (1896), **24**, 517; chronology, **24**, 686.
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- Siaoush Pasha** (d. 1687), vizir under Sulci-man II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 391.
- Sibas**, see **Sivaïtes**.
- Siberia**, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197-198.
- Siberian Railway**, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621-622.
- Sibittibil**, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.
- Siburtius** or **Sibyrtius**, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.
- Sibylline Oracles**, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Herac-litus, **3**, 493.
- Sibylline Books**, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.
- Sicambri**, see **Sugambri**.
- Sicani**, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.
- Sicanus**, Syracusan general; assists in de-fense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
- Sicard**, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742-1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.
- Sicarii**, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.
- Sicels**, or **Siceliotes**, or **Siculi**, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.
- Sicharbas** (Sichæus), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308-309.
- Sicilian Vespers**, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112-114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.
- Sicilies**, Kingdom of the Two, see **Two Sicilies**.
- Sicily**, an island in the Mediterranean, be-longing to Italy, at several periods an in-dependent kingdom; Phœnician coloni-sation in, **2**, 277, 312-313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200-201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591-616; Roman suc-cesses in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319-321; the tyrants in (410-337 B.C.), **4**, 202-207; under Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), **4**, 578-583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264-241 B.C.), **5**, 215-221, 224-226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264-265; Servile wars in, **5**, 322-326, 399-400, 460-461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, **7**, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, **7**, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Nor-mans (1061-1090), **9**, 63, 64, 72-73; con-quered by Henry VI (1194), **8**, 412; **9**, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), **9**, 109; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), **10**, 95-96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), **9**, 113; as a separate king-dom (1282-1435), **9**, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), **9**, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), **9**, 237; again united with Naples (1503), **9**, 428; Spanish rule in, **9**, 490-491; made a separate king-dom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), **9**, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), **9**, 532; as a separate king-dom under English protection (1806-1815), **9**, 570, 572-574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), **9**, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), **9**, 594; see also **Two Sicilies**, **Kingdom of the**.
- Sickingen Franz von** (1481-1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, **14**, 251.
- Sickles**, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American sol-dier and politician; at battle of Gettys-burg, **23**, 438-439.
- Siculi**, see **Sicels**.
- Sicyon**, city of Peloponnesus, Greece; situa-tion, **3**, 30; settled by Dorians (1100 B.C.), **3**, 119; art of, **3**, 488; revolution in, **3**, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, **3**, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), **4**, 518; prosperity of, **4**, 519; freed from Macedon, **4**, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), **4**, 527-529.
- Siddartha**, see **Sarvathasiddha**.
- Sidetes**, see **Antiochus VII**.
- Sid al-Battal** (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 204.
- Sidi Ahmed**, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), **24**, 485.
- Sidi Ali** (sixteenth century), Turkish ad-miral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.
- Sidi Muhammed** (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1858-1859; attempted reforms of, **24**, 485.
- Sidi Muhammed** (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859-1873; reign, **24**, 273.
- Sidi Okba**, see **Achbar ben Nafi**.
- Sidicines**, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, **5**, 180-183.
- Sidmouth**, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757-1844), English statesman; be-comes premier and chancellor of ex-chequer (1801), **21**, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), **21**, 461; failure of his policy of retrench-ment (1802), **21**, 462; prepares for re-newal of hostilities with France, **21**, 462-463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), **21**, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), **21**,

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- Sidney, Algernon (ca. 1622-1683), English politician; opposes trial of Charles I, **20**, 72; execution, **20**, 304.
- Sidney, Sir Henry (1529-1586), English statesman; lord deputy in Ireland, **19**, 422; **21**, 407-409; characterisation, **19**, 422.
- Sidney, Henry, earl of Romney (1641-1704); signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; created Viscount Sidney by William III (1689), **20**, 423.
- Sidney, Sir Philip (1554-1586), English general and author; commands garrisons at Flushing and Rammekens, **13**, 517; appointed governor of Flushing, **13**, 518; invades Flanders, **13**, 521; death, **13**, 521-522; **19**, 361; characterisation, **19**, 361.
- Sidon, city of Phoenicia; battle of (1196), **3**, 411-412.
- Sidonius, Caius Sollius Apollinaris (431-484 A.D.), bishop of Clermont; proposes to write history of Attila's wars, **6**, 584.
- Siduri, see Sarduris.
- Siebener Konkordat, an agreement concluded between seven of the Swiss cantons for the preservation of popular sovereignty (1833), **17**, 38.
- Siedce, capital of a government of the same name in Russian Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
- Siegfrid (ninth century), king of Northmen; wars with Franks, **7**, 587, 588, 590.
- Siena or Sienna, capital of province of Siena, Italy; in Ghibelline war against Florence (1144), **9**, 41; wins battle of Montaperto (1260), **9**, 102-104; transferred to Naples, **9**, 239; receives Charles IV, **9**, 244; revolts against emperor (1369), **9**, 247; joins War of Liberation (1875), **9**, 248; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1399), **9**, 255; war against Florence, **9**, 371; enslaved by Pandolfo Petrucci, **9**, 430; loses popular government, **9**, 408; siege and fall of (1555), **9**, 464-467.
- Siena, Council of (1423-1424), a church council held at Siena, Italy, **3**, 637.
- Sierck, town in Germany; siege of (1643), **11**, 491.
- Sierra de los Infantes, locality in Spain; battle of (1819), **3**, 256.
- Sievershausen, town in Germany; battle of (1533), **14**, 312.
- Sieyès, Count Emmanuel Joseph (1748-1836), generally known as the Abbé Sieyès, French publicist and statesman; on meaning of third estate, **12**, 150; influence in popular party, **12**, 154-155; declines election to Directory, **12**, 419; opposed by Barras, **12**, 449; replaces Rewbell in Directory, **12**, 472; stigmatises the "patriots," **12**, 479; influence, **12**, 482; resignation, **12**, 484; retirement, **12**, 494.
- Siffin, plain on western bank of Euphrates; battle of (ca. 657 A.D.), **3**, 171-172.
- Sigebert I (d. 575 A.D.), king of Austrasia; disputes sovereignty with Chilperic, **7**, 479.
- Sigebert III (d. 654 A.D.), king of Austrasia; reign, **7**, 480, 486.
- Sigebert (d. 634 A.D.), king of East Anglia; retires to monastery, **18**, 50.
- Sigebert (d. 509 A.D.), king of Ripuarians; rules Cologne, **7**, 468, 469; betrayed by Clovis, **7**, 475.
- Sigebert, king of Wessex; deposed (754 A.D.), **13**, 65.
- Sigel, Franz (1824-1902), German-American soldier; at battle of Wilson's Creek (1861), **23**, 421; at battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
- Sigeric, king of the Goths (ca. 415 A.D.); reign, **6**, 570; **10**, 15.
- Sigismund (1361-1437), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1412-1437, son of Charles IV; inherits margravate of Brandenburg, **14**, 190; marries Maria of Hungary, **14**, 191; war with Bajazet (1392-1396), **13**, 352; **24**, 319-320; elected emperor, **14**, 199; incites Swiss against Frederick of Austria, **16**, 584; invests Frederick of Hohenzollern with electorate of Brandenburg, **11**, 186; **14**, 214; council of Constance and, **11**, 186; **14**, 200-207; **16**, 584; John Huss and, **14**, 202-205; invades Bohemia, **14**, 210; condition of Germany under, **14**, 211; confers privileges on Hamburg, **16**, 350; invests John of Bavaria with county of Holland, **13**, 342; favours Eric XIII of Sweden, **16**, 205; alliance with Eugenius IV, **14**, 212; coronation, **14**, 212, 213; acquires crown of Bohemia, **14**, 213; death, **14**, 213, 215; person and character, **14**, 200; **16**, 584.
- Sigismund, Saint, king of Burgundy 516-524; accession, **7**, 478; **13**, 350; defeated by Clodomir, **7**, 478.
- Sigismund, king of Lithuania; elected king (1506), **17**, 185; Gliniski revolts against, **17**, 185, 186; war with Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 186, 187.
- Sigismund I (1467-1548), king of Poland 1507-1548; defeats Lithuanians and subjugates Teutonic knights, **24**, 45.
- Sigismund (II) Augustus (1520-1572), king of Poland 1548-1572; devotion to wife, **24**, 46; war with Russia, **17**, 200; **24**, 46; extends dominions, **24**, 46; oppresses Jews, **24**, 47; death, **24**, 47.
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- Sigismund**, John, see John Sigismund.
- Sigrid the Proud**, Swedish princess; marries Sweyn, king of Denmark (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 66; conspires against King Olaf of Norway, **16**, 65.
- Sigtryggr** (d. 1042), Danish king of Dublin; joins insurgents of Leinster against Brian, king of Ireland (1014), **21**, 352.
- Sigurd Ring**, king of Denmark 736-750 A.D.; at battle of Bravalla, **16**, 38 seq.; reign, **16**, 39.
- Sigurd Snogoje**, "Snake eye," king of Denmark 794-803 A.D.; reign, **16**, 40.
- Sigurd I**, joint ruler of Norway 1103-1130, son of Magnus III; accession, **16**, 105; becomes sole ruler (1122), **16**, 106; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, **16**, 106 seq.; spreads Christianity, **16**, 106; death, **16**, 107.
- Sigurd II**, king of Norway 1136-1155; reign, **16**, 108-109.
- Sigurd**, son of Magnus V; claims crown of Denmark (1202), **16**, 113 seq.
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- Sihl**, stream in Switzerland, battle at the (1443) **16**, 590.
- Sikhim**, a state of British India; figures in question of boundary between Tibet and India (1890) **24**, 509.
- Sikhs**, religious sect in India; doctrine, **22**, 150; persecution by Mohammedan rulers, **22**, 150 seq.
- Sikh Wars**, two wars between the British and the Sikhs; first war (1845-1846), **22**, 153 seq.; Treaty of Lahore, **22**, 156; second war (1848-1849), **22**, 157 seq.; final defeat, **22**, 158.
- Si-Lala** (nineteenth century), Algerine rebel; defeated, **24**, 485.
- Silanus**, Ambracian soothsayer; summoned by Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), **4**, 55.
- Silanus**, D. Junius, Roman consul 62 B.C., stepfather of Brutus; at trial of Catiline, **5**, 489, 493.
- Silanus**, Lucius Junius, a Roman; Agrippina drives to suicide (49 A.D.), **6**, 176.
- Silanus**, M. Junius (d. 196 B.C.), Roman soldier; legate of Scipio in Spain, **5**, 281.
- Silanus**, M. Junius, Roman consul 109 B.C.; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.
- Silanus**, M. Junius, Roman consul 19 A.D., father-in-law of Caligula; suicide, **6**, 164.
- Silesian Wars**, three wars prosecuted by Frederick the Great against Austria for the possession of Silesia; (I.) (1740-1742), **12**, 36-37; **14**, 427-430; **15**, 161-174 (battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz); (2.) (1711-1745), **12**, 40-42; **14**, 432-434; **15**, 178-182 (battles of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf); 3. (1756-1763), see **Seven Years' War**.
- Silesia**, region of central Europe; surrendered to Casimir I of Poland (eleventh century), **24**, 15; ravaged by Bohemians, **24**, 22; ruled by Duke Wladislaw II of Poland, **24**, 27; effect on, of Mongolian incursions, **14**, 118; incorporated with Bohemia (1355), **24**, 36; Casimir III of Poland triumphs over, **24**, 36; ceded to Frederick the Great (1742), **12**, 37; **14**, 432; **15**, 174; reforms in, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 213-244.
- Silhouette**, Étienne de (1709-1767), French statesman; career and policy, **12**, 89-90.
- Silingi**, Silingians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 570, 598; **10**, 15.
- Silistria**, town in Bulgaria; Russians defeated at (1773), **24**, 418; taken by the Russians (1810), **17**, 466; siege of (1854), **17**, 564.
- Silius**, Caius, Roman consul 13 A.D.; invades land of Chatti, **6**, 75; suicide, **6**, 144-145.
- Silius**, son of the consul Silius; paramour of Messallina ca. 48 A.D., **6**, 171, 173-174.
- Silo**, Q. Pompædus (d. 88 B.C.), chief of Marsians in Social War; advances upon Rome, **5**, 411; defeats Cæpio, **5**, 415; slain, **5**, 417.
- Silures**, a British tribe; conquests of, **18**, 3; conquered by the Romans, **6**, 160, 189; **18**, 13-14.
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- Silverius**, pope 536-540 A.D.; mysterious fate of, **3**, 530.
- Silvester II** (Gerbert) pope 999-1003; introduces use of Arabic figures, **8**, 278; pontificate of, **3**, 590; **11**, 40.
- Silvester III** (John, bishop of Sabina), anti-pope 1044-1046; disputes with two others, **8**, 591.
- Silvius Postumus**, mythical ancestor of the Alban Silvii; legend of, **5**, 61, 99.
- Simancas**, town in Spain; battle of (934 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- Simcoe**, John Graves (1752-1806), British soldier and colonial governor; administration of, in Upper Canada, **22**, 330-331.
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- Simeon**, first emperor of Bulgaria 893-927; education, **24**, 162; wars with Byzantines, **24**, 163, 164; extent of dominion, **24**, 164; death, **24**, 164.
- Simeon the Proud**, grand-prince of Russia 1341-1353; reign, **17**, 147.
- Simeon**, Saint, see Stephen I of Servia.
- Simeon**, patriarch of Jerusalem; rouses interest in crusades (1095), **8**, 330.

- Simier, Jehan, envoy of duke of Anjou to Elizabeth (1578); success of, **19**, 353.
- Simmias, Theban philosopher, friend of Socrates, at death of Socrates (399 B.C.), **4**, 40-42.
- Simmias, Macedonian general; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324, 327.
- Simmel, Lambert, (1487-1525), a pretender to English throne during reign of Henry VII; rebellion of, **19**, 21; coronation of, **19**, 22; end of rebellion, **19**, 23.
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- Simon (II) "the Just," Jewish high priest (ca. 200 B.C.); character and administration, **2**, 137.
- Simon Asmoneus (d. 135 B. C.); Jewish high priest, son of Mattathias and brother of Judas Maccabeus, character, **2**, 145; appointed adviser to Judas, **2**, 148; wars, **2**, 150, 154-155; 158; rule, **2**, 159; death, **2**, 160.
- Simon Bar Giora (d. 71 A.D.), Jewish leader; defends Jerusalem against Titus (70 A.D.), **2**, 179, 195; **6**, 234-236; executed at Rome, **6**, 239.
- Simon Bar Kocheba (Bar Kosiba) (d. ca. 135 A.D.), Jewish leader; leads revolt against Rome, **2**, 29; **6**, 284, 294, 314.
- Simon, Jules (Jules François Simon Suisse) (1814-1896), French statesman; in provisional government of the Third Republic, **13**, 162; ministry, **13**, 189; rebuked by President MacMahon, **13**, 190 seq.; opposes Ferry's anti-clerical measures, **13**, 192.
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- Simon, Parisian shoemaker; placed in charge of Dauphin Louis XVII (1793); brutality of, **12**, 317, 400.
- Simon Peter, see Peter.
- Simonoseki, Treaty of, see Shimonoseki.
- Simplicius, bishop of Rome 468-483; solicits temporal intervention in papal election, **8**, 528.
- Simport, Seine-port, Conference of (1433), peace negotiations between Charles VII, king of France, and Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, **11**, 222.
- Simski, Khabar, Russian general; in wars with Tatars (1521), **17**, 189.
- Sin, Assyro-Babylonian moon-god; temple in Ur, **1**, 342; worship in Assyria, **1**, 517; hymn addressed to, **1**, 525.
- Sin-akhe-erba, see Sennacherib.
- Sinan Pasha (d. 1517), Turkish general; in war with mamelukes (1516-1517), **24**, 444-445.
- Sinan Pasha (sixteenth century), renegade Jewish corsair in North Africa; with Barbarossa in expedition along Genoese coast (1533), **24**, 352; defeated by Charles V, **8**, 251; re-establishes Turkish authority in Tunis, **8**, 252.
- Sinan Pasha (sixteenth century), Turkish soldier, grand vizir under Murad III and Muhammed III; expedition of, into Hungary (1593), **24**, 372; campaign in Wallachia (1594), **24**, 139 seq., 373; takes Bukharest (1595), **24**, 373.
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- Sindhia (eighteenth century), ruler of the Mahrattas of India; in war with England (1778), **22**, 92 seq.; (1802), **22**, 118 seq.; defeated by General Wellesley in battle of Assaye (1803), **22**, 121; signs treaty of peace with British (1804), **22**, 121; engages to aid in destruction of the Pindharis (1818), **22**, 127; throne and capital restored to (1858), **22**, 198.
- Sineh (Sinehat, Sinuhe) (ca. 2460 B.C.), Asiatic adventurer and writer; memoirs of, **1**, 59, 70, 111-112.
- Singapore, island south of Malay peninsula; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132 seq.
- Singara, city in Mesopotamia; battle of (348 A.D.), **6**, 468; **8**, 81.
- Sinha, see Sah.
- Sinhalas, Cingalese tribe, **2**, 489.
- Siniavin, Russian admiral; commands fleet against England (1807), **17**, 459; blockades Dardanelles, **17**, 461.
- Sinking Fund, in English history; established by Pitt (1786), **20**, 646.
- Sinope, seaport in Asia Minor; battle of (1853), **21**, 615.
- Sins, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.
- Sin-shar-ishkum or Saracus, king of Assyria; attacks Babylonia (609 B.C.), **1**, 335, 439, 443.
- Sinshumlishir, king of Assyria (ca. 610 B.C.), **1**, 335, 443.
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- Sioux or Dakotas, North American tribe of Indians; characteristics, **22**, 507; Father Claude Allouez missionary among, **23**, 72; Marquette visits, **23**, 74.
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- Siptah Menepthah, king of Egypt ca. 1250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 166.
- Siraj-ud-Daula or Surajah Dowlah (d. 1757), nawab of Bengal; seizes British factory at Kasimbazar, **22**, 54; defeats and imprisons English in "Black Hole of Calcutta," **22**, 54 seq.; defeated at Fort William by English, **22**, 57; fall, **22**, 60 seq.; death, **22**, 60.
- Sirgulla, see Shirpurla.
- Sisibut or Sisebert (d. 621 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign, **10**, 24.
- Sisenando, king of the Goths (633 A.D.), **10**, 25.
- Sisenna, Lucius Cornelius (ca. 115-67 B.C.), Roman annalist; works, **8**, 644.

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**Sistella**, in Spain; battle of (1795), **10**, 316.  
**Sistine or Sixtine Chapel**, papal private chapel in the Vatican; decorations by Michelangelo, **9**, 401.  
**Sisygambis**, mother of Darius Codomannus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303.  
**Sita**, mythical Indian heroine; mystical presents to, **2**, 520.  
**Sitalces** (d. 424 B.C.), king of the Thracian tribe of the Odrysians; aids Athens, **3**, 534, 544, 561; extent of empire, **3**, 581; **24**, 156.  
**Sitalces**, Thracian general of Alexander; murders Parmenion (326 B.C.), **4**, 370; in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.  
**Sitavorok** or **Zsitvatorok**, Peace of (1606); establishes important diplomatic relations between Turkey and the rest of Europe, **14**, 327; **24**, 374.  
**Sittius**, Publius, Roman commander; aids Caesar in Africa (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.  
**Siva** (Shiva), the third god of the Hindu triad; worship of, **2**, 529, 545-546, 547.  
**Sivaji** (1627-1680), a chief of the Konkan, in the northern section of the Western Ghats; rule and character, **22**, 35-37, 38.  
**Siward** (d. 1055), earl of Northumberland 1041-1055; rule, **18**, 139.  
**Six Articles**, Act of (1539), in English history an act "abolishing diversity in opinions" in the English church, **19**, 184-185.  
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**Sixtus**, or **Xystus**, II, Saint, pope 257-258 A.D., **8**, 503.  
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**Skanda Gupta** (d. 470 A.D.), king in India; rules over 100 kings, **2**, 498-499; overthrown, **2**, 499-500.  
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- Sommaruga, Baron von**, Austrian politician; founder of Legal and Political Literary Club of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605; becomes minister of education (1848), **14**, 630.
- Soncino**, town in northern Italy; battle of (1431), **9**, 286–287.
- Sonderbund, The**, a league of the Swiss Catholic cantons; formed (1843), **17**, 39; war of (1847), **17**, 39–41.
- Sonnini de Manoncourt, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert** (1751–1812), French naturalist, **12**, 121.
- Sonnino**, Italian statesman; minister of finance in Crispi cabinet (1893), **9**, 633.
- Sonoy, Diedrich**, governor of South Holland; institutes tribunal of inquisition (1575), **13**, 454.
- Sons of Liberty** (1765), associations formed in American colonies to resist the aggressions of the British government, **23**, 232.
- Soodan**, see Sudan.
- Soor**, village in Bohemia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 179.
- Soothsayers**; in Asiatic courts, **2**, 638; in Greece, **3**, 85; warning to Alexander, **4**, 386; prophesy fall of Rome, **6**, 623.
- Sophia, Santa**, see Santa Sophia.
- Sophia**, daughter of Valdemar II, king of Denmark 1202–1241; wife of margrave of Brandenburg, **16**, 172.
- Sophia**, wife of Wenceslaus I of Germany; governs Bohemia with Teheiniech (1419), **14**, 209.
- Sophia** (1630–1714), princess of Hanover; crown of England settled on, **20**, 459; death, **20**, 490.
- Sophia** (1805–1872), archduchess of Austria; leads court party in Austria, **14**, 619–620.
- Sophia** (d. 1877), queen of Holland, wife of William II; opponent of Bismarck, **14**, 63; death of, **14**, 64.
- Sophia**, czarina of Russia; marriage to Ivan the Great (1472), **17**, 170–171; diplomacy, **17**, 178.
- Sophia** (1836–), queen of Sweden; wife of Oscar II, **16**, 483.
- Sophia Alexievna** (1657–1704), Russian archduchess and regent; supports claim of Ivan against Peter the Great, **17**, 249 seq.; regency of, **17**, 251 seq.; imprisonment of, **17**, 254, 265.
- Sophia Amelia**, wife of Frederick III, king of Denmark 1648–1670, **16**, 364.
- Sophia Augusta**, see Catherine II.
- Sophia Dorothea** (1666–1726), wife of George I of England; death, **20**, 537.
- Sophia Dorothea** (1687–1757), queen of Frederick William I of Prussia; death, **15**, 199.
- Sophia Magdalena**, wife of Christian VI, king of Denmark 1730–1746, **16**, 413.
- Sophia of Denmark**, wife of Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250–1279, **16**, 191.
- Sophie Charlotte of Hanover** (1668–1705), wife of Frederick I of Prussia, **15**, 145–146.
- Sophists**, a class of thinkers and teachers in Greece, especially Athens, in fifth century B.C., **3**, 459–460, 471; **4**, 33–39.
- Sophocles** (ca. 496–406 B.C.), Greek tragic poet; beauty, **3**, 484; life and character, **3**, 502–506; writings, **3**, 495, 502–504, 507.
- Sophocles**, Athenian naval commander, son of Sostratides; sent to Sicily (425 B.C.), **3**, 594; banished from Athens (424 B.C.), **3**, 595.
- Sophonisba** (d. ca. 204 B.C.), daughter of Hasdrubal Gisco and wife of Syphax, **5**, 285–286.
- Sophronius**, patriarch of Jerusalem; at Arab conquest (637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
- Sor**, see Tyre.
- Soranus, Borea**, see Borea Soranus.
- Sorbon, Robert de**, see Robert de Sorbon.
- Sorbonne, The**, institution of learning in Paris; founded (ca. 1250), **11**, 67; reorganised under Richelieu, **11**, 474, 633; attacked by Jesuits, **13**, 28.

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Sorel, Agnes (ca. 1400-1450), beautiful Frenchwoman, mistress of Charles VII, **11**, 230.

Soris, king of Egypt ca. 3766-ca. 3737, **1**, 100.

Sos, see Sotitates.

Sosibius (third century B.C.), Egyptian statesman; instigates murder of Magas, **4**, 572.

Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256-257.

Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.

Sosistratus or Sosistratos (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578-579.

Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.

Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, **4**, 353-354.

Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, **4**, 569.

Soter, see Antiochus I, Demetrius I, Ptolemy I and VIII.

Soter, name applied by Josephus to Seleucus (IV) Philopater *q. v.*

Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168-177 A.D., **3**, 503.

Sothel, Sothell or Southwell, Seth, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683-1689, of South Carolina 1690-1691; governor of North Carolina, **23**, 52; governor of South Carolina, **23**, 58.

Sotitates (Sos), Gallic tribe; at war with Romans (55 B.C.), **5**, 521.

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Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de (1715-1787), French general; commands second French army in Germany, **12**, 73; **15**, 200; at battle of Rossbach, **12**, 74; **15**, 202; at battle of Landwehrhagen, **12**, 76.

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Souham, Joseph (1760-1837), French general; at Dunkirk, **12**, 364.

Soulé, Pierre (1802-1870), French-American politician; minister to Spain, **23**, 390; conduct at Madrid, **23**, 393; Ostend manifesto and, **23**, 393.

Soulis, Sir William de, hereditary butler of Scotland; in conspiracy against Bruce (1320), **21**, 111.

Soult, Napoléon Hector (1801-1857), French politician and diplomat; ministry, **13**, 71-72.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu (1760-1851), duke of Dalmatia, French marshal; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; commands

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Sourdis, Henri de (1593-1645), French prelate; becomes archbishop of Bordeaux (1629); in war with Spain, **11**, 461.

Sousa or Souza, Martim Afonso de (ca. 1500-1564), Portuguese coloniser; explores coast of Brazil, **23**, 654.

Sousa, Thome' de (ca. 1510-1563), Portuguese administrator; first governor-general of Brazil (1549-1553), **23**, 654; founds San Salvador, **23**, 654.

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South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, **23**, 581-596.

Southampton, seaport in Hampshire, England; burned by Normans, **11**, 104.

Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of (1573-1624), English soldier and politician, friend of Shakespeare; conspiracy with earl of Essex, **19**, 425; arrest and trial, **19**, 426; promotes Weymouth's voyage to New England, **22**, 565; becomes treasurer of Virginia, **22**, 585; induces company to confirm privilege of general assembly in Virginia, **22**, 586; character, **22**, 586.

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**South Australia**, a state of the commonwealth of Australia; main treatment, **22**, 244-247; Wakefield's plan for colonization, **22**, 244-245; settlement of (1836), **22**, 246; constitution established, **22**, 246; becomes a state in Australian Commonwealth, **22**, 247.

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**South Mountain**, ridge of the Alleghanies in Maryland and Pennsylvania; battle of (1862), **23**, 433.

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**Southwest African Protectorate**, maintained by Germany, **15**, 561-562.

**Southwold**, seaport in Suffolk, England; naval battle of (1672), also called battle of Solebay, **20**, 276.

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**Spa Fields Riot**, a riot following the meeting of reform clubs at Spa Fields (1816), **21**, 501-502.

**Spain**, kingdom of southwestern Europe; main treatment, **10**, 1-421; **10**, Chapter I, land and people, and Gothic sway (to 711 A.D.), 1-36; Chapter II, the time of Moslem domination (711-1214 A.D.), 36-62; Chapter III, the history of Castile to the death of Pedro the Cruel (1214-1369), 63-92; Chapter IV, Aragon to the union with Castile (1162-1479), 93-113; Chapter V, Henry of Trastámara and Isabella of Castile (1369-1479), 114-133; Chapter VI, Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1504), 134-177; Chapter VII, the regencies of Ferdinand (1504-1517), 178-210; Chapter VIII, Emperor Charles V (1517-1558), 211-232; Chapter IX, the reign of Philip II (1556-1598), 233-260; Chapter X, the last of the Spanish Habsburgs (1598-1700), 261-278; Chapter XI, revival of Spain under

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**Spalatin**, Georg (1484-1545), German reformer, friend of Martin Luther; Luther's letter to, **14**, 258.

**Spalato or Spalatro**, seaport town in Dalmatia; Venetians form colony at (sixteenth century), **9**, 323.

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**Spanish Mark**, Frankish possession in Northeastern Spain; conquered by Louis le Débonnaire (ca. 800 A.D.), **10**, 42.

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- Spartacus** (d. 71 B.C.), Thracian slave and gladiator at Rome; heads insurrection, **5**, 460-461.
- Speedwell**, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, **22**, 625-626.
- Speicher**, mountain pass in Switzerland; battle (May 14th, 1403), **16**, 582.
- Speier** (Speyer, Spire, Spires), Bavarian town; first diet (1526), **14**, 266; new diet (1529), **14**, 266; third diet of (1543), **14**, 277; burned (1689), **11**, 603; battle (1703), **11**, 617.
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- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th Earl Spencer (1835-), English statesman; inaugurated viceroy of Ireland (1882), **21**, 645.
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- Spendius**, Campanian slave; leads revolt in Carthage (241 B.C.), **5**, 233-234.
- Spenser**, Edmund (1552-1599), English poet; friend of Raleigh, **19**, 412; estimate of literary work, **19**, 465; attempts to vindicate Lord Grey's conduct at massacre of Dunanore, **21**, 411; property of, destroyed, **21**, 416.
- Speransky** or **Speranski**, Count Mikhail (1772-1839), Russian statesman; administration, **17**, 501-502; banishment, **17**, 502; prepares manifesto of Nicholas I, **17**, 537; death, **17**, 557.
- Spermios**, legendary king of Lydia; death, **2**, 427.
- Sperthies** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan hostage; released by Xerxes, **3**, 318-319.
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- Sphinx**, Egyptian colossal statue at Ghizeh; erected (ca. 3800 B.C.), **1**, 95.
- Spicheren**, village in German Lorraine; battle (Aug. 6th, 1870), **13**, 152.
- Spielmann**, Baron, Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty with Prussia (1790), **14**, 496.
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- Spinola**, a noble family of Genoa (fourteenth century); Ghibelline partisans, **9**, 126, 129.
- Spinola**, Marquis Ambrogio di (1570-1630), Italian soldier in service of Spain; captures Ostend, **13**, 538; at battle of Ruhrort, **13**, 540-541; campaign in Netherlands, **13**, 542-547; besieges Bergen-op-Zoom, **13**, 570; invests Breda, **13**, 572-573; commands Spanish troops in Italy, **13**, 578; in French war with Spain, **11**, 461.
- Spinola**, Federico (d. 1603), Italian sailor, brother of Ambrogio; at siege of Ostend, **13**, 538.
- Spinoza**, Baruch or Benedict (1632-1677), Dutch philosopher; estimate, **13**, 591-592.
- Spion Kop**, hill in the Transvaal; battle of (1900), **22**, 310.
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- Spitames**, Bactrian general; defeats Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 348, 351.
- Spithridates**, Persian leader; aids Agesilaus in Paphlagonia (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 93, 101-102.
- Spithridates**, Persian satrap of Lydia; at battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 285-288.
- Spoletto**, Italian city; burned by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **9**, 47.
- Spooner**, John Coit (1843-), American statesman; author of act providing for construction of Panama Canal (1902), **23**, 605.
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- Spotswood, Sir Francis Hay (d. 1650), Scotch nobleman; execution, **20**, 95.
- Spottsylvania, town in Virginia (U. S. A.); battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
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- Squatter Sovereignty, name derisively applied to Douglas's doctrine of "popular sovereignty" by which the question of slavery in new states was left to the inhabitants without congressional interference, **23**, 385, 391, 392.
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- Stadion, Count Johann Philipp Karl Joseph von (1763-1824), Austrian statesman; ambassador to Russia, **14**, 536; retirement, **14**, 558, 561; mediator in war of sixth coalition, **14**, 574; **15**, 313; saves Austria from bankruptcy, **14**, 568.
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- Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith**, 14th earl of Derby (1799-1869), English statesman; conservatives rally to, after Peel's death, **21**, 611; first ministry (1852), **21**, 613; accepts compromise admitting Baron Rothschild to house of lords, **21**, 621; defeated on Reform Bill, **21**, 622; second ministry (1858-1859), **21**, 621, 622; third ministry (1866-1868), **21**, 632-634.
- Stanley, Edward Henry Smith**, 15th earl of Derby (1826-1893), English statesman; resigns office in the Disraeli ministry (1878) on Turkish question, **21**, 640-641; as colonial secretary treats with Kruger (1884), **21**, 644; **22**, 293.
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- Stanley, James**, (1600-1651) 7th earl of Derby, English nobleman; taken prisoner by Cromwell at battle of Worcester, **20**, 109; executed, **20**, 109.
- Stanley, Thomas**, 1st earl of Derby (1435?-1504), English soldier and statesman; personal relations with Edward IV, **13**, 605; arrested by order of Richard of Gloucester (1483), **13**, 609; excuses himself for not joining Richard (1485), **13**, 623; at battle of Bosworth Field, **13**, 624; crowns Henry VII on field of battle, **13**, 624; created earl of Derby, **19**, 15.
- Stanley, Sir William** (d. 1495), English soldier, brother of Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby; holds conference with Henry (VII) of Richmond (1685), **13**, 624; executed for implication in Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy, **19**, 29.
- Stanton, Edwin McMasters** (1814-1869), American statesman; attorney-general, **23**, 412; President Johnson demands resignation of, as secretary of war, **23**, 465-466.
- Stanz**, town in Switzerland; Compact of (1481), **16**, 609, 610.
- Staouéli**, village in Algeria; battle of (1830), **13**, 43.
- Stapfer of Zürich**, Swiss mercenary leader; in service of Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 243.
- Staples, Edward** (1490?-1560) English ecclesiastic; made bishop of Meath, **21**, 402; attempts to introduce Protestantism into Ireland (1551), **21**, 402, 403.
- Staps, Frederick** (1792-1809), German fanatic; attempts life of Napoleon I, **12**, 576.
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- Starhemberg**, Count Ernst Rüdiger (1638-1701), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Philippsburg, **11**, 600; defends Vienna against Turks (1683), **14**, 396; **24**, 389-390.
- Starhemberg or Stahremberg**, Count Guido (1654-1737), Austrian field-marshal, cousin of preceding; campaign in Spain, **14**, 415.
- Stark, John** (1728-1822), American soldier; at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 247; defeats British at battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264.
- Star of the West**, United States steamship; attempts to relieve Fort Sumter (1861), **23**, 413.
- Stasanor**, officer of Alexander the Great; accepts kingdom of Parthians (ca. 323 B.C.), **3**, 49.
- Stasippus** (d. 370 B.C.), a Tegean, partisan of Sparta; opposes Arcadian union, **4**, 170; death, **4**, 171.
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- Statilius, Lucius**, Roman knight; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488-490.
- Statira** (Arsinoë, Barsine), (d. 323 B.C.) wife of Alexander the Great and daughter of Darius; marries Alexander (324 B.C.), **4**, 376, 377; assassinated, **4**, 431.
- Statira** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), wife of Artaxerxes II, king of Persia, **2**, 626, 643.
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- Strozzi, Tommaso** (d. 1383), popular leader in Florence; in opposition to the Guelphs, **9**, 334-343.
- Struensee, Count Johann Friedrich von** (1737-1772), German-Danish politician; administration, **16**, 415 seq.; death, **16**, 418.
- Struensee, Karl August von** (1735-1804), brother of Johann Friedrich von Struensee; becomes councillor of justice, **16**, 417.
- Struss, Colonel Nicholas** (seventeenth century), Polish general; defends Kremlin (1612), **17**, 237.
- Struthas**, Persian satrap; succeeds Tiribazus (392 B.C.), **4**, 120.
- Strutzki**, attendant of Frederick the Great; present at death of Frederick (1786), **15**, 255.
- Struve, Gustav von** (1805-1870), German republican agitator; petitions for governmental reforms, **15**, 432; leads insurrection in Baden, **15**, 452.
- Stuart, or Stewart, or Steuart**, royal house of Scotland and England; in Scotland 1371-1603; in England and Scotland jointly 1603-1714; for lists of rulers see England and Scotland.
- Stuart, Arabella** (ca. 1575-1615), daughter of Charles Stuart and cousin of James I; Raleigh accused of conspiring in favour of, **19**, 472; **22**, 567; marriage to William Seymour, **19**, 496; imprisonment and death, **19**, 495.
- Stuart, Charles Edward**, the "Young Pretender," see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

**Stuart, Sir Charles** (1753–1801), British soldier, younger son of Lord Bute; defeated by Greene at Eutaw Springs (1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 278; in India, **22**, 102; victorious at Minorca, **10**, 318.

**Stuart, Esme**, Lord d'Aubigny and earl of Lennox (ca. 1555–1583), Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James VI, **19**, 356; exile and death, **19**, 357; **21**, 277.

**Stuart, Francis**, see Bothwell.

**Stuart, Henry**, see Darnley.

**Stuart, James** (d. 1309), steward of Scotland, son of Alexander, fourth steward; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; signs capitulation of Irvine, **21**, 71; at battle of Stirling Bridge, **21**, 73–74.

**Stuart, James**, second earl of Moray or Murray (1533–1570), son of James V of Scotland; as prior of St. Andrews, **21**, 253–254; sent to Paris to negotiate return of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 287; **21**, 262; protects Mary in exercise of her religion, **19**, 290; **21**, 263; chief adviser of Mary, **19**, 292–293; **21**, 265; made earl of Mar and of Moray, **19**, 293; opposes Mary's marriage to Darnley, **19**, 301–302; **21**, 265; exiled, **19**, 302; **21**, 265; reconciliation with Mary, **19**, 303; connection with Darnley's murder, **19**, 305, 307, 313; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 314; **21**, 266; regency of, **21**, 267–270; fights Mary's supporters at Langside Hill, **19**, 315–316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 318 seq.; accusations against Mary, **19**, 319 seq.; supports project of Mary's marriage with duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; return to Scotland, **19**, 322; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; death and character, **19**, 340 and note; **21**, 269–270.

**Stuart, James**, earl of Arran (d. 1596), son of Lord Ochiltree; combines with earl of Lennox against Morton, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; influence over James VI, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; imprisoned, **19**, 357; **21**, 277; returns to power, **19**, 358; **21**, 278; intrigues with English court, **21**, 279.

**Stuart, James Ewell Brown** (1833–1864), American Confederate general; in Virginia campaign, **23**, 432; death of, **23**, 447.

**Stuart, James Francis Edward**, prince of Wales, also called Chevalier de St. George and the Old Pretender (1688–1766), son of James II of England; birth, **20**, 405; taken to France (1688), **20**, 409; acknowledged king of England by Louis XIV, **11**, 613; **20**, 461; bill for attainting, **20**, 461; unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland (1708), **11**, 622; **20**, 476–477; adherents in Scotland, **20**, 479, 490; **21**, 324; issues manifesto asserting his right to throne, **20**, 508; intrigues of, **20**, 509; lands in Scotland (1715), **20**, 510; retreats to France, **20**, 510; relations to Bolingbroke and Ormonde, **20**, 510; correspondence with Alberoni, **20**, 519; invited to Spain, **20**,

522; renewed intrigues after birth of son, **20**, 531–532.

**Stuart, John** (d. 1298), son of Alexander, fourth steward of Scotland and brother of James Stuart; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; killed at battle of Falkirk, **21**, 77.

**Stuart, John** (d. 1479), earl of Mar and brother of James III of Scotland; arrest and execution of, **21**, 193.

**Stuart, John**, 3rd earl of Bute, see Bute, Earl of.

**Stuart, Matthew**, earl of Lennox (1510–1571), Scottish soldier and statesman, father of Darnley; marries daughter of Margaret Tudor of Scotland, **19**, 300; invited to Scotland by Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 300; **21**, 265; enters plot to kill Rizzio, **21**, 266; accuses Bothwell of murder of Darnley, **19**, 307; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 341; **21**, 270; death, **19**, 349; **21**, 270.

**Stuart, Walter** (d. 1326), sixth steward of Scotland, son of James Stuart; marries Marjory, Bruce, **21**, 104; placed in charge of Berwick, **21**, 107, 108; at battle of Bland Abbey, **21**, 113; death, **21**, 113.

**Stuart**, dukes of Albany, see Albany.

**Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, James Archibald**, 1st Baron Wharmcliffe (1776–1845), British statesman; attitude regarding Huskisson's Reciprocity of Duties Bill (1823), **21**, 526; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552–523; opposes Grey's reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; death of, **21**, 604.

**Student's Petition** (1848), presented by the students of Vienna to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, petitioning educational rights, **14**, 622 seq.

**Stuhlweissenburg**, city in Hungary; battles of (1593), **24**, 372; (1688), **24**, 395.

**Sture, Sten** (d. 1503), Swedish statesman; becomes administrator of Sweden (1470), **16**, 215; administration, **16**, 219 seq.; death, **16**, 223.

**Sture, Sten, the Younger** (1512–1520), Swedish statesman; becomes regent, **16**, 224; vanquishes Christian II, **16**, 229; excommunication, **16**, 230; death, **16**, 230.

**Sture, Svante** (1504–1512), Swedish statesman; secedes from Sten Sture's cause, **16**, 219; becomes marshal, **16**, 220; administration, **16**, 223; death, **16**, 224.

**Sturleson**, see Snorre Sturleson.

**Sturm, Johann** (1507–1589), German scholar and teacher; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.

**Sturm und Drang**, name applied to a period of German literature in latter part of eighteenth century, **15**, 338–340.

**Stüssi** (fifteenth century), burgomaster of Zürich; seeks alliance with Frederick III of Austria (1441), **16**, 590.

**Stüve or Stueve, Johann Karl Bertram** (1798–1872), German jurist; becomes "March minister" in Hanover, **15**, 442.

**Stuyvesant, Peter** (1592–1672), last Dutch

- governor of New York; administration, **23**, 15.
- Sua (ninth century B.C.), king of Gozan; sends presents to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388, 389.
- Suabia, see Swabia.
- Suatopluk, see Zwentibold.
- Sublime Porte, name frequently applied to Turkish government, see Turkey.
- Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.
- Subuktigin, Mohammedan ruler (995 A.D.); invades India, **8**, 223.
- Subutai, see Sabutai.
- Suchet, Louis Gabriel (1770-1826), French soldier; aids Napoleon, **12**, 617.
- Suckling, Sir John (d. ca. 1642), English poet and courtier; in army plot, **19**, 589.
- Sucre, Antonio José de (1793-1830), Spanish-American soldier; gains victory of Pichincha (1822), **23**, 584; wins battle of Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582; made president of Bolivia, **23**, 587; forced to leave Bolivia, **23**, 589.
- Sudan or Soudan, a vast region in Northern Africa; English in, **24**, 459-461; internal reorganisation, **24**, 461-463; Italy joins in pacification of, **9**, 632; international problems, **24**, 463-464; progress of reforms in, **24**, 464-465; Anglo-Egyptian administration of, **24**, 466; **21**, 674; conquest of, by Abul-Abbas, **24**, 471-472.
- Sudely, Lord, see Seymour, Thomas.
- Sudracæ, see Oxydracæ.
- Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511-514.
- Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 404; (1789), see Högfors.
- Suessa, Thaddeus of, ambassador of Frederick II of Germany (1245), **14**, 117.
- Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.
- Suetonius Paulinus, see Paulinus.
- Suevi, a Germanic people; Cæsar attacks, **5**, 515; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Spain, **6**, 603, 610; **10**, 15, 17; adopt Christianity, **10**, 20.
- Suez Canal, a ship-canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; projected by Mustapha III, **24**, 419; building of, promoted by Said Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.
- Suffets, name given the council of Elders at Carthage, **2**, 317.
- Suffolk, Dukes of, see Brandon, Charles, and Grey, Henry.
- Suffolk, William de la Pole, Earl of, see Pole.
- Suffrage:
- Belgium: struggles to obtain suffrage, **14**, 56-57; legislation of 1893 concerning, **14**, 57.
  - Brazil: existing limitations on, **23**, 667.
  - Bulgaria: manhood suffrage granted by constitution, **24**, 180.
  - Canada: under the Constitutional Act of 1792, **22**, 330; movement for extension of the suffrage and establishment of a truly representative government (1819-1839), **22**, 332.
  - Denmark: suffrage qualifications under constitution of 1849, **16**, 443; the constitution of 1863, **16**, 444.
  - England: the younger Pitt proposes electoral reform (1783), **20**, 641; (1785), **20**, 645-646; reform measure of 1831, **21**, 550-553; Reform Bill of 1831 rejected, **21**, 554-556; Reform Act of 1832, **21**, 560-565; Reform Bill of 1866, 634; Parish Councils Act, **21**, 650-651; Women's Suffrage, **21**, 664.
  - France: qualified suffrage under Louis Philippe, **13**, 3; universal suffrage proclaimed (1848), **13**, 95; first election by universal suffrage (1848), **13**, 96; universal suffrage attacked (1849), **13**, 113-114; legislation of 1850 concerning qualifications for voting, **13**, 209; constitution of 1875, **13**, 7, 188-189.
  - Germany: election for German national assembly (1848), **15**, 442; universal suffrage in constitution proposed by assembly (1849), **15**, 453; Prussian electoral law in constitution of 1850, **15**, 460; in constitution of German Empire (1871), **15**, 606.
  - Italy: increased from 600,000 to 2,000,000 in 1881, **9**, 631.
  - Japan: qualifications for, in constitution of 1890, **24**, 637.
  - Netherlands: basis of franchise altered by constitution of 1887, **14**, 65.
  - New South Wales: male adult suffrage established, **22**, 240.
  - New Zealand: plural voting abolished, **22**, 261; electoral franchise granted to women (1893), **22**, 262.
  - Norway: universal male suffrage established (1898), **16**, 487.
  - Rome: the *Leges Tabellariæ*, or ballot laws, **5**, 320 note.
  - Rumania: qualifications for, **24**, 154.
  - South Australia: extension of suffrage, **22**, 246; electoral franchise granted to women, **22**, 246.
  - Sweden: franchise reform (1890-1902), **16**, 491.
  - Switzerland: demand for extension (1830-1832), **17**, 36-37; electoral franchise, **17**, 45.
  - Transvaal: Uitlander movement for franchise reform (1890-1892), **22**, 295; Kruger radically narrows the Franchise Law (1894), **22**, 296.
  - United States: universal suffrage established in Virginia, **22**, 598; popular elections in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1634-1635), **22**, 647-648; under the "Model Constitution" in the Carolinas, **23**, 51; electoral franchise under the "Fundamental Orders," **23**, 107; in colonial New York, **23**, 154; extension of, after the Revolution, **23**, 290; Dorris rebellion in Rhode Island (1843), **23**, 368-369; the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted (1866), **23**, 461-462.
- Suffren de Saint-Tropez, Pierre André de (1726-1788), French naval officer; saves

- Cape Town from English attack, **22**, 101; at Porto Novo, **22**, 101; retakes Trincomalee, **22**, 101; relieves Cuddalore, **22**, 101.
- Sufic or Sofic dynasty, a dynasty of Persian rulers; reign (1501-1736), **24**, 492-493.
- Suffs, sect in Islam; doctrine and influence, **8**, 221.
- Sugambri or Sicambri, German tribe; wars with Romans, **5**, 523; Roman treachery towards, **6**, 62.
- Suger, abbot of Saint Denis (1081-1151), French churchman and historian; zeal for crusades, **8**, 363; state manship of, under Louis VII, **8**, 364; character and achievements, **11**, 34.
- Suidgar (Suidgar or Suger), bishop of Bamberg, see Clement II.
- Suintila, king of the Goths 621-631 A.D.; reign and deposition, **10**, 24.
- Sukanim (d. 1697), Russian soldier, leader of strelitz; conspires to murder Peter the Great, **17**, 258; execution, **17**, 259.
- Sukhi, Shuhi or Shuhites, Asiatic people; location, **1**, 372; defeated by Assyrians, **1**, 378, 382; revolt, **1**, 385; pay tribute to Assyria, **1**, 389.
- Sulcoit, town in Ireland; battle of (968 A.D.), **21**, 350.
- Suleiman or Solyman I (sometimes called Suleiman II) "the Magnificent" (ca. 1490-1566), sultan of Turkey 1520-1566; main treatment, **24**, 340-367; age important in world history, **24**, 340, 341; captures Belgrade, **24**, 343, sends expedition into Transylvania (1521), **24**, 136; takes Rhodes, **4**, 448; **24**, 343-344; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446, 447; campaigns in Asia, **24**, 345, 346; besieges Diu, **10**, 491; establishes Turkish rule in North Africa, **8**, 251; relations with Morocco, **24**, 470-471; invades Hungary (battle of Mohács), **14**, 271; **24**, 347-348; negotiations with France, **11**, 334; **24**, 346-347, 348, 349; siege of Vienna (1529), **24**, 349-350; makes peace with Ferdinand of Austria (1533), **24**, 350; war with Charles V, **10**, 255; **24**, 350-351; leads expedition against Moldavia, **24**, 137; achievements of Turkish navy, **24**, 351-356; influence of harem (Roxelana), **24**, 356-357; failure of expedition against Malta, **10**, 239; **24**, 357-358; war with Hungary (1565-1566), **24**, 358; death, **24**, 358; extent and divisions of empire under, **24**, 359, 360; feudal system and military organisation, **24**, 361-362; legislation and education, **24**, 362-363; literature of period, **24**, 363-365; arts and architecture, **24**, 365-366; causes for decline of empire introduced, **24**, 366.
- Suleiman II or III, sultan of Turkey 1687-1691; reign of, **24**, 394-399; mutiny of janissaries, **24**, 394; war with Austria and allies, **24**, 395; war with Poles and Russians, **24**, 395-396; vizirate of Köprili Zade Mustapha, **24**, 396 seq.; negotiations with France and war with Austria, **24**, 399; death, **24**, 399.
- Suleiman (d. ca. 1410), eldest son of Bayazid I; rules in Adrianople, **24**, 320; death, **24**, 321.
- Suleiman, Omayyad caliph 715-717 A.D.; caliphate of, **8**, 185-186; punishes Musa and executes his son, **8**, 196-197; fits out expedition against Constantinople, **8**, 186; death, **8**, 186.
- Suleiman, Omayyad prince, king of Cordova 1012-1015; proclaimed by African party, **8**, 236-237; reign, **8**, 237.
- Suleiman (eighth century A.D.), Arab soldier, son of Caliph Hisham; defeated at Ain Diar (744 A.D.), **8**, 188.
- Suleiman Shah, leader of band of Oghuz Turks and father of Ertoghrlu; leaves Khorasan, **24**, 310.
- Suleiman (fourteenth century), son of Sultan Orkhan; conquests in Europe, **24**, 318.
- Suleiman Pasha (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; conquests of, **24**, 354.
- Suleiman Pasha (d. 1806), Turkish commander of Belgrade; surrender and death, **24**, 199.
- Suleiman Pasha (d. 1883), Turkish soldier; besieges Shipka Pass (1877), **17**, 604.
- Suleiman or Kiliç Arslan (eleventh century), Seljuk ruler in Asia Minor; founds sultanate of Iconium and Rum, **8**, 226, 329; treaty with Alexius, **7**, 259, 261; wars with crusaders, **8**, 228, 339-340, 344-345.
- Suliot, Græco-Albanian people in mountainous district of Albania (Suli); oppressed by Ali Pasha, **24**, 213; recalled by Ali Pasha in Greek Revolution, **24**, 230.
- Sulla, Cornelius (d. ca. 218 A.D.), governor of Cappadocia; slain by Elagabalus, **6**, 396.
- Sulla, Faustus Cornelius (ca. 88-46 B.C.), Roman general; death, **5**, 561.
- Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (ca. 138-78 B.C.), Roman general and dictator; in war against Jugurtha (107 B.C.), **5**, 391; defeats Marsians (90 B.C.), **5**, 416; in war against Marius, **5**, 420-441; elected consul (88 B.C.), **5**, 420; in first civil war (88 B.C.), **5**, 422-424; in Mithridatic wars, **5**, 421, 430, 432-434; in second civil war (83-82 B.C.), **5**, 434-438; proscriptions of, **5**, 438-441; dictatorship, **5**, 442-456; constitutional reforms of, **5**, 444-446, 449; abdicates dictatorship (79 B.C.), **5**, 447; death, **5**, 448; Rome's debt to, **5**, 448-450; characterisation, **5**, 420, 438, 441, 442-443.
- Sulla, Publius Cornelius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 496.
- Sullivan, John (1740-1795), American soldier; defeated at battle of Long Island (1776), **23**, 256; reinforces Washington, **23**, 259.
- Sully, Maximilian de Béthune, Duke of (1560-1641), French statesman; ministry and character, **11**, 407-408; plans for furthering French influence, **11**, 415; memoirs, **11**, 417; dismissed from power, **11**, 434.

- Sulpicianus, Flavius (d. 197 A.D.), Roman prefect; bids for the empire, **6**, 383-384; put to death by Severus, **6**, 388.
- Sulpicius Galba, Publius, Roman consul 200 B.C.; invades Greece, **5**, 297.
- Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, Servius (ca. 106-43 B.C.); Roman jurist; prosecutes Murena, **5**, 493.
- Sulpicius Longus, Caius, Roman consul 311 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
- Sulpicius Peticus, Caius, Roman consul 355 B.C., **5**, 174.
- Sulpicius, Quintus, Roman military tribune (390 B.C.); treaty with Gauls, **5**, 163-164.
- Sulpicius Rufus, Publius (124-88 B.C.), Roman general in Marsian War, **5**, 413; slain, **5**, 424; laws of, **5**, 424, 427.
- Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, Roman consular tribune (388 B.C.), **5**, 170.
- Sulpicius Severio, Publius, Roman patrician consul 279 B.C.; Pyrrhus defeats, **5**, 207.
- Sumarokov, Alexander Petrovitch (1718-1777), Russian poet; influence on Russian stage, **17**, 357.
- Sumatra, island in Malay archipelago; discovered by Diogo Lopes de Sequeira (1509), **10**, 486.
- Sumer (Shinar), country of southern Babylonia; under Semitic rule, **1**, 360; conquered by Larsa, **1**, 327; identified with Makan, **1**, 341; separated from Accad, **1**, 389.
- Sumerians, people inhabiting Sumer; origin, **1**, 310, 318, 342-344; civilisation compared with Egyptian, **1**, 59; influence on Babylonia, **1**, 337, 460-461; language, **1**, 323, 342; develop cuneiform writing, **1**, 337, 461; tablet records, **1**, 494-495.
- Summerhill Creek, in New South Wales; discovery of gold at (1851), **22**, 238.
- Sumner, Charles (1811-1874), American statesman; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Bill in United States senate (1854), **23**, 392; delivers his great speech on "The Crime against Kansas" (1855), **23**, 396-397; assaulted by Preston Brooks in senate chamber, **23**, 397; opposes Lincoln's reconstruction plans, **23**, 455; resolutions concerning secession, **23**, 455; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.
- Sumner, Edwin Vose (1797-1863), American soldier; disperses free-state legislature in Kansas (1856), **23**, 398; in McClellan's peninsular campaign (1862), **23**, 430-431; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.
- Sumter, Fort, see Fort Sumter.
- Sumter, Thomas (1734-1832), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.
- Sumu-abi, king of Babylonia 2450 B.C.; accession, **1**, 363.
- Sunderland Bridge, town in England; battle of (1346), **18**, 465.
- Sunderland, Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of (1674-1722); made secretary of ministry, **20**, 481; Anne dismisses, **20**, 484; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 507; chief advisor of George I, **20**, 518; resignation, **20**, 529; death, **20**, 531.
- Sunderland, Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of (1640-1702); becomes member of Temple's ministry (1679), **20**, 293; appointed member of court of ecclesiastical commissioners (1685), **20**, 384; president of council (1685), **20**, 385; embraces Catholic faith, **20**, 405; confidential advisor of William III, **20**, 445; created lord-chamberlain, **20**, 456; resigns, **20**, 458.
- Sungaria, province in Chinese empire; origin and meaning of name, **24**, 259.
- Sung-hwan, town in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 576.
- Sungs, mediæval dynasty in southern China; fight with Manchus, **24**, 272, 279.
- Sunna, traditional law of Islam; elaborated by Al Buchari, **8**, 138; disputed by Shiites, **8**, 173; significance, **8**, 204 seq.
- Sunnites, Mohammedan sect; distinguished from Shiites, **8**, 173.
- Sun Worship, see under Religion (A).
- Suomi, Finnish tribe, **17**, 86.
- Suplicac (d. 1848), Servian voivode, **14**, 651.
- Supremacy, Act of, (1) (1534), Act proclaiming Henry VIII of England supreme head of the church, **19**, 144; (2) (1558-1559), Act vesting all spiritual authority in the crown of England, **19**, 275.
- Surajah Dowlah, see Siraj-ud-Daula.
- Surbaraza, see Shahbaraz.
- Sureda, Pedro de, see Romana, Marquis de la.
- Surenas, Parthian soldier; defeats Crassus at Carrhæ (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63-67.
- Surinam, English colony in Guiana; ceded to Dutch (1667), **23**, 25 note; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.
- Surmar, king of Alamanni; subdued by Julian (359 A.D.), **6**, 485.
- Surprise Plot, see Bye Plot.
- Surrey, Earls of, see Howard.
- Surrey, see Warrene, John de.
- Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1517-1547), English poet; trial and execution of (1547), **19**, 200-201.
- Surs, Hindu sect, **2**, 521.
- Surya, Hindu deity, the sun, **2**, 530.
- Susa, ancient capital of Elam; Alexander's nuptial festival at (324 B.C.), **4**, 376-377; restored by Sapor II, **8**, 80.
- Susa, Treaty of, peace between France and England (1629), **19**, 567.
- Susarion of Megara, early Greek comic poet (ca. 575 B.C.), **3**, 504.
- Susiana, Persian province, **1**, 480, 483.
- Susio-Amardians, Aramean tribe, **1**, 311.
- Suspects, Law of, see Law of Suspects.
- Susquehannas, tribe of North American Indians; at war with Sencocas (1676), **23**, 127.
- Sussex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom in England, **18**, 39.
- Sussex, Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of (1526-1583), English statesman and soldier; puts down Dacre's uprising (1570), **19**, 340, 341.

**Sutcliffe, Matthew** (d. 1629), English divine; gives aid to Captain John Smith, **22**, 612.

**Sutekh**, Egyptian god; identified with Set and Baal, **1**, 123, 124, 149; god of the Kheta (Hittites), **2**, 394.

**Sutner, Bertha von**, awarded Nobel prize, **16**, 492.

**Sutras**, Sanskrit religious manuals, **2**, 491.

**Sutri**, town in Central Italy; council of (1046), decides claims of rival popes, **8**, 591.

**Sutton, Charles Manners**, 1780-1845), English politician; elected Speaker, **21**, 507.

**Suvorov or Suvaroff, Count Alexander** (1729-1800), Russian soldier; captures Pugachev, **17**, 387; in war against Tatars, **17**, 393; characterisation, **17**, 396; victories over the Turks, **17**, 406-409; **24**, 416; in Poland, **17**, 419; campaign in Italy in War of Second Coalition, **17**, 433-436; **14**, 531; **9**, 559; **12**, 470, 471, 473; campaign in the Alps, **12**, 475, 476; **17**, 435; **14**, 532; recall and death, **17**, 436.

**Suzdal**, mediæval Russian principality, **17**, 119; rise to power, **17**, 131; devastated by Mongol Tatars, **17**, 136.

**Suzub**, see Nergal-ushezib.

**Suzub the Chaldean** (Mushezib Marduk), king of Babylon 692 B.C.; succeeds Suzub (Nergal-ushezib), **1**, 412; reign, **1**, 412-413.

**Svami Rudra Sena**, legendary satrap of India, **2**, 498.

**Svane, Hans**, Danish diplomatist; leader of the clergy in diet of Copenhagen (1660), **16**, 364.

**Sveaborg**, fortress of Helsingfors, Finland; siege of (1855), **17**, 564.

**Sveand**, see Sweyn.

**Svend (II) Estridsen**, king of Denmark 1047-1076; attempts to usurp throne of Magnus, **16**, 103, 134; becomes king, **16**, 136; augments power of church, **16**, 140.

**Svend III**, king of Denmark 1147-1157; reign, **16**, 148-149.

**Svend**, son of Canute, king of Norway ca. 1030; reign, **16**, 77, 102, 134; parentage, **18**, 123.

**Svend Aageson**, see Aageson Svend.

**Sverdrup, Johan** (b. 1816), Norwegian statesman; leader of liberal party, **16**, 481-485.

**Sverri**, king of Norway 1177-1203; influence with the council, **16**, 90; conquest and rule, **16**, 111-114; favours Hanseatic trade, **16**, 119.

**Sviatopolk**, prince of Kiev in Russia 1015-1019; rule, **17**, 107-108; reinstated by Boleslaw I of Poland, **24**, 10.

**Sviatopolk**, grand prince of Russia 1093-1113; rule and wars, **17**, 124-126.

**Sviatopolk-Mirsky**, succeeds Von Plehve as minister of the interior of Russia (1904), **17**, 625.

**Sviatoslav**, prince of Kiev in Russia 964-972 A.D.; attempted conversion, **17**, 99; reign and wars, **17**, 101-102; leads expedition into Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

**Sviatoslav**, prince of Tchernigov 1055-1076; rule and wars, **17**, 122-123.

**Swart, Martin** (d. 1487), commander of German auxiliaries; aids Lambert Simnel, **19**, 22-23.

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- Tamasapor**, Persian satrap (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.
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- Taney, Roger Brooke** (1777-1864), American jurist; becomes secretary of treasury, **23**, 360; as chief justice of the United States

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**Tarkhulara**, king of Gurgum; brings presents to Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.

**Tarleton**, Sir Banastre (1754-1833), English general; defeated by Morgan, **20**, 637; **23**, 277-278; surprises Sumter, **23**, 275.

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**Tarquinius Priscus**, Lucius (ca. 615-576 B.C.), Roman king; reign, **5**, 80-82; enlarges constitution, **5**, 108.

**Tarquinius Sextus** (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; betrays Gabii, **5**, 84; rape of Lucretia, **5**, 86-87; death, **5**, 88.

**Tarquinius Superbus**, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534-510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83-87, 114-115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against Rome, **5**, 89-95.

**Tarquinius**, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, **5**, 85; slain at Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.

**Tarragona** (Tarraco), Spanish city, capital of province of same name; taken by Goths (583 A.D.), **10**, 22; siezed by King Pedro (1386), **10**, 103; taken by French (1811), **10**, 358.

**Tarruntenus Paternus** (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeats Germans, **6**, 304; prefect of Rome, **6**, 379.

**Tarsus**, capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor; reduced by the Arabs, **8**, 159.

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**Tarvis**, town in Austria; battle of (1797), **14**, 520.

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- Thales** or **Thaletas**, of Crete (seventh century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 127, 150, 489.
- Thales** of Miletus (ca. 640-546 B.C.), Greek sage; predicts eclipse of 585 B.C., **2**, 458, 582.
- Thalestris** (Minithya), legendary queen of the Amazons; visits Alexander, **2**, 441; **4**, 384.
- Thaletas**, see **Thales** of Crete.
- Thallus** (first century B.C.), secretary of Augustus; punished for bribery, **6**, 121.
- Thalna**, Juvenius (d. 148 B.C.), Roman prætor in Macedon; death, **5**, 315.
- Thames**, battle of the (October 5th, 1813), **23**, 333.
- Thamimasidas**, Scythian deity; identified with Neptune, **2**, 406.
- Thamudæans**, ancient tribe in Arabia; origin of culture among, **3**, 5.
- Thangbrand** (ninth century A.D.), Saxon priest at court of Norway; introduces Christianity into Iceland, **16**, 59, 64.
- Thannyras**, king of Libya (ca. 450 B.C.); accession, **2**, 617.
- Thapsus**, town in Africa; battle of (46 B.C.) between Cæsar and the Pompeians, **5**, 555-556.
- Tharymbas**, see **Arymbas**.
- Thatch** (Theach, Teach), Robert "Blackbeard," pirate; attacks Charleston (ca. 1716), **23**, 195.
- Theagenes**, tyrant of Megara (seventh century B.C.); reign, **3**, 186.
- Theagenes**, Theban general; at battle of Charonea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243-244.
- Thebarma** (Ormia), town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heracilius (623 A.D.), **7**, 162.
- Thebe**, woman in legendary history, founder of Thebes in Greece, **3**, 255.
- Thebe**, wife of Alexander of Phæra; instigates his murder (359 B.C.), **4**, 190, 227.
- Thebes** (Diospolis, No-Amen), city of ancient Egypt; main treatment, **1**, 106-125; ruins of, at Karnak and Luxor **1**, 115-116; Diodorus' account of its establishment, **1**, 281; supplants Memphis as capital (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 106-107; overthrow of Theban kingdom (2250 B.C.), **1**, 117; loses position as capital under "heretic kings" (fifteenth century B.C.), **1**, 139; flourishes under Ramses II (1365-1225 B.C.), **1**, 140, 147; captured by Assyrians (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 178, 179, 418; restored under Psamthek, **1**, 183; see also **Karnak**.
- Thebes**, city in Boeotia, Greece; main treatment, **4**, 126-201; origin, **1**, 37; **3**, 100; rise, **4**, 126-153; legendary foundation by Cadmus, **3**, 107-108, 114; reputed birthplace of Hercules, **3**, 69-70, 101; Cadmea, the Theban citadel, **4**, 130-131; legend of "the Seven against Thebes," **3**, 38, 72, 85, 108; war with Athens over Platea, **3**, 252-255, 271; alliance with Persians, **3**, 314, 321, 325, 327, 334, 364, 559; defeated by Athenians at (Enophyta, **3**, 428; under democratic and Athenian influences, **3**, 433; opposes Athens, **3**, 522-524, 554-560, 641; **4**, 9-10, 72; opposes Sparta, **4**, 96-98, 108-109; defeated by Spartans at battle of Coronea (394 B.C.), **4**, 108-110; defeats Sparta at battle of Leuctra, **4**, 157-160; wins battle of Mantinea, **4**, 172; under Epaminondas, **4**, 154-184; supremacy of, **4**, 185-201; government and policy, **3**, 187, 252-253; **4**, 165; captured by Philip of Macedon (338 B.C.), **4**, 247; restored by Cassander, **4**, 442, 491; walls rebuilt, **7**, 30; subject to dukes of Athens, **7**, 323; military methods, **3**, 371, 607; **4**, 154-155, 220.
- Theias** (d. 553 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths; defeated by Narses, **7**, 112.
- Themistocles** (ca. 527-ca. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and soldier; rivalry with Aristides, **3**, 305-306, 396; urges resistance to Persians by a fleet, **3**, 308, 310, 335, 336; at Tempe, **3**, 312; at Artemisium, **3**, 330-333; at Salamis, **3**, 342-346; message to Xerxes, **3**, 349-350; share in general awards, **3**, 351, 352; fortifies Athens, **3**, 382-385, 394; corruption and fall, **3**, 396-401.
- Themophorus**, name for Ceres, **1**, 281.
- Themptauder**, Oscar, prime-minister of Sweden (1884), **16**, 489.
- Theobald**, king of Austrasia ca. 553 A.D., **7**, 112.

**Theobald**, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.

**Theobald** (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139-1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.

**Theobald de Bri**, patron saint of the Carboneari, **9**, 582.

**Theocritus**, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.

**Theodatus** (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534-536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395-397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.

**Theodemir** (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380-381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.

**Theodo I** (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.

**Theodo**, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.

**Theodobald** (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.

**Theodomir** (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.

**Theodomir** (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.

**Theodora** (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66-105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72-73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77-78.

**Theodora**, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553-554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.

**Theodora** (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249; sole ruler, **7**, 251.

**Theodora** (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.

**Theodora**, "the Elder" (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579-580.

**Theodore (I)** Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204-1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.

**Theodore (II)** Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254-1258 A.D., **7**, 305-306.

**Theodore I**, pope 642-649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.

**Theodore II**, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.

**Theodore Svetslav**, Bulgarian czar 1295-1322; restores order, **24**, 174.

**Theodore**, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.

**Theodore**, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625-634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.

**Theodore**, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.

**Theodore** (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus;

vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.

**Theodore**, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.

**Theodore Studita** (753-826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.

**Theodore**, count of Holland, see Dirk.

**Theodore**, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 202.

**Theodoric**, king of the Franks, see Thierry.

**Theodoric "the Great"** (ca. 454-526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474-526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380-393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106-107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384-385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389-390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.

**Theodoric I**, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420-451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581-582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589-590; **10**, 17.

**Theodoric II**, king of Visigoths 452-466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603-605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.

**Theodoric** (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.

**Theodoric**, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.

**Theodosius (I) "the Great"** (346-395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525-534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528-529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529-531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.

**Theodosius (II) "the Younger"** (401-450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42-60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45-59; character, **7**, 44, 45.

**Theodosius III**, Byzantine emperor 716-717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194-195.

**Theodosius** (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; re-conquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.

**Theodosius** (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.

**Theodotus**, kings of Bactria, see Diodotus.

**Theodotus Cassiteras** (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; **8**, 553.

- Theognis** (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; life, **3**, 186.
- Theophanes** (d. 817 A.D.), Byzantine historian; exiled, **7**, 218.
- Theophano**, Byzantine empress 813-820 A.D., wife of Leo V; innocently causes Leo's death, **7**, 221.
- Theophano**, Byzantine empress 959-963 A.D., wife of Romanus II; character, **7**, 230-231.
- Theophano**, daughter of Romanus II, Byzantine emperess; betrothed to Otto II (972 A.D.), **7**, 617; influence on German manners, **7**, 618, 621; political influence after Otto's death, **13**, 286.
- Theophilus**, Byzantine emperor 829-842 A.D.; reign, **7**, 222-223; prohibits worship of images, **8**, 553.
- Theophilus** (d. 412 A.D.), archbishop of Alexandria; heads conspiracy against St. John Chrysostom, **7**, 39-40.
- Theophilus** (d. 536 A.D.), Roman jurist at Constantinople; prepares Justinian code, **7**, 134.
- Theophobus**, Persian prince; murdered by Theophilus (842 A.D.), **7**, 223.
- Théot**, Catherine (1716-1794), French religious fanatic; imposture and arrest, **12**, 340.
- Theramenes** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian commander and politician; overthrows the Four Hundred, **3**, 628-629; at battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 635-636; ambassador to Lysander, **3**, 641-642; one of the Thirty, **4**, 1, 2; trial and death, **4**, 6-8.
- Therapeutæ**, alleged Egyptian sect, **2**, 161-162.
- Theresa** or **Teresa** (eleventh century), widow of Henry of Burgundy; regency in Portugal, **10**, 429.
- Theresa Christina Maria** (1822-1889), empress of Brazil; marriage, **23**, 659.
- Thermidorians**, the more moderate party of French revolutionists, prominent in events of 9th Thermidor of 1794; organised, **12**, 389; obliged to abandon moderation, **12**, 391; revenge themselves, **12**, 393.
- Thermopylæ**, mountain pass between Thessaly and Locris; battle of, in Persian wars (480 B.C.), **3**, 320-329; Greeks oppose Gauls at (279 B.C.), **4**, 500; Antiochus defeated at (191 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 316; Justinian fortifies, **7**, 83.
- Thermus**, M. Minucius, Roman commander 81 B.C.; Cæsar's first service under, **5**, 477.
- Théroigne de Méricourt** or **Marcourt**, Anne Joseph, "La Belle Liégeoise," "The Fury of the Gironde" (1762-1817), French revolutionary heroine; in expedition of the women to Versailles (1789), **12**, 217-219.
- Theron**, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily, 488-472 B.C.; at war with Carthaginians, **3**, 352, 591, 592.
- Thérouanne** (Térouanne, Térouanne), fortress in northern France; sieges of (1479), **11**, 270 seq.; (1553), **11**, 346; battle of, called also second "battle of the spurs" and second battle of Guinegate (1513), **11**, 304; **13**, 367; **14**, 243; **19**, 63.
- Thervings**, see Visigoths.
- Theseus**, hero in Greek legend; marries Hyppolite, **2**, 440; legends of, **3**, 71-73, 158-162.
- Thespis** (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; founds Greek drama, **3**, 224, 230, 497, 504.
- Thesprotians**, tribe in Epirus, **3**, 111, 561.
- Thessalonica**, city in Macedonia; revolt and massacre under Theodosius, **6**, 527-528, 531-532; importance to Eastern empire, **7**, 171.
- Thessalonica** (d. 295 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon; Cassander marries, **4**, 442, 490; Antipater kills, **4**, 452, 499.
- Thessalus**, eponymic hero of Thessaly, **3**, 100-102.
- Thessaly** (Thessalia), a division of Greece; inhabitants, **3**, 34, 57, 100, 106, 110, 152, 190; government, **3**, 189, 190; submits to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 212-214; rule of Jason (370 B.C.), **4**, 161-164, 214; war with Thebes, **4**, 178-181; conquered by Macedon (344 B.C.), **4**, 235.
- Thete**, Greek labouring class; degradation of, **3**, 96, 97.
- Theudebald**, king of the Franks 548-555 A.D.; marriage, **7**, 431, 448.
- Theudebert** or **Dietbert** (d. 548 A.D.), king of Austrasia 534-548 A.D.; invades Italy, **7**, 407-408, 478; marriage, **7**, 431, 448; conquers Rætia (536 A.D.), **16**, 535.
- Theudelinda** (d. 628 A.D.), Bavarian princess; marries Authari, king of Italy, **7**, 442, 447; marries Agilulf, **7**, 445.
- Theudes**, king of the Visigoths in Spain 531-548 A.D.; accession, **7**, 99; **10**, 19; besieges Ceuta, **7**, 113.
- Theudibert** (d. 724 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; death, **7**, 447.
- Theudisela**, king of the Visigoths in Spain 548 A.D.; reign, **10**, 19.
- Thi** (ca. 1500 B.C.), Syrian woman; becomes queen of Amenhotep III, **1**, 139.
- Thi**, relative of Ramses III; conspires against the king (ca. 1220 B.C.), **1**, 198, 170.
- Thiat Mar**, servant of Henry of Saxony; saves the emperor (915 A.D.), **7**, 597.
- Thibaudau**, Count Antoine Claire de (1765-1854), French statesman and writer; as president of the Convention (1795), **12**, 392; character, **12**, 421.
- Thibaut IV** (1201-1253), count of Champagne and king of French Navarre; joins crusade, **8**, 432; forms alliance with Blanche of Castile, **11**, 58.
- Thibaw**, last king of Burmah; deposed by British (1885), **22**, 218, 219.
- Thibet**, see Tibet.
- Thielman**, Johann Adolf von (1765-1824), Prussian general; urges resistance to France, **15**, 310; enters Prussian service, **15**, 312; engages Grouchy, **12**, 641; **15**, 330-331.
- Thierry I** or **Theodoric** (d. 534 A.D.), king

of Austrasia 511-534; campaign against the Goths, 7, 473; at war in Thuringia, 7, 477.

**Thierry II** (587-613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, 7, 480.

**Thierry III** (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, 7, 482-486.

**Thierry IV** (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720-737; reign, 7, 491.

**Thierry** (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, 13, 311, 314; in second crusade, 8, 363; 13, 311.

**Thiers, Louis Adolphe** (1797-1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), 13, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), 13, 62; becomes premier (1840), 13, 66; ministry, 13, 66-67, 69, 70; resignation, 13, 73; exiled (1851), 13, 124; opposes German unity (1868), 15, 499-500; refuses presidency of "government of national defence" (1870), 13, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), 13, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), 13, 180-182; relation to Paris Commune, 13, 183; administration as president of France, 13, 186-188.

**Thietberga**, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, 7, 578; 8, 568; 11, 13; appeals to pope, 7, 579.

**Thietgand**, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, 7, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), 7, 579.

**Thimbron** (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, 4, 83, 120.

**Thionville** (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), 8, 565; siege of (1463), 11, 491.

**Third Estate** (*Tiers État*), originally the great middle class of the French people, excluding alike the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry; elevated by Louis VI (Le Gros), 11, 31; convoked in the first states general by Philip the Fair (1302), 8, 499; 11, 88 note; in states general of 1356-1357, 11, 132 seq.; deserted by nobility and clergy in struggle for popular rights, 11, 246; admission of the peasants to (1484), 11, 282; humiliates Henry IV, 11, 389; in last states general previous to the Revolution (1614), 11, 436; assumes revolutionary attitude (1650), 11, 506; submissiveness to Louis XIV, 11, 542-543; in the revolutionary assembly (1789), 12, 149-156, 198; compared with the Commons of England, 18, 425.

**Thirlby, Thomas** (1506?-1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), 19, 252; judge of Cranmer, 19, 254; degraded (1559), 19, 278.

**Thirty Tyrants**, *The*, 1. (called also "The Thirty.") Body which usurped government in Athens 404-403 B.C., 4, 2-19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260-268 A.D., 6, 408, 417-420.

**Thirty Years' Truce**, concluded by Athens

with Sparta and allies (445 B.C.), 3, 435, 441.

**Thirty Years' War**, *The* (1618-1648), a politico-religious war, involving several European countries; causes, 11, 111; 14, 329-331; main treatment, 14, 329-385; Brandenburg and, 15, 111-134; Denmark and, 16, 358-362; England and, 19, 504; France and, 11, 460, 461, 466, 469; Poland and, 24, 53; Spain and, 10, 268-269; Sweden and, 16, 322-328; Switzerland and, 16, 650-653.

First period: in Bohemia and the palatinate (1618-1623), 14, 329-338; revolt of Count Matthias of Thurn (1618), 14, 331; imperial governors thrown from window in Prague, 14, 331; Frederick II becomes emperor (1619), 14, 333; Count Mansfeld sent to aid of Bohemians (1619), 14, 332; Bohemians elect Frederick V of the Palatinate king (1619), 14, 333; 15, 112; 19, 504; Maximilian of Bavaria and Spain ally themselves with Ferdinand (1619), 14, 339; 16, 323; imperialists defeat Bohemians at White Mountain (1620), 14, 333; 15, 113; Tilly's victories in the Palatinate (1620-1623), 14, 336-338; Protestant League dissolved (1620), 14, 326; reign of terror in Bohemia, 14, 334, 335; peasant war in Upper Austria, 14, 335.

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- Wallenstein, **14**, 366, 368; **15**, 122, 123; assassination of Wallenstein (1634), **14**, 364; Swedes defeated at Nordlingen (1634), **14**, 365; **15**, 123; Peace of Prague (1635), **14**, 367; **15**, 123; George William of Brandenburg joins the emperor (1635), **15**, 125.
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- Thistlewood, Arthur (1770-1820), English conspirator; member of "Society of Spencean Philanthropists," **21**, 500; leader of Cato-street conspiracy, **21**, 512, 513; executed, **21**, 514.
- Thoas (193-169 B.C.), an Ætolian; Antiochus the Great and, **5**, 297.
- Thomas I, prince of Savoy 1188-1233, **9**, 502.
- Thomas "the Cappadocian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine commander; revolt against Michael II; death, **7**, 221-222.
- Thomas à Becket, see Becket.
- Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln and Salisbury (1277?-1322) leads revolt of barons against Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432; opposition to the king and execution, **18**, 438.
- Thomas of London, see Becket.
- Thomas, Clément (1809-1871), French officer; commands National Guard in Paris (1848), **13**, 182; attacks barricades, **13**, 101; killed by mob, **13**, 182.
- Thomas, Sir George (1705-1775), royal governor of Pennsylvania (1738-1747), **23**, 196.
- Thomas, George Henry (1816-1870), American soldier; refuses to join secessionists, **23**, 417; wins battle of Mill Springs, **23**, 425; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; supersedes Rosecrans in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, **23**, 442; in battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 443; commands Federal forces in Tennessee, **23**, 445; wins battle of Nashville, **23**, 445 seq., 466; military ability, **23**, 446.
- Thomas, Jesse Burgess (1777-1850), American politician; proposes slavery restriction clause in Missouri compromise, **23**, 348.
- Thomas, Lorenzo (1804-1875), American soldier; appointed secretary of war *ad interim* by President Johnson, **23**, 465.
- Thomas the Rhymor, or Thomas of Ercildoune (ca. 1220-1297), Scottish poet; life and work, **21**, 126.
- Thomasab (1723), Persian prince, son of Husain Shah, **17**, 313.
- Thomists, followers of Thomas Aquinas; Luther attacks doctrines of, **14**, 254.
- Thomond, Murrough O'Brien, Earl of, raised to Irish peerage (1540), **21**, 400.
- Thompson, Captain (d. 1649), English officer; mutinies against Cromwell, **20**, 93.
- Thompson, David, early American colonist (ca. 1600), **22**, 640.
- Thorbecke, Jan Rudolph (1798-1872), Dutch statesman; heads reform party, **14**, 60; ministries of (1849-1853, 1862-1866, 1871-1872), **14**, 61, 62.
- Thorberg, Peace of (1368), **16**, 574.
- Thorisind, king of Gepids (d. 555 A.D.); wars with Lombards, **7**, 432-433.
- Thorieif "the Wise," Icelandic chief and law-giver (tenth century), **16**, 123, 124.
- Thorn, town in Prussia; ceded to Prussia (1793), **24**, 91.
- Thorn, Peace of (1466), **8**, 656; **14**, 235.
- Thorne, Robert (d. 1527) English merchant; persuades Henry VIII to fit out polar expedition (1527), **22**, 491.
- Thorneycroft, Alexander Whitelaw (1859-), British officer; at battle of Spion Kop (1900), **22**, 311.
- Thorolf-Monstrarskegg (Rolf), Scandinavian chief (ninth century); saga story of his settlement of Iceland, **16**, 121, 122.
- Thoron, fortress in Palestine; siege of (1197), **8**, 412.
- Thorpe, village in Scotland; Truce of (1323), **21**, 113.
- Thorstein Frode, Icelandic saga-man, **16**, 129 seq.
- Thorwardr, see Truvor.
- Thoth, see Tehuti.
- Thothmes, see Tehutimes.
- Thou, François Auguste de (1607-1642), French politician; in plot of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 479-481.
- Thrace, country of southeastern Europe; inhabitants, **3**, 112; **24**, 156; invaded by Ramses II, **1**, 146; Phœnician colonies, **2**, 274; **3**, 37; home of Greek religion, **3**, 107, 112, 114; migrations from, **2**, 411, 414, 419, 449; wars with Persia, **2**, 610-611, 613; colonised by Greeks, **3**, 204, 420, 450; a Roman province (26 A.D.), **6**, 26, 139, 170-171; settled by Goths (352 A.D.), **6**, 525.
- Thraseas Pætus, Publius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman stoic; virtue, **6**, 205, 309, 330; slain by Nero, **6**, 205-206.
- Thrasidæus (d. 399 B.C.), Elean demagogue; conquers oligarchs, **4**, 88-89.
- Thrasylbus (d. 388 B.C.), Athenian statesman; impeaches Alcibiades, **3**, 628; commands fleet, **3**, 633-635; **4**, 98, 120; revolts against Thirty, **4**, 10-23.
- Thrasydæus (d. 472 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; defeated by Hiero, **3**, 592.

**Thrasydæus** (d. 374 B.C.), Greek cunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, **4**, 134.  
**Thrasyllus** (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, **3**, 628, 630, 634.  
**Thrsyllus** (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer; instructs Tiberius, **6**, 117.  
**Three Emperors**, League of the, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), **15**, 44.  
**Three Hundred**, Theban council; aid King Philip, **4**, 247.  
**Three Kings**, Alliance of the, alliance between kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover (1849), **15**, 456.  
**Throc Morton, Francis** (1554-1584), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, **19**, 359.  
**Throc Morton, Sir Nicholas** (ca. 1515-1571), English politician; trial and acquittal of, **19**, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 286; in Scotland, **19**, 301.  
**Thsao-Thsao**, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), **24**, 266.  
**Thsu-tse**, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, **24**, 525.  
**Thucydides** (ca. 491-401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, **3**, 581; **4**, 624; histories, **1**, 6-7; **3**, 509; **4**, 596.  
**Thucydides**, son of Melesias, Athenian statesman; opposes Pericles, **3**, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), **3**, 452.  
**Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von** (1739-1818), Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 508; opposition to, **14**, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, **14**, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, **14**, 521; characterisation of, **14**, 558.  
**Thummosis**, Egyptian prince; legend of, **1**, 121.  
**Thun, Count Franz Anton** (1847-), Austrian statesman; compromises with Hungarian ministers, **15**, 61; retirement of, **15**, 61.  
**Thun, Count Leo** (1811-1888), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 466-467.  
**Thundering Legion**, legion of Christians in army of Marcus Aurelius; legend of (174 A.D.), **6**, 298.  
**Thurgau**, a canton of Switzerland; conquered by the Swiss confederation (1460), **16**, 593.  
**Thuringians**, German tribe; allied with Theodoric, **7**, 386, 430; found a monarchy, **7**, 477.  
**Thurloe, John** (1616-1668), English politician; suggests nomination of successor to Cromwell, **20**, 177; impeachment of, **20**, 212.  
**Thurlow, Edward, Baron Thurlow** (1732-1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, **20**, 638.  
**Thurman, Allen Granbery** (1813-1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for vice-president (1888), **23**, 481.  
**Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von** (1580-1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), **14**, 332; made prisoner, **14**, 362.

**Thurn, Count**, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), **14**, 644.  
**Thurot, François** (1727-1760), French corsair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), **12**, 78; **20**, 591.  
**Thurstan or Toustain** (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), **18**, 244.  
**Thusnelda**, wife of Arminius; led in triumphal procession (15 A.D.), **6**, 76.  
**Thwaites, Sir Thomas** (d. 1494), English nobleman; in Perkin Warbeck conspiracy, **16**, 29.  
**Thymodes**, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), **4**, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, **4**, 300; in Cilicia, **4**, 304.  
**Thyni**, Thracian tribe; enter Bithynia, **2**, 410, 419; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449.  
**Tiamat**, in Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony a dragon personifying primeval chaos; in legend of creation, **1**, 313, 316, 520-523; fights with Marduk, **1**, 522-523.  
**Tibareni**, Cappadocian tribe; Moschi separate from, **2**, 629, 632.  
**Tiberias**, town in Palestine; battle of (1187), **8**, 373-376; **11**, 48.  
**Tiberinus**, see Elagabalus.  
**Tiberine or Roman Republic**, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), **9**, 556; Pius VII permitted to govern territories of (1800), **9**, 564.  
**Tiberius I or Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar** (42 B.C.-37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14-37 A.D.; reign, **6**, 133-160; invades Armenia, **6**, 30; wars with German tribes, **6**, 62-64; envy of Germanicus, **6**, 70, 76, 134; marriage, **6**, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, **6**, 119-120; campaign against the Rhætians, **16**, 531; controlled by Sejanus, **6**, 144-148; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151-152; relations with Pontius Pilate, **2**, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, **18**, 12; as a financier, **6**, 333; various estimates of, **6**, 154-160.  
**Tiberius II**, Byzantine emperor 578-582 A.D.; reign, **7**, 140-141; aids Rome against Lombards, **7**, 439; at war with Persia, **7**, 143.  
**Tiberius**, name assumed by Heracleonas' brother David, *q. v.*  
**Tiberius Alexander** (first century A.D.), governor of Alexandria; opposes Zealots in Judea, **2**, 173; causes massacre of Jews at Alexandria, **2**, 178.  
**Tiberius Apsimar**, Byzantine emperor 698-704 A.D.; deposes Leontius and usurps throne, **7**, 192-193.  
**Tibesh**, town in Algeria, see Tebeste.  
**Tibet or Thibet**, a dependency of China in Central Asia; main treatment, **24**, 504-510; land and people, **24**, 504-507; government, **24**, 508; conversion to Buddhism, **2**, 483-484; **24**, 269; at war with China, **24**, 269; forms alliance with Moslems (716), **24**, 270; establishment of Buddhist hierarchy in, **24**, 286; added to Chinese Empire, **24**, 545; relations with India, **2**, 490; **24**, 509;

- makes war on Sikkim (1886), **24**, 509; relations with British, **24**, 509-510; Tibet mission (1903), **21**, 668; treaty (1907), **17**, 654; **21**, 678; chronology, **24**, 617.
- Tibullus**, Albius (ca. 54-18 B.C.), Roman poet; elegies of, **6**, 104.
- Ticino**, canton of Switzerland; government overthrown (1830), **17**, 37.
- Ticonderoga**, town in New York state; Abercrombie's attack upon, repulsed, **23**, 215; Amherst captures (1759), **23**, 216; captured by Allen (1775), **23**, 245.
- Tien-chwang**, town in Manchuria; taken by Japan (1895), **24**, 578.
- Tientsin**, city in China; Treaty of (1860), **21**, 626; allied troops capture (1900), **24**, 568.
- Tiepolo**, Baiamonte (d. 1325), Venetian noble; conspiracy of, **9**, 272.
- Tigellinus**, Sophonius (d. 70 A.D.), Roman captain of praetorian guard; favourite of Nero, **6**, 194; prodigality of, **6**, 199; compasses death of Petronius, **6**, 205; character, **6**, 210-211.
- Tiglathpileser I** (Tukulti-apal-esharra), king of Assyria 1120-1100 B.C.; reign, **1**, 377-378; visits Phoenicia, **2**, 278; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392; annals of, **2**, 395.
- Tiglathpileser II**, king of Assyria ca. 950-930 B.C., **1**, 380.
- Tiglathpileser III** (Poros, Pulu or Pul), king of Assyria 745-727 B.C.; reign, **1**, 391-395; seizes throne, **1**, 365; wars with Syria, **2**, 114-115, 413; campaigns in Phoenicia, **2**, 284; captures Arpad, **2**, 413; wars with Medes, **2**, 583; system of government, **2**, 607.
- Tigranes I**, king of Armenia ca. 94-55 B.C.; invades Cappadocia, **5**, 421; son-in-law of Mithridates VI, **5**, 468; wars with Parthians, **8**, 62; kingdom of, **5**, 469; war with Rome, **5**, 469, 471; refuses to harbour Mithridates, **5**, 472; war with Phraates, **5**, 473.
- Tigranes II**, king of Armenia ca. 20 B.C.; taken prisoner by Romans, **5**, 506; appeals to Romans against Parthians, **6**, 30, 186-187.
- Tigranes III**, king of Armenia ca. 20-6 B.C., **8**, 44.
- Tigranes IV**, king of Armenia, 58 A.D.; placed on throne by Romans, **8**, 70.
- Tigranocerta**, capital of Armenia; battle of (68 B.C.), **5**, 470.
- Tigris**, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (363 A.D.), **6**, 503-504.
- Tigurini**, Helvetian tribe; migration, **5**, 393; aid in defeating Romans (107 B.C.), **5**, 393.
- Tilden**, Samuel Jones (1814-1886), American statesman; early political career, **23**, 378; democratic candidate for presidency, **23**, 474-476.
- Tilly**, Johann Tserclaes, Count of (1559-1632), Dutch soldier; at battle of Prague, **14**, 334; conquers Palatinate (1622), **14**, 336; defeats Christian of Anhalt, **14**, 338; campaign against Denmark, **14**, 340 seq.; commands at capture of
- Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 349 seq.; at battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353; death, **14**, 354.
- Tilsit**, city in Germany; taken by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.
- Tilsit**, Treaty and Peace of, **12**, 562, 583; **15**, 297; **16**, 423; **17**, 455-456; **21**, 472; **24**, 105.
- Timæa**, wife of Agis, king of Sparta; intrigue with Alcibiades (415 B.C.), **3**, 620.
- Timasius**, Flavius, general in service of Theodosius; exiled by Arcadius (396 A.D.), **7**, 34.
- Timbuktu** or **Timbuctoo**, city in Africa; importance in sixteenth century, **24**, 471.
- Timesileus**, tyrant of Sinope; expelled (ca. 445 B.C.), **3**, 436, 450.
- Timoleon** (d. ca. 337 or 336 B.C.), Corinthian general; murders his brother Timophanes, **4**, 206; commands expedition against Sicily, **2**, 319; **4**, 206; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; defeats Carthaginians, **4**, 207; death, **4**, 207.
- Timotheus** (d. ca. 354 B.C.), Athenian naval commander, son of Conon; organises Athenian League, **4**, 142; conquers Corcyra, **4**, 144 seq.; breaks peace of Athenians with Sparta, **4**, 143; deprived of command, **4**, 145; brought to trial, **4**, 143; commands mercenaries in Persian War, **4**, 148-149.
- Timothy**, patriarch of Merv (718 A.D.); converts Turkish Khagan, **24**, 268.
- Timur** or **Timour**, also **Timur-leng** (**Timur the "Lame"**), corrupted to **Tamerlane** (1333-1405), Tatar conqueror; rise, **24**, 296, 297; becomes king of Transoxiana, **24**, 298; theocratic system of government, **24**, 298; empire founded by, **24**, 299; conquers Khorasan, **24**, 300; conquests in west and south, **24**, 301; at battle of Angora, **24**, 320; **7**, 333; relations with Europe, **24**, 301; death, **24**, 302, 320.
- Tinchebray**, town in France; battle of (1106), **11**, 30; **18**, 233.
- Tingis**, see **Tangier**.
- Tippecanoe**, battle of the (1811), **23**, 326.
- Tiptoft**, John (1427-1470), earl of Worcester; as lord-deputy in Ireland (1467), **21**, 392.
- Tipu Saib** or **Tippoo Sahib** (1749-1799), sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali; in first Mahratta War, **22**, 101, 102; successes against British, **22**, 102; attacks Travancore, **22**, 111; ravages the Carnatic, **22**, 111; cedes half of dominions to British, **22**, 112; killed at Seringapatam, **22**, 114-116.
- Tir**, see **Tyr**.
- Tirard**, Pierre Emmanuel (1827-1893), French politician; becomes premier of France, **13**, 194, 195.
- Tiresias**, mythical Theban prophet, **3**, 85.
- Tirhaqa**, king of Egypt ca. 704-ca. 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 176-178, 407; war with Senacherib, **1**, 177; **2**, 115-116; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 181; attacks Assyria, **1**, 424, 426; called Sethos in Egyptian legend, **2**, 116.
- Tiribazus**, Persian satrap of West Armenia



- ca. 401 B.C.; negotiates with Antalcidas, **4**, 119-124; defeats Evagoras, **2**, 622; treaty with Evagoras, **4**, 134.
- Tiridates I**, king of Armenia 54-ca. 66 A.D.; kept on throne by Vologeses, **6**, 170; war with Corbulo, **6**, 186; banished by Corbulo, **6**, 274; receives kingdom from Nero as Roman fief (63 A.D.), **6**, 187, 205, 274; overthrown by Alani, **6**, 243.
- Tiridates**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces II**.
- Tiridates II**, pretender to Parthian throne (ca. 27 B.C.), **6**, 30; **8**, 69.
- Tiridates**, pretender to Parthian throne (35 A.D.), **6**, 139.
- Tiridates** (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, **4**, 334; rewarded by Alexander, **4**, 335.
- Tirnova** or **Tarnovo**, city in Bulgaria; in thirteenth century, **24**, 172; captured by Turks (1393), **24**, 174.
- Tiron**, Marcus Tullius (first century B.C.), secretary of Cicero; invents system of shorthand, **6**, 348.
- Tirol**, see **Tyrol**.
- Tiryns**, ancient city of Greece; prehistoric remains, **3**, 43, 46-48, 54-55, 57-64.
- Tissaphernes** (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pisuthnes, **2**, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 49; treachery to Cyrus, **2**, 619; **4**, 50-53; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, **4**, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, **2**, 651; **4**, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, **4**, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, **4**, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, **4**, 92, 93; executed, **4**, 94.
- Tisza von Borosjeno**, Koloman (1830-1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), **15**, 45; administration as premier (1875-1890), **15**, 78-80.
- Titch**, Constantine, Bulgarian czar 1258-1277; reign, **24**, 174.
- Titelman**, Peter (sixteenth century) inquisitor of Netherlands; crimes of, **13**, 393.
- Tithraustes**, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, **4**, 95-96.
- Titian** "the Divine" (1477-1576), Venetian painter, **9**, 405.
- Titicaca**, Lake, in South America; prehistoric ruins on, **23**, 537.
- Titius**, tribe of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 108-111.
- Titius**, Marcus, Roman admiral; deserts Antony (32 B.C.), **5**, 630.
- Titurius**, Quintus Sabinus (d. ca. 54 B.C.), Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul, **5**, 525, 600.
- Titus** (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (40-81 A.D.), Roman emperor; person and character, **6**, 247-250, 254; Vespasian leaves to continue Jewish War, **6**, 234; campaign against the Jews, **2**, 28, 180, 188; besieges and captures Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 194-197, 199-200; **6**, 235-236; triumph of, **6**, 236-239; Vespasian divides power with, **6**, 240; sent against Alani, **6**, 243; accession to throne, **6**, 247; reign, **6**, 247-256; visits Pompeii after catastrophe, **6**, 254; Colosseum completed by, **6**, 266; gladiatorial combats under, **6**, 375; death, **6**, 255-256.
- Titus**, son of Brutus; condemned to death by father (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 88.
- Titus Æbutius**, legendary Roman hero; at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
- Titus Herminius**, legendary Roman hero; defends the bridge with Horatius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90; killed at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
- Titus Tarquinius** (d. ca. 496 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult Delphic oracle, **5**, 85, 86; killed at battle of Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.
- Tlas** (Uat'nes), king of Egypt (second dynasty), **1**, 92.
- Tlaxcalans** or **Tlaxcaltecs**, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, **23**, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, **23**, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, **23**, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, **23**, 529 seq.; Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, **23**, 534.
- Tlemcen**, town in Algeria; siege of (1836), **13**, 68.
- Tlesias**, Athenian archon ca. 676-684 B.C., **3**, 163.
- Tmu**, Egyptian god, **1**, 150, 164, 167, 219.
- Tnephachthus**, see **Tefnekh**.
- Tobacco**, introduction of, into England, **22**, 560.
- Tobago**, island in the British West Indies; D'Estrées captures (1678), **11**, 586; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139; passes into possession of Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
- Tobiah**, adversary of Nehemiah, **2**, 131, 132.
- Tobitschau**, town in Austria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
- Toda**, Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
- Todar Mal**, Indian rajah; author of reform in revenue system, **22**, 30.
- Todleben**, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710-1773), Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774), **24**, 416.
- Todleben** or **Totleben**, Count Eduard Ivanovitch (1818-1884), Russian general and engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 574; **21**, 616.
- Toggenburg**, district in canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, formerly a countyship; war between cantons on death of last count of (1636), **16**, 590; purchased by abbots of St. Gall (1469), **16**, 658; fails to throw off authority of abbots (1531), **16**, 634; oppressed by Abbot Leodegar, **16**, 659; second Toggenburg War (1712), **16**, 659, 660; liberties of, confirmed by Abbot Joseph (1718), **16**, 661.
- Toghril** or **Togrlu Beg** (d. 1063), founder of Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, **8**, 224, 225; death, **8**, 226.
- Toghrul** (d. 1203), a Kerait Turk; makes alliance with Yesuguei, **24**, 274; death, **24**, 276.

- Togidumnus**, British chieftain; opposes Roman invasion (ca. 50 A.D.), **18**, 13.
- Togo, Heihachiro** (1857-), Japanese admiral; naval campaign against Russian fleet at Port Arthur, **17**, 622-624; **24**, 657, 658; defeats Baltic fleet, **24**, 663.
- Toi**, king of Hamath (ca. 1000 B.C.), alliance with Judah, **2**, 383.
- Tokar**, battle of, or battle of Trin Rital (1884), fought near well al-Teb, in Nubia, **24**, 461.
- Tokatimur**, see Shunti.
- Tokio**, formerly Yedo, the capital of Japan; early capital of the Minamoto Shoguns, **24**, 583; administration of, overthrown, **24**, 624; earthquake in (1855), **24**, 621; visited by Mr. Harris (1857), **24**, 621.
- Tököly, Tökely**, or Tekeli, Count Emeric (1659-1705), Hungarian patriot; revolt of, **14**, 396; **24**, 389; made prisoner by Turks, **14**, 398; leads Turkish forces against Austria, **24**, 399.
- Tokugawa**, name of a Japanese dynasty of Shoguns, 1603 to 1867; founded by Tokugawa Iyeyasu, **24**, 584; dynastic rule of, **24**, 585, 589; fall of, **24**, 589.
- Tolbiacum**, see Zülrich.
- Toledo**, capital of the province of Toledo, Spain; third council of the Church held at (400 A.D.), **10**, 12; Leuvigild establishes court at, **10**, 21; capitulates to Arabs, **8**, 193; surrenders to Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 85; surrenders to Alfonso VI of Leon (1085), **8**, 240.
- Tolentino**, town in Italy; battle of (1815), **14**, 579.
- Toleration, Act of**, in English law, the name given to the statute I William and Mary (1689), relieving Protestant dissenters from restrictions in the exercise of religious worship, **20**, 423.
- Tolerance, Edicts of**, edicts issued to ensure tolerance of religious worship; (1781), issued by Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 468; (1846), issued by Frederick William IV of Germany, **15**, 420.
- Tolle or Toll**, Count Karl Friedrich (1777-1842), Russian general; becomes chief of staff to Count Diebitsch in Poland (1830), **17**, 546.
- Tollemache, Thomas** (1651-1694), English soldier; killed in expedition against Brest, **20**, 441.
- Tolosa**, see Toulouse.
- Tolosa**, battle of, see Las Navas de Tolosa.
- Tolstoi**, Count Peter (d. 1728), Russian diplomat; arrested in Constantinople, **17**, 281; effects succession of Catherine I (1725), **17**, 327; becomes member of secret high council, **17**, 328.
- Tombasis**, Greek insurgent; appointed grand admiral (1822), **24**, 231.
- Tomochichi**, American Indian chief; sent to England (1733), **23**, 61.
- Tomoth**, Phœnician primordial divinity, **1**, 313.
- Tompkins, Daniel D.** (1774-1825), American statesman; elected vice-president of United States (1816), **23**, 346.
- Tomyris**, queen of the Massagetae; defeats Cyrus the Great (529 B.C.), **2**, 593-596.
- Tone, Theobald Wolfe** (1763-1798), Irish revolutionist; in Irish revolution of 1794, **21**, 439; at Bantry Bay, **21**, 440; capture, **21**, 442; trial and death, **21**, 443.
- Tong-Haks**, defeat Korean troops (1885), **24**, 575.
- Tongking or Ton Kin**, a French colony in Farther India; early history, **24**, 518; foreign relations, **24**, 519; French conquests and intrigue in, **24**, 520; French protectorate over, acknowledged (1882), **13**, 197; French expedition to (1883-1885), **13**, 194; chronology, **24**, 686.
- Tonguz Niutchi**, ancestors of the Manchus; found dynasty of Kiu in China, **24**, 271.
- Tonnage and Poundage**, a tax on freight; required by Charles I, **19**, 553, 559, 560; levied without consent of Parliament (1630), **19**, 568; compromise, **19**, 578.
- Tonti, Henri** (d. 1700), Italian explorer in America; joins D'Iberville, **23**, 81; accompanies La Salle, **23**, 75, 76, 77, 80.
- Tooke, Horne**, or John Horne (1736-1812), English politician and philologist; publishes account of raising of funds for Americans in London, **23**, 244, 245; career of, **20**, 612.
- Toombs, Robert** (1810-1885), American politician and Confederate secretary of state; opposes war with the North, **23**, 414.
- Topa Inca Yupanqui**, see Tupac Yupanqui.
- Topal Osman**, see Osman Pasha.
- Torah**, see Pentateuch.
- Torcy, Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis of** (1665-1746), French statesman; negotiates with Lord Portland (1699), **11**, 611.
- Torgau**, town in Saxony; battle of (1760), **15**, 219-220.
- Torgau, League of**, league formed by Saxony, Hesse, and other powers against Roman Catholic states (1526), **14**, 266.
- Torghud**, see Dragut.
- Tories**, members of English royalist party arising ca. 1681; origin of name, **20**, 298; rise, **20**, 300; reaction, **20**, 300-303; ministry in power (1700), **20**, 458; triumph over Marlborough (1710), **20**, 483-487; division of party (1714), **20**, 489-491; in power during French Wars (1793-1815), **21**, 454, 470; in house of lords, **21**, 556; assume name of conservatives (1833), **21**, 566; again in power (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 600; oppose admission of Jews to parliament, **21**, 621.
- Tories, Irish Catholic outlaws**; origin, **20**, 119, 298; depredations, **20**, 119.
- Tories**, name of royalist party in the American colonies, **23**, 236.
- Torismond**, king of the Visigoths 451-452 A.D.; commands army against Attila, **6**, 586; at battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588-590; succeeds Theodoric, **6**, 591; death, **6**, 603.
- Torkel** (d. 1306), regent of Sweden; administration, **16**, 193; execution, **16**, 193.
- Toronto**, capital of province Ontario, Canada; capitol of Upper Canada removed to, **22**, 331; during revolt of 1837, **22**, 337;

W. L. Mackenzie elected first mayor of, **22**, 335.

**Torquatus**, Titus Manlius Imperiosus, Roman dictator 353 B.C.; combat with a Gaul, **5**, 165; war with Salines, **5**, 183; military discipline, **6**, 111, 112.

**Torquatus**, Titus Manlius, Roman dictator 208 B.C.; closes temple of Janus (235 B.C.), **5**, 234; opposes ransom of Roman prisoners, **5**, 257; conquers Sardinia, **5**, 263; declines consulate, **5**, 269.

**Torquemada**, Tomas de (ca. 1420-1498), Spanish Dominican monk, inquisitor-general in Castile; legislates against Jews, **10**, 158; persecutions of, **10**, 592-593, 595; estimate of number of his victims, **12**, 351.

**Torre**, Guido della, chief of Milan 1302-1311, **9**, 128.

**Torre**, Martino della, chief of Milan 1256, **9**, 107.

**Torre**, Napoleon della, chief of Milan 1265-1278; defeated by Ghibelline party, **9**, 112.

**Torre**, Pagano della, chief of Milan 1242-1256; popularity of, **9**, 107.

**Torre**, Philip della, chief of Milan 1263-1265, **9**, 107.

**Torres Vedras**, lines of fortifications in Portugal; successfully defended against the French by Wellington, **10**, 353-357; **12**, 582.

**Torrington**, Arthur Herbert, Earl of (d. 1716), English admiral; commands fleet of William of Orange (1688), **20**, 407; engages French fleet off Irish coast (1689), **20**, 425; made a peer, **20**, 426; defeated by the French at Beachy Head (1690), **20**, 429; deprived of command, **20**, 430.

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**Toscanelli**, Paola del Pozzo (1397-1482), Italian astronomer; map of, used by Columbus, **22**, 416.

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**Tostig** (d. 1066), English earl, son of Godwin; assists Harold in Welsh campaign, **18**, 140; misgoverns Northumbria, **18**, 143; succeeded by Morcar, **18**, 143; seeks alliance with William of Normandy, **18**, 144; invades England, **18**, 148-150; death, **18**, 150.

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**Totila** or Totilas (d. 552 A.D.), East-Gothic king in Italy; main treatment, **7**, 410-420; rise to power, **7**, 110, 410, 412; opposes Belisarius and Narses, **7**, 412-415; captures Rome (546), **7**, 111, 415-417; retakes Rome (549), **7**, 417-418; conquers Sicily, **7**, 418; killed at Taginæ, **7**, 420; character, **7**, 110, 412.

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**Tott**, Baron François de (1733-1793), French soldier and diplomat; accompanies expedition of Krim Girai, **24**, 415; fortifies Dardanelles, **24**, 417.

**Toul**, town in France; taken by Henry II (1552), **11**, 342; annexed to France (1648), **11**, 497; besieged by Germans (1770), **13**, 174.

**Toulon**, seaport of France; besieged by Prince Eugene (1707), **14**, 413; taken through genius of Napoleon (1793), **12**, 372.

**Toulouse**, former county in southern France; ceded to France (1229), **11**, 58; reunited to crown of France (1271), **11**, 74.

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- Trauttmansdorff**, Count Ferdinand von, Austrian minister in Brussels (1787), **14**, 482, 488.
- Trauttmansdorff**, Count Maximilian von (1584-1650), Austrian diplomatist; negotiates Peace of Westphalia, **14**, 383.
- Traversari**, Ambrogio (early fifteenth century), Italian scholar; in revival of Greek learning, **9**, 352.
- Treason Act**, an act passed by the British parliament (1769), regulating the trial of traitors in the colonies, **23**, 235.
- Treat**, Robert (1622-1710), colonial governor of Connecticut; protests to Andros against surrender of charter, **23**, 158.
- Treaties**:
- Aarau (1712), **16**, 661-662.
  - Abbeville (1259), **11**, 59.
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  - American-Japanese (1854), **24**, 617; (1858), **24**, 670-671.
  - Amiens (1527), **9**, 454; (1802), **12**, 515-516; **21**, 461.
  - Anglo-Afghan (1905), **21**, 668.
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  - Anglo-Russian (1895), **17**, 617; (1907), **17**, 654; **21**, 678.
  - Anglo-Spanish (1907), **21**, 666.
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  - Ansilla (842 A.D.), **7**, 569.
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  - Arras (1414), **11**, 169; (1435), **11**, 222-223; (1444), **11**, 235, (1482), **11**, 272; **14**, 222.
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  - Augsburg Religious Peace (1555), **14**, 312-313.
  - Austro-German (1879), **17**, 614.
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  - Barcelona (1493), **11**, 287; (1529), **9**, 457.
  - Barrier (1715), **13**, 652; **14**, 417-418.
  - Bartenstein (1807), **17**, 453.
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 Trebbia or Trebia, river in northern Italy; battles of (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.

Trebellianus, C. Annianus (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.  
 Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.  
 Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **13**, 15.  
 Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), **24**, 418.  
 Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces *Lex Trebonia*, **5**, 508; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, **5**, 621.  
 Trelawney, Jonathan (1650–1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.  
 Trémouille, see La Trémouille.  
 Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711–1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.  
 Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545–1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304–305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.  
 Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.  
 Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.  
 Trepov, D. F., Russian statesman, **17**, 631.  
 Treschow, Neils (1751–1833), Norwegian statesman; **16**, 471.  
 Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.  
 Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.  
 Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.  
 Treves, Sir Frederick (1853–), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.  
 Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.  
 Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.  
 Trevor, Sir John (1633–1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448–449, 513.  
 Trézé, Camille-Alphonse (1780–1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.  
 Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853–1855), **24**, 549–550.  
 Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.  
 Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74–67 B.C.), **5**, 468, 471.

- Triballi or Triballians, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.
- Tribigild or Tribigildus, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35-37.
- Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.
- Tribonian or Tribonianus (ca. 475-545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132-133.
- Tribunes of the Plebs or Tribuni plebis, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126-129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139-140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140-141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170-172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359-380.
- Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50-52.
- Tricoupis, see Trikoupis.
- Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512-514.
- Trier, see Treves.
- Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.
- Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.
- Trikoupis or Tricoupis, Charilaos (1832-1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236-237.
- Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.
- Trincomalee or Trincomali, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.
- Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.
- Trinkitat, battle of; see Tokar.
- Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545-1737), **24**, 519.
- Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **13**, 3; submit to Julius Caesar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **13**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.
- Triocassæ, see Troyes.
- Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569; **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called Dreibund, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **9**, 631; **15**, 52, 531.
- Triple Alliance, War of the, or Paraguayan War (1865-1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660-661.
- Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), **17**, 124.
- Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also Tripolitan War.
- Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand and the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.
- Tripolis, Tripoli, or Tarabulus, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.
- Tripolitan War (1801-1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318-319.
- Tristan l'Hermite or Tristan l'Ermite (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.
- Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 483; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.
- Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.
- Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501-504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.
- Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441-1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618-619.
- Trochu, Louis Jules (1815-1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178-179.
- Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76-82.
- Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see Troy.
- Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.
- Trollop or Trollope, Sir Andrew (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **13**, 574.
- Tromp, Cornelis or Cornelius (1629-1691),

- Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.
- Tromp**, Martin Harpertzoon (1597-1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580-581; in war with England, **13**, 617-620; **20**, 125-128, 147-148.
- Tronchet**, François Denis (1726-1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.
- Trondhjem**, Throndhjem or Drontheim, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52-53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.
- Trons**, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.
- Troppau**, Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588.
- Troubadours**, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100-ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.
- Troubles**, Council of, or Council of Blood (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416-419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Harnes by, **13**, 396 note.
- Troup**, George McIntosh (1780-1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823-1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.
- Troy**, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80-81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58-60, 69-70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also Trojan War and Trojans.
- Troyes**, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 555.
- Troyes**, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178-179; **18**, 540.
- Truce of God**, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 644; (1085), **15**, 580-582.
- Trückli-Bund**, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662.
- Trussel**, Sir William (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 442-443; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445.
- Truvor** (Thorwar ), Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
- Truxillo** or Trujillo, Decree of, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.
- Truxton** or Truxtun, Thomas (1755-1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798-1799), **23**, 314.
- Tryggvason**, Olaf, see Olaf Tryggvason.
- Tryggve** (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigon, **16**, 55.
- Tryon**, William (ca. 1725-1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262.
- Tryphon** (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157-158.
- Tsarskoi Selo** or Tsarskoye Selo, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502-503.
- Tshernigov**, see Tchernigov.
- Tsing**, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.
- Tso**, General, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.
- Tsongkapa**, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.
- Tsoountas**, Chrestos, Greek archaeologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42-43.
- Tsu Tsi** (1834-), empress of China; regency (1881-1889), **24**, 555.
- Tsung-ching** (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.
- Tuaregs**, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.
- Tuatha De Danaan**, see De Danaan, Tuatha.
- Tuathal** (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, **21**, 334.
- Tubaal**, see Ithobaal.
- Tubal** or Tabal, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, **2**, 339; relations with Assyria, **1**, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; **2**, 401; invaded by Scythians, **2**, 631.
- Tubantes**, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 71.
- Tubero**, Quintus, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, **5**, 371.
- Tucker**, Josiah (1711-1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours American independence, **20**, 630.
- Tudela**, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
- Tuditanus**, Caius Sempronius, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, **5**, 370.
- Tudor**, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, which see.
- Tudor**, Jasper, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431-1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; becomes duke of Bedford, **19**, 15.
- Tudor**, Owen (d. 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, **18**, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; death, **18**, 577.
- Tu-Duc** (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847-1883; at war with France (1863), **13**, 138; persecutes missionaries, **24**, 519.
- Tufa** (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, **7**, 384 note.

- Tugeni**, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.
- Tughlak** (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.
- Tuhennu**, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.
- Tui**, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.
- Tuileries**, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillaise (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.
- Tuisko**, see Woden.
- Tukluk Timur**, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), **24**, 297.
- Tuktammu**, see Lygdamis.
- Tukulti-apal-esharra**, see Tiglathpileser I.
- Tukulti-Asshur-Bel**, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B.C., **1**, 375, 376.
- Tukulti-Ninib I**, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 331, 375, 376; death of, **1**, 364.
- Tukulti-Ninib II**, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 332, 380.
- Tula**, town in Russia; siege (1606), **17**, 231-232.
- Tulé** (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraites, **24**, 284-285.
- Tulga**, king of the Goths 640-642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.
- Tulip-mania**, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, **13**, 580.
- Tullagh**, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 383.
- Tullia** (78-45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, **5**, 621.
- Tullia**, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, **5**, 82; wickedness of, **5**, 82-83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 87.
- Tullia** (d. ca. 534 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Aruns Tarquinius, **5**, 82.
- Tullianum**, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), **5**, 490.
- Tullius**, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, **5**, 146; war with Rome, **5**, 147-148.
- Tullus Hostilius** (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, **5**, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, **5**, 353.
- Tulu**, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, **2**, 488.
- Tulunids**, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878-905 A.D.), **8**, 218.
- Tuman Bey** (d. 1517), mamluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, **24**, 441-445 seq.
- Tu-men**, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 266.
- Tu'mun**, Aramman tribe; Sargon II conquers, **1**, 397.
- Tunis**, province of North Africa; comes under Ottoman government (1574), **24**, 369; history of, **24**, 485, 486; invaded by French (1881), **13**, 194, **24**, 485; establishment of French protectorate causes excitement in Italy (1881), **9**, 631; designs of French colonists in, **24**, 486.
- Tunis**, city in Africa; taken by Regulus (256 B.C.), **5**, 223; Carthaginians besiege, **5**, 233-234; Arabs build arsenal at (701 A.D.), **8**, 183; captured by Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 353, 477; captured by Charles V (1535), **14**, 294; **24**, 353, 478.
- Tupac Amaru** (José Gabriel Condorcanque) (1742-1781), Peruvian Inca; revolts from Spain, **23**, 577.
- Tupac Yupanqui** or **Topa Inca Yupanqui** (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, **23**, 537.
- Tupis**, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Tupper**, Sir Charles (1821-), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1896), **22**, 346.
- Turan Shah** (twelfth century), brother of Saladin; defeated by Rainald of Châtillon, **8**, 371; defeats crusaders, **8**, 444.
- Turcilingi**, North-German tribe, **6**, 615.
- Turkomans**, see Turkomans.
- Turenne**, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611-1675), French soldier, grandson of William the Silent; serves under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar (1638), **14**, 376; created marshal (1644), **11**, 494; in German campaigns of 1644-1648, **11**, 494 seq.; joins the Fronde, **11**, 503; marches on Paris, **11**, 503, 507; joins court party, **11**, 511; skillful conduct at Gien, **11**, 512; defeats Condé at battle of St. Antoine, **11**, 513; campaign in Spain (1654), **11**, 516; in command of Anglo-French army, **11**, 518; **20**, 170; victorious at battle of the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173, 174; campaign in Flanders (1667-1668), **11**, 568; **13**, 631; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575, 578; **13**, 632; devastates Palatinat, **11**, 581; brilliant strategy in Alsace, **11**, 582, 583; killed at Salzbach, **11**, 584; interment, **11**, 584; compared with Condé, **11**, 512, note.
- Turgeniev**, **Turgeneff**, **Tourguenev**, or **Tourguenev**, Ivan Sergievich (1818-1883), Russian novelist, **17**, 77.
- Turges** (**Turgesius**), a viking; story of his invasion of Ireland (ca. 815-845), **21**, 345, 346.
- Turgot**, Anne Robert Jacques, baron de L'Aulne (1727-1781), French statesman and financier; controller-general of the finances, **12**, 124; financial reforms, **12**, 128; dismissed, **12**, 129; urges non-interference in American War, **12**, 135; attitude in France toward views of, after his death, **12**, 144, 145.
- Turin**, city in Italy; resists counts of Savoy (twelfth century), **9**, 38; occupied by French (sixteenth century), **9**, 504; taken by imperialists (1706), **9**, 529; **11**, 621; **14**, 412; Trade and Customs Union of (1847), **14**, 602; siege of (1733), **15**, 152; taken by Suvarov (1799), **17**, 433, 434; recaptured by French (1799), **17**, 434.
- Turin**, **Treaties of**, **1**. (1696), peace between France and Savoy, **9**, 508; **2**. (1796),

armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia, **12**, 427; **3**. (1860), cedes Savoy and Nice to Louis Napoleon, **13**, 137.

**Turkestan** or **Turkistan**, region of undefined limits in central Asia, divided politically into Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and Russian or Western Turkestan; relations of early Turkish nations, **24**, 259; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; Arabs in, **24**, 269; emigrants from, in service of caliphs, **24**, 270; conquered by Jenghiz Khan (thirteenth century), **24**, 282; included in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 295; accepts Islam, **24**, 303.

Chinese or Eastern Turkestan, dependency of China; annexed to China, **24**, 545.

Russian or Western Turkestan; Russian government general in central Asia, including Ferghana, Samarkand, and Sir-Daria, *q. v.*; formation (1867), **17**, 600.

**Turkey**, or **Ottoman Empire**; main treatment, **24**, 257-442; Chapter I, antecedents of the Turkish nations, **24**, 257-309; Chapter II, the period of aggrandisement, **24**, 310-339; Chapter III, meridian and beginning of decline, **24**, 340-382; Chapter IV, revival followed by rapid decline, **24**, 383-424; An Essay, *Turkey in the Nineteenth Century*, by Prof. A. Vambéry, **24**, 425-436; history in outline, **24**, 438-442; Turkish rule—in Rumania, **24**, 136-151; in Bulgaria, **24**, 175-180; in Servia, **24**, 195-203; in Albania, **24**, 211-214; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **24**, 215-217; in Macedonia, **24**, 217-220; in Greece, **24**, 223-234; in Syria, **2**, 307; in Egypt, **24**, 444 seq.; in North Africa, **24**, 476-483—Turkish wars with Venice (fifteenth century), **9**, 293-297; (1499-1503), **9**, 431; battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473-476; (seventeenth century), **9**, 518-523; war with Greece (1897), **24**, 236-238; Egyptian frontier delimited (1907), **21**, 666.

**Türkheim**, town in Upper Alsace; battle of (1875), **11**, 583.

**Turkmanchai** or **Turkmanshai**, Treaty of (1828), **24**, 493; negotiating peace between Russia and Persia, **17**, 544; **24**, 493.

**Turkomans** or **Turcomans**, a Turkish race; raids of, **17**, 615.

**Turks**, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family, including also the Ottoman Turks; origin and early conquests, **1**, 84; **7**, 119-121; **24**, 257 seq.; Turkish language, **24**, 258; primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 259-260; life and customs, **24**, 260-261; dispersion and names of tribes, **24**, 265; invade Persia (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 144-145; **24**, 266; contact with Islam and Christianity, **24**, 268-269; religion, **24**, 262-263; wars with Chinese, **24**, 263 seq.; alliance with Heraclius (seventh century), **7**, 165; in service of caliphs, **24**, 270-271; overthrow Khwarezmian empire, **24**, 280-284; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287-288; reign in Persia, **24**, 492; relations of Ottomans with Eastern empire, **7**, 319,

324, 327, 329, 339-358; see also Seljuks and Turkey.

**Turnacum**, Roman name of Tournay, **6**, 583.

**Turner**, Francis (1638?-1700), English prelate, bishop of Ely; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

**Turnhout**, town in Belgium; battles of (1597), **13**, 530 seq.; (1789), **14**, 45, 488.

**Turnus**, legendary king of the Rutulians; war of, with Æneas, **5**, 60.

**Turnus Herdonius** (ca. 534 B.C.), a Latin chief; accused of plot against Tarquin, **5**, 83.

**Turonis**, early inhabitants of Touraine, **5**, 520.

**Turpilianus**, Caius Petronius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; commands in Britain, **6**, 193; **13**, 15.

**Turranius**, Caius, Roman cereal prefect (14-48 A.D.), **6**, 93, 172.

**Turreau**, Louis (1761-1796), French soldier; in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376, 403, 404.

**Turuki**, Armenian tribe; war with Assyria, **1**, 374.

**Turwasa**, Indian people, **2**, 490.

**Tuscan League**, union of Italian cities for protection against German emperors; Florence gains leadership in (twelfth century), **9**, 38.

**Tuscan School of Painters**, **9**, 207-210.

**Tuscans**, tribe of Italy; wars with Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 161; (311 B.C.), **5**, 191; (310 B.C.), **5**, 192.

**Tuscany**, former grand duchy of Italy; Alaric invades (409 A.D.), **6**, 554; obtains reduction of tribute to Rome (412-414 A.D.), **6**, 565; ruling family extinct (1115 A.D.), **9**, 38; municipal wars in, **9**, 41 seq.; relations with the Guelf League, **9**, 86; power of Della Torre, **9**, 108; early literature, **9**, 185; outbreak of plague (ca. 1400), **9**, 255; Cosmo de' Medici becomes grand duke of (1569), **9**, 461; effect of death of grand duke Francisco, **9**, 479-480; in the seventeenth century, **9**, 501-502; in first half of eighteenth century, **9**, 525-528; Quadruple Alliance provides for succession (1718), **9**, 531; Don Charles acknowledged successor, **9**, 532; passes to Francis, duke of Lorraine (1738), **9**, 533; effect of treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **9**, 536; under Austrian rule, **9**, 542-543; legislative reforms under Leopold II of Austria (Leopold I of Tuscany), **9**, 545-547; under Ferdinand III, **9**, 549; French seize (1799), **9**, 559; erected into kingdom of Etruria (1800), **9**, 564; **12**, 509-510; annexed to France (1808), **9**, 570, 572; restored to Habsburgs (1814), **9**, 579; during revolutions of 1831, **9**, 585; obtains constitution (1848), **9**, 592; revolts (1848), **9**, 598; becomes part of the kingdom of Sardinia (1860), **9**, 607; see also Florence.

**Tuscany**, Grand Dukes of, see Cosmo I, II, III; Ferdinand I, II, III; Francesco I, Francis I

- (Stephen), emperor of Holy Roman Empire; Giovan Gastone; Leopold II, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.
- Tuscaroras**, tribe of North American Indians; war with Carolinas, **23**, 59; join the Five Nations, **23**, 194.
- Tuscia**, Roman name for Tuscany, **7**, 515.
- Tusculum**, in ancient geography a city in Italy; legend of foundation, **5**, 67-68; war with Rome, **5**, 93; recovered by Romans, **5**, 176.
- Tutammu of Unqi**, Hittite prince; conquered by Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.
- Tut-ankh-Amen**, king of Egypt ca. 1390 B.C., **1**, 73, 140.
- Tutbury Castle**, in Staffordshire, England; prison of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 322.
- Tutchin, John** (d. 1707), English political writer; sentence of, **20**, 375.
- Tutlingen**, town in Wurtemberg, Germany; battle of (1643), **14**, 381.
- Tver**, city on river Volga, Russia; devastation by Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 204.
- Twelve Tables**, Roman code of laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132, 138; **6**, 356-358.
- Twenge, Sir Marmaduke**, English knight; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **21**, 73-74.
- Twiggs, David Emanuel** (1790-1862), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 374.
- Twightwees**, see **Miamis**.
- Two Brothers**, Egyptian tale of XIXth dynasty, **1**, 259.
- Two Sicilies**, former kingdom in southern Italy; attempts of Frederick I to unite with Germany, **9**, 61; accession and rule of Roger II (1130-1154), **9**, 77-80; under William the Bad (1154-1166), **9**, 81; under William the Good (1166-1189), **9**, 814; struggle with Henry VI, **9**, 82; rule of Frederick II, **9**, 85; Frederick II restores order, **9**, 90, 98; Innocent IV reserves right to nominate king, **9**, 95; under Manfred (1258-1265), **9**, 99, 102, 108; **14**, 124-125; Charles of Anjou crowned king by Clement IV (1265), and conquers kingdom, **9**, 109-110; **11**, 63; **14**, 125-126; Conradin contests crown (ca. 1267), **9**, 110; rule of Charles (1266-1282), **9**, 110, 111, 112, 113; overthrow of Charles and separation of Sicily from Naples (1282), **9**, 113-114; reunited by Alfonso the Magnanimous (1444), **9**, 237; becomes Spanish possession (1504), **9**, 428; in seventeenth century, **9**, 486-492; reunited under Emperor Charles VI (1720), **9**, 532; Don Charles secures crown (1735), **9**, 533; during War of Austrian Succession, **9**, 534; under the Bourbons (eighteenth to nineteenth centuries), **9**, 537-538; Charles III of Spain resigns crown (1759), **10**, 303; attitude towards French Revolution, **9**, 548, 549-550; submits to Bonaparte (1796), **9**, 551; **12**, 431; concludes treaty of peace with France (1796), **12**, 435; conquest by French (1798-1799), **9**, 558; French convert into Parthenopean Republic (1799), **9**, 558-559; **12**, 469; devastated by Cardinal Ruffo (1799), **9**, 561-563; concludes alliance with French Republic (1801), **9**, 564; Joseph Bonaparte becomes king (1805), **9**, 570; **12**, 548; granted to Joachim Murat (1808), **9**, 571; conditions in, 1810-1814, **9**, 572; Austria undertakes to keep Murat on throne, **14**, 578; Ferdinand IV or I regains (1815), **9**, 577, 579; **14**, 581; deprived of constitution (1816), **9**, 582; insurrection of Carbonari (1820), **9**, 583; **14**, 587-588; conditions in (1820 to 1830), **9**, 586; uprising of 1848-1849, **9**, 594-595; despotic rule of Ferdinand II (1830-1859), **9**, 602; policy of Francis II (1859-1860), **9**, 607; invasion of Garibaldi (1860), **9**, 608-609; passes to Victor Emmanuel (1861), **9**, 610.
- Two-hundred-and-three Metre Hill**, fort at Port Arthur, Manchuria; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 625.
- Twysden, Sir Roger** (d. 1672), English antiquary and writer; leaves England at outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2.
- Tyler, Daniel** (1799-1882), American soldier and engineer; commands Federal centre at first battle of Bull Run (1861), **23**, 423.
- Tyler, John** (1790-1862), American statesman, tenth president of the United States; elected vice-president on Whig ticket (1840), **23**, 367; succeeds to presidency on death of Harrison (1841), **23**, 368; opposes Whig policy of re-establishing the United States Bank, **23**, 368; break with Whig party and resignation of cabinet, **23**, 368; favours annexation of Texas, **23**, 369.
- Tyler, Walter the or Wat** (d. 1381), leader of peasant revolt in England; arouses peasants, **18**, 489, 490 note; death, **18**, 492.
- Tyndale or Tindale, William** (ca. 1484-1536), English reformer and translator of the Bible; translation brought into England, **19**, 123; persecution and death, **19**, 126; circulation of translation prohibited by Henry VIII, **19**, 180.
- Tyndareus**, in Greek mythology, the father of Helen of Troy, **3**, 71, 75, 79.
- Tynemouth (Newcastle-on-Tyne)**, castle in England; siege of (1095), **18**, 221.
- Type**, name of edict issued by Emperor Constans in 648 A.D., **7**, 183.
- Typhon**, Egyptian deity, **1**, 229, 231, 280, 283-285.
- Tyr or Tir**, in Teutonic mythology god of war, **6**, 59.
- Tyrant**, original meaning, **6**, 417.
- Tyrants, the Thirty**, see **Thirty, The**.
- Tyrants in Sicily** (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 202-207.
- Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Earl of** (1630-1691), Irish royalist; appointed lord deputy of Ireland, **20**, 389; secret proposition to Louis XIV, **20**, 389; dispossesses judges and takes away charters, **20**, 390; ridiculed in the ballad of Lillibullero, **20**, 390; weeds Protestants out of the army, **21**, 426; disarms Protestants, **20**, 424; created duke, **20**, 425; incapacity at the battle of the Boyne, **21**,

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430; chief in command, **21**, 432; death, **21**, 434.

**Tyrconnel**, Earl of, see O'Donnell, Rory.

**Tyre**, chief city of the Phoenicians at the height of their power; founded (thirteenth century B.C.), **2**, 256, 260; under Hiram (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 280-283; wars with Assyria, **1**, 332, 390, 393-396, 398, 419, 450; tributary to Assyria (eighth century), **1**, 386-387; **2**, 284, 285, 311; besieged by Babylonians (585-572 B.C.), **2**, 287; subjugated by Persia (538 B.C.), **2**, 287; reduced by Alexander (332 B.C.), **2**, 295-300; **4**, 307-311; relations with Carthage, **2**, 296, 310, 315; burned by troops of the Roman general Niger, **2**, 303; given privileges of a colony by Severus (201 A.D.), **2**, 303; besieged by crusaders (1124), **2**, 304-305; besieged by Saladin (1189), **2**, 305-306; **3**, 377; entered by the Saracens (1291), **2**, 306; religion, **2**, 16, 256, 280; commerce, **2**, 259, 276-277, 290, 300; manufactures, **2**, 331, 304; influence, **2**, 348-349; historical books, **2**, 354.

**Tyrol** or **Tirol**, county of Austria-Hungary; reunited to Austria (1490), **14**, 222; granted

to Bavaria (1805), **14**, 562; **15**, 292; revolt against France and Bavaria (1809), **14**, 562-564; neglected by Austria in Peace of Schönbrunn (1809), **14**, 559; recovered by Austria (1814), **14**, 578.

**Tyrone**, Earl of, see O'Neill.

**Tyrrel**, James, agent of Richard III of England; in murdering the princes, **18**, 616; executed by Henry VII (1502), **19**, 41.

**Tyrrel**, Sir Walter (Sir Walter de Poix), Norman knight; accidentally kills William Rufus and flees the country (1100), **18**, 226.

**Tyrrhenians**, Greek name for the Etrurians; make war on Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 90; name applied to Lemnian Pelasgians, **3**, 105.

**Tyrsenus**, mythical founder of Etruria, **2**, 429.

**Tzachas**, emir of Smyrna; assumes title of emperor (1092); murdered, **7**, 262.

**Tzaconians**, Greek sailors in Byzantine fleet (1261), **7**, 309, 313.

**Tzans**, mountain tribe of Colchis; alliance with Justinian (fifth century), **7**, 121.

**Tzaragrad**, Russian name for Constantinople, *q. v.*



## U

- Uah-ab-Ra** (Apries or Hophra), king of Egypt 589–570 B.C., **1**, 62; aids Tyre, **1**, 176; Ionians and Carians under, **1**, 187; subdues Cyrene, **1**, 188–190, 450; Nebuchadrezzar defeats, **2**, 119, 120; repulsed by Greeks, **3**, 206; identified with Apries, **2**, 286, 600.
- Ualli**, king of Man ca. 664 B.C.; submits to Assyria, **1**, 428.
- Uasarken I**, king of Egypt XXIIInd dynasty, **1**, 173.
- Uasarken II**, king of Egypt XXIIInd dynasty, **1**, 173.
- Uasarken III**, king of Egypt XXIIInd dynasty, **1**, 75, 174–176, 179.
- Uat'-nar**, pre-historic king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Uauat**, Egyptian tribe, **1**, 111.
- Uazed**, king of Egypt XVth dynasty, **1**, 105.
- Uazmes** (sixteenth century B.C.), Egyptian prince, **1**, 133.
- Ubaldo**, bishop of Ostia, see Lucius III.
- Ubashi**, khan of Kalmucks; leads migration (1774), **17**, 384 seq.
- Uberti**, Florentine family; feud with Buondelmonti (1215), **9**, 87, 88; heads Ghibelline faction (1215), **9**, 89.
- Uberti**, Fazio de', see Fazio de' Uberti.
- Ubii**, Germanic tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59, 60; **7**, 459; Romans invade country of (55 B.C.), **5**, 523.
- Ucciali**, Treaty of, between Italy and Abyssinia (1889); Menelek repudiates (1893), **9**, 632.
- Uechtritz**, Baron von, German explorer; leads expedition in Africa (1893), **15**, 560.
- Ueland**, Ole, Norwegian politician; member of Storting (1833–1867), **16**, 476.
- Ugarte**, Count, Austrian finance minister (1812), **14**, 568.
- Ugharu**, see Gobryas.
- Ugliecha**, Servian prince; wars against Turks (1366), **24**, 193.
- Ugolino**, see Gregory IX.
- Ugolino**, Count, see Gherardesca.
- Ugolino**, Buzzzachierino de Sismondi, Pisan admiral; defeats Genoese fleet (1241), **9**, 94.
- Ugoni**, Philip, podesta of Bologna (1249), **9**, 98.
- Uguccone dà Fagginea**, Ghibelline chief of Pisa (fourteenth century), **9**, 133.
- Uhada**, Moorish vizir in Spain; replaces Hisham II on throne, **8**, 236, 237.
- Uhlefeld** or **Ulefeld**, Korfits or Cornifex, Count (d. 1664), Danish courtier; aspires to Danish throne, **16**, 361.
- Uhrich**, Jean Jacques Alexis (1802–1881), French soldier; defends Strasburg (1870), **13**, 174.
- Uigurs**, primitive Turkish nation, **24**, 259.
- Uitenbogaard**, Jan (1557–1650), Dutch Remonstrant minister; mediates between Maurice and Barneveld, **13**, 556.
- Uitlanders**, foreign residents of the Transvaal Republic; grievances, **22**, 293; petition to Kruger rejected, **22**, 296; manifesto, **22**, 297; petition to Queen Victoria (1899), **22**, 300.
- Ukinzer** (Chinzeros), king of Babylon (ca. 731 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 330, 334, 394.
- Ukraine**, district in Russia; ceded to Russia (1667), **24**, 55; ceded to Turkey (ca. 1684), **24**, 59.
- Uldin**, king of the Huns (401 A.D.); defeats Gainas, **7**, 38.
- Ulemas**, religious and judicial corps in Islam; organisation, **24**, 334; exempted from taxes by Suleiman I, **24**, 363.
- Ulilas** (311–381 A.D.), Gothic bishop; mission to the Goths, **6**, 521.
- Ulf Jarl** (d. 1027 A.D.), Danish nobleman; marries sister of Canute the Great, **16**, 47; saves Canute's life, **16**, 49; death of, **16**, 49.
- Ulfjot** (tenth century), Icelandic legislator; draws up code of laws (928 A.D.), **16**, 123; magistrate of Iceland, **16**, 124.
- Ullusunu**, king of Man (ca. 316 B.C.); submits to Sargon II, **1**, 399.
- Ulm**, town in Wurtemberg, Germany; siege of (1376), **14**, 189.
- Ulm**, Capitulation of, the surrender of Austrian army to Napoleon (1805), **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
- Ulpian** (d. ca. 228 A.D.), Roman jurist; made assessor by Papinian, **6**, 389; made praetorian prefect, **6**, 401; death, **6**, 401.
- Ulpian Library**, at Rome; established by Trajan, **6**, 269, 347.
- Ulpus Crinitus**, Roman senator and general (ca. 260 A.D.); adopts Aurelian, **6**, 421.
- Ulpus Julianus** (d. 218 A.D.), praetorian prefect; sent against Bassianus, **6**, 395.
- Ulpus Marcellus**, Roman governor of Britain 182 A.D., **18**, 19.
- Ulríc**, marquis of Tuscany; attacks Siena (1144), **9**, 41.
- Ulrica Eleonora** (1688–1744), queen of Sweden, sister of Charles XII; marries Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, **16**, 396; regent during exile of Charles, **16**, 389; signs constitution, stripping sovereign of power, **16**, 397; **17**, 302; appointed queen (1718), **16**, 396; **17**, 302; concessions of, to enemies of Sweden, **16**, 398; resigns throne to husband (1720), **16**, 397.
- Ulrica Eleonora of Denmark** (1656–1693),

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Ulrich, duke of Brunswick; marriage of, to Anna, princess of Russia (1739), **17**, 339.

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Ulster, province of Ireland; Scots invade, **21**, 333; conquered by Scots, **21**, 335; revolt of Shane O'Neill (1560), **21**, 406; industries, **21**, 436.

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Uludj Ali (Kilidj Ali), Turkish admiral (sixteenth century); at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473; **24**, 368; organises fleet after Lepanto, **24**, 368; reconquers Tunis, **24**, 369.

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Umbrenus, Publius, a Roman; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.

Umbria, former district of Italy; wars with Romans, **5**, 192-196, 199; submits to Rome, **5**, 210; condition under Roman rule, **5**, 407; aids Rome in Social War, **5**, 412; language and inscriptions, **5**, 49.

Um Kolthum (seventh century A.D.), second daughter of Mohammed; marriage, **8**, 118.

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Umfraville, Ingelram de, Scotch noble; fined for complicity in Wallace's rebellion (1305), **21**, 84; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.

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Umman-minanu (seventh century B.C.), king of Elam, **1**, 413.

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Unao, town in British India; captured by British (1857), **22**, 185.

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Uniates, members of the Greek Church who had submitted to the supremacy of the pope; reunited with the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia (1839), **17**, 557.

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Upper Canada, old name for present province of Ontario; foundation laid by American loyalists (1786), **22**, 328; separated from Lower Canada, **22**, 328-329.

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- Urban VI** (Bartolommeo Prignano), pope 1378-1389; schism in church under, **8**, 629, 630, 631; **9**, 249; **14**, 193; opposes Joanna of Naples, **9**, 233.
- Urban VII** (Giovanni Battista Castagna), pope 1590; short pontificate, **9**, 481.
- Urban VIII** (Maffeo Barberini) (1568-1644), pope 1623-1644; pontificate, **9**, 492, 493; supports France against England (1627), **19**, 546.
- Urban**, a Wallachian artilleryist; casts a cannon for Muhammed II (1452), **7**, 343; **24**, 328.
- Urbicus**, Lollius, legate of Antoninus Pius; builds wall across Britain (140 A.D.), **21**, 4.
- Urbina**, José Maria, radical leader in Ecuador; becomes president (1852), **23**, 614.
- Urbino**, Duchy of, a former duchy comprising Urbino, Pesaro, and other nearby places; annexed by the papal states (1631), **9**, 493.
- Urbino**, Dukes of, see Medici, Lorenzo II de, and Montefelto.
- Urgel**, Count of, Spanish nobleman; defeated by Ferdinand I of Aragon (1413), **10**, 107.
- Ur-gur**, king of Ur 3200-3150 B.C.; builds temples, **1**, 362.
- Uri**, Swiss canton; early history, **16**, 546; charter, **16**, 547; seal, **16**, 547; enters "Everlasting League" (1291), **16**, 551; purchases Bellinzona (1418), **16**, 585; cabals (1813), **17**, 33; joins conservative side (1833), **17**, 38; enters Sonderbund (1845), **17**, 39; seizes St. Gotthard passes (1847), **17**, 41.
- Uriah**, Hittite warrior; employed by David, **2**, 65, 391; assassinated (ca. 990 B.C.), **2**, 65, 93-94.
- Uriu**, Admiral, Japanese naval officer; destroys Russian cruisers (1904), **17**, 622. **24**, 658.
- Urkagina**, king of Shirpula; dynasty of (4500 B.C.), **1**, 352-353; builds canals, **1**, 355; adopts old language, **1**, 359.
- Urlumma**, patesi of Gishban; invades Shirpula (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355; defeated by Entemena, **1**, 355.
- Ur-Nina** (d. 4290 B.C.), king of Shirpula; founds dynasty (4300 B.C.), **1**, 352-353; family, **1**, 353; builds temples, **1**, 350.
- Ur-Ningirsu**, king of Ur (2700 B.C.); reign, **1**, 363.
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- Urosh III** (Stephen VII), king of Servia 1321-1336; reign, **24**, 191.
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- Urquiza**, Justo José (1800-1871), Argentine general and politician; victorious at battles of Montevideo and Montecaseros, **23**, 618.
- Urraca** (d. 1126), queen of Castile; at war with Alfonso of Aragon, **10**, 58.
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- Ursicinus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general; war against Sapor, **6**, 480; loses rank (355 A.D.), **6**, 481.
- Ursu**, see Rusas.
- Ursus**, duke of Venice (ca. 730 A.D.); aids Eutychius against Lombards, **7**, 206.
- Urtaki** (d. ca. 663 B.C.), king of Elam; invades Babylonia, **1**, 428; defeated by Asshurbanapal, **1**, 429.
- Uruguay** or República Oriental del Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, republic in South America; settlement, **23**, 565-566; temporal dominion of Jesuits in, **10**, 524; revolution in, **23**, 592-593; Portuguese intervention in (1816), **23**, 593-594; becomes part of Brazil (1821), **23**, 594; becomes independent (1828), **23**, 595-596; recent history, **23**, 617-619.
- Uru-Malik**, a Canaanite; rules Palestine for Assyria (ca. 3000 B.C.), **1**, 362.
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- Urzaguddu**, king of Kish; campaigns (ca. 3850 B.C.), **1**, 357.
- Urzana**, king of Muzazir; defeated by Sargon II (715 B.C.), **1**, 399.
- Usaphaides**, see Hesepti.
- Usbeg**, khan of Kiptchak (d. 1342); sends embassy to China (1336), **24**, 295; influence in Russia, **17**, 145-146.
- Usbegs** or Uzbegs, a Turkish people of central Asia; language of, **24**, 258.
- Usochi**, pirates of the Adriatic; allies of Austria (1615), **9**, 514; depredations, **9**, 514-516; occasion hostilities between Venice and Austria, **9**, 515-516.
- Usedom**, Count Karl Georg Ludwig Guido von (1805-1884), Prussian diplomat; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24.
- Usercheres**, see Us-kaf.
- User-en-Ra**, king of Egypt 3433-3466 B.C.; reign, **1**, 99.
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- Usertsen I**, king of Egypt 2446-2400 B.C.; life, **1**, 110-111; appointed co-regent, **1**, 111; founds Karnak, **1**, 116; heroism, **1**, 138.
- Usertsen II**, king of Egypt 2370-2340 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
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- Ushant**, island off coast of France; naval battle of (1794), **12**, 381-382; **21**, 455.
- Usipetes** or Usipites, German tribe; migration of, **5**, 521; wars with Romans (15 A.D.), **6**, 60, 71.
- Us-kaf** (Usercheres, User-ka-f), king of Egypt 3566-3533 B.C.; founds fifth dynasty, **1**, 98-99.
- Usoos**, Phœnician god; identified with Esau, **2**, 53.
- Usselinx**, Willem (1567-1647), merchant of Antwerp; proposes a West India Com-

pany (1591), **22**, 498; originates Dutch settlements in America, **23**, 3; receives charter for Swedish trading company (1626), **23**, 9.

**Ussher, James** (1581–1656), Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh; urges prosecution of peasants (1622), **21**, 420.

**Utah**, a state of the United States; organised as a territory (1850), **23**, 379; admitted to the Union (1896), **23**, 486.

**Utians** (Jutija), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.

**Utica**, city in Africa; colonised by Phoenicians, **2**, 308; dependent on Carthage, **2**, 308; plundered by mercenaries (239 B.C.), **5**, 233; siege by Scipio (204 B.C.), **5**, 284–286; Cato governs (47–46 B.C.), **5**, 554–556; Cæsar enters, **5**, 561; statue erected to Cato, **5**, 561.

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**Utrecht**, city in the Netherlands; an Episcopal see (ca. 695), **13**, 277; power of bishops, **13**, 277, 278, 279, 376; rivalry with Holland, **13**, 278, 289; defeats Count Dirk (1200), **13**, 289; insurrection (1256), **13**, 300–301; siege of (1345), **13**, 335; ceded to Charles V, **13**, 369; signs pacification of Ghent (1576), **13**, 464; enters Dutch Union (1579), **13**, 472–474; congress at (1712), **13**, 651.

**Utrecht**, Congress of (1690), gathering of delegates to oppose Louis XIV; results, **13**, 643.

**Utrecht**, Peace of, compact concluded between European powers after War of Spanish Succession; signature (1713), **9**, 52; **13**, 652; France and Spain renounce mutual rights to throne, **11**, 627; effect on German prestige, **14**, 422; action of England, **20**, 487–488; advantages to conquerors, **14**, 416–417; broken by England, **14**, 9; text, **11**, 664.

**Utrecht**, Union of (1579), compact to secure Dutch independence; formation, **10**, 243; **13**, 472–474; importance, **13**, 284.

**Uvadza**, see Uxians.

**Uvarov**, Count Sergei (1785–1855), Russian statesman and scholar; made minister of public instruction (1832), **17**, 555.

**Uxbridge**, town in England; peace negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at (1645), **20**, 32–33.

**Uxians** (Uvadza, Chuzistan), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.

**Uyêsugi**, noble family of Japan; unable to pacify empire (fifteenth century), **24**, 588.

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**Uzdemir Osman Pacha**, see Osman Pacha.

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- Vaca de Castro, Christoval (1492-1562), Spanish jurist; investigates Pizarro's abuses in Peru, **23**, 551; governor of Peru, **23**, 559.
- Vaccæans, Spanish tribe; subdued by Carthage (220 B.C.), **5**, 238.
- Vachero, Giulio Cesare (d. 1628), Italian merchant of Genoa; conspires against the oligarchy, **9**, 510.
- Vaddas, aborigines of Ceylon, **2**, 489.
- Vadier, Marc Guillaume (1736-1828), French revolutionist; draws up accusation against Robespierre, **12**, 340.
- Vadstena, convent in southern Sweden; founded by St. Bridget (1344), **16**, 197-199; burned, **16**, 201.
- Vahi (fourth century B.C.), king of Armenia; defeated by Alexander the Great, **2**, 420.
- Vahyazdata, a Persian impostor (520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
- Vaiani, Paolo, podesta of Florence (ca. 1350); resists turbulent nobles, **9**, 328.
- Vaisyas, Hindu third caste; formation, **2**, 477; duties and privileges, **2**, 511; marriage customs, **2**, 518; transmigration of, **2**, 534.
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- Vala, city of India, ancient Valabhi, *q. v.*
- Vala, Numonius, Roman cavalry officer under Varus (9 A.D.), **6**, 68.
- Valabhi, 1, ancient city of India; **2**, ancient dynasty of India, **2**, 500.
- Valais (Wallis), canton of Switzerland, comprising the upper Rhone valley and mountains; church established (fourth century), **16**, 533; invaded from Italy, **16**, 585, 586; popular insurrection (1420), **16**, 586; alliance with Bern, **16**, 599; subject to France under Napoleon, **17**, 27; re-united to Switzerland (1815), **17**, 34.
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- Valazé, Charles Dufrique (1751-1793), French revolutionist; suicide, **12**, 326.
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- Valdemar or Waldemar (I) "the Great" (1131-1182), king of Denmark 1157-1182; claims province of Vikia (Vigen), **16**, 110; claims Danish crown, **16**, 148-149; becomes king, **16**, 150; conquests, **16**, 150-153; laws, **16**, 154.
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- Valdemar (III or IV), "Atterdag" king of Denmark 1340-1375; reign, **16**, 181-186; wins Denmark from Holstein, **16**, 180-181; aids Magnus II of Sweden, **16**, 194, 195; war with Hanseatic cities, **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
- Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250-1279; reign, **16**, 190-192.
- Valdemar (d. 1231), prince of Denmark, son of Valdemar II, **16**, 164, 165, 169.
- Valdemar (d. 1257), prince of Denmark; invested with duchy of Schleswig, **16**, 172; death, **16**, 174.
- Valdemar, son of Knud V, Danish bishop; imprisoned (1194), **16**, 156-157; enmity to Valdemar II, **16**, 163.
- Valdemar, son of Eric, duke of Schleswig; minority, **16**, 175; regent of Denmark (1286), **16**, 176.
- Valdemar (d. 1307), Swedish prince, brother of Birger, **16**, 193.
- Valdemar, duke of Schleswig, sometimes known as Valdemar III of Denmark; occupies Danish throne during exile of Christopher II (ca. 1326), **16**, 179; rival of Valdemar "Atterdag" (1340), **16**, 181.
- Val-de-Junquera, in Spain; battle of (921 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- Val-des-Dunes, plain in northern France; battle of (1046), **11**, 26.
- Valdivia, Pedro de (1500-1554), Spanish soldier; conqueror of Chili, **23**, 552, 565.
- Valée, Count Sylvain Charles (1773-1846), French soldier; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69.
- Valençay, town in northern France; treaty of (1813) between Ferdinand III of Spain and Napoleon I, **10**, 371.
- Valence, Aymer de, see Pembroke, Earl of.
- Valencia, province in Spain; a Roman colony (138 B.C.), **5**, 319, 450; taken from the Arabs (1238), **8**, 253; **10**, 94; united to Aragon, Barcelona, and Majorca, **10**, 99; subdued by Pedro IV of Aragon, **10**, 101; enforced baptism of Moors of, **10**, 224.
- Valencia, General, Mexican soldier; defeated at Contreras (1847), **23**, 375.
- Valenciennes, town in France; sieges of (1567), **13**, 409; (1656), **11**, 517; (1677), **11**, 587.
- Valencourt, Mathieu de (d. 1205), soldier of Emperor Baldwin I, **7**, 293.
- Valens (328-378 A.D.), Roman and Byzantine emperor; associate of Valentinian (364 A.D.), **6**, 518-524; persecutions of, **6**, 520; war with Goths, **6**, 521-524.
- Valens, Roman soldier; defeated by Goths (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; treachery to Honorius, **6**, 558.
- Valens, Aurelius Valerius (d. 314 A.D.), Roman soldier; colleague of Licinius in war with Constantine, **6**, 444.

- Valens, Fabius** (d. 69 A.D.), Roman soldier; aids Vitellius against Otho, **6**, 227; declares in favour of Vespasian, **6**, 229.
- Valens, Julius** (d. 251 A.D.), Roman noble; declared emperor and slain, **6**, 414.
- Valens, P. Valerius**, Roman governor of Greece (ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor, **6**, 419.
- Valens, Vectius** (d. 48 A.D.); paramour of Messalina, **6**, 173-174.
- Valentia**, modern Valence, town in Gaul; destroyed by Goths (412 A.D.), **6**, 569.
- Valentia**, Spanish province, see *Valencia*.
- Valentin**, Justinian's ambassador to the Avars (ca. 557 A.D.), **7**, 120.
- Valentinian I, (Flavius Valentinianus)** (321-375 A.D.), Roman emperor 364-375 A.D., **6**, 516-520; promotes authority of pope, **8**, 523.
- Valentinian II**, Roman emperor 375-392 A.D.; colleague of Gratian, **6**, 520; flight to Thessalonica, **6**, 526; protected by Theodosius, **6**, 534; death, **6**, 527.
- Valentinian III (Flavius Placidius Valentinianus)**, Roman emperor 425-455 A.D.; reign, **6**, 574-597; battle of Châlons, **6**, 587; murders Aëtius, **6**, 595; treaty with Genseric, **6**, 599.
- Valentinois, Duchesse de**, see *Poitiers, Diane de*.
- Valeria**, sister of Publicola; in attempt to reconcile Coriolanus (ca. 490 B.C.), **5**, 148.
- Valerian (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus)** (d. ca. 269), Roman emperor 253-260; elected censor, **6**, 414; reign, **6**, 415-417; defeat and capture, by Persians, **6**, 417; **8**, 78; and Claudius, **6**, 420; and Aurelian, **6**, 421; and Probus, **6**, 428.
- Valerian, Byzantine soldier**; reinforces Belisarius (537 A.D.), **7**, 404.
- Valerian law**, Roman law regulating appeals (509 B.C.), **5**, 122.
- Valerianus Pætus**, a Galatian; put to death by Elagabalus (ca. 218 A.D.), **6**, 397.
- Valerii**, early Roman patrician family; protectors of the plebs, **5**, 125; introduce secular festival, **6**, 99.
- Valerio-Horatian laws**, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.
- Valerius, Marcus**, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
- Valerius, Publius**, see *Publicola*.
- Valerius Potitus, L.**, Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138-139.
- Valerius Potitus, L.**, Roman master of horse (390 B.C.), **5**, 163.
- Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la, see** *Épernon*.
- Valette, Jean Parisot de la, see** *La Valette*.
- Valette, Louis de Nogaret de la, see** *La Valette*.
- Valhalla**, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.
- Valkiala**, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Valkyries**, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.
- Vallandigham, Clement Laird** (1820-1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449-450.
- Valley Forge**, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777-1778, **23**, 267.
- Valliére, Louise de la, see** *La Valliére*.
- Valmy**, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Valmy, Duke of, see** *Kellermann*.
- Valognes**, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.
- Valois**, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.
- Valois, House of**, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328-1498), **11**, 98-293; collateral branch of Valois-Orleans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498-1589), **11**, 293-304; genealogical table, **11**, 380.
- Valor, Ferdinand de, see** *Muhammed ben Humeia*.
- Valtellina, Valtelline or Val Tellina**, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.
- Van Artevelde, see** *Artevelde*.
- Van Buren, Martin** (1782-1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada during administration of, **23**, 367; presidential candidate of "Free-Soil" party in 1848, **23**, 377.
- Van Cuyler**, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.
- Vandals**, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598-602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thure (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332-337 A.D.), **6**, 463-464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607-609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576-579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87-98, 125-127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.
- Van Dam, Rip** (1662-1736), acting colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166, 167.
- Vandamme, Dominique Joseph** (1770-1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Van der Donck, Adrian**, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.
- Van Diemen's Land, see** *Tasmania*.
- Van Dorn, Earl** (1820-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

- Vandyke or Van Dyck, Sir Anthony (1599–1641), Flemish painter; Fromentius' estimate of, **13**, 601 seq.
- Vane, Sir Henry (1589–1654), English statesman; as treasurer under Charles I states the king's position to the Short Parliament, **19**, 578.
- Vane, Sir Henry or Harry (1612–1662), English statesman; governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 99 seq.; finds papers incriminating Strafford, **19**, 587; supports abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; adds clause to Solemn League and Covenant, **20**, 17; works for commonwealth, **20**, 91; opposes Cromwell, **20**, 131; trial and death, **20**, 241; **23**, 140.
- Vangiones, a German tribe; adopt Roman customs, **6**, 59; colonise Gaul, **7**, 459.
- Vannes, town of France; siege of (1342), **11**, 110.
- Vannius, a chief of the Quadi and king of the Suevi in Moravia 10–50 A.D.; defeat and overthrow, **6**, 77.
- Van Olden-Barneveld, Jan, see Barneveld, Jan van Olden.
- Van Rensselaer, Killian (1595–1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaerwick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., **23**, 7.
- Van Rensselaer, Stephen (1765–1839), American soldier and politician; at battle of Queenstown (1812), **23**, 333.
- Vansittart, Henry (1732–1770), English agent in Bengal; succeeds Clive (1763), **22**, 67; concludes treaty with Mir Kasim, **22**, 68.
- Van Twiller, Wouter or Walter (ca. 1580–ca. 1646), Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 1633–1637, **23**, 8.
- Varahamihira (ca. 510–560 A.D.), Indian astronomer and architect, **2**, 502.
- Varahran and Varanes, see Bahram.
- Varangian Guard, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), **7**, 275, 307.
- Vardanes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXI.
- Varela, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), **17**, 404.
- Varennes, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791), **12**, 239–242.
- Varius (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, **5**, 412.
- Varius Rufus, Lucius (ca. 74–ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 648.
- Varna or Warna, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), **24**, 42, 195, 323–324; taken by Russians (1828), **17**, 544.
- Varay, Sir Edmund (d. 1642), English royalist soldier; buried at Edgehill, **20**, 8.
- Varro, Caius Terentius, Roman consul 216 B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, **5**, 253–256; treatment by Romans, **5**, 257.
- Varro, L. Visellius, Roman consul 24 A.D.; accuses Silius, **6**, 144.
- Varro, Marcus Terentius (116–28 B.C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 535; life and literary career, **5**, 645; theory, concerning the seculum, **6**, 100.
- Varronian, Count (fourth century A.D.), Roman soldier; father of Emperor Jovian, **6**, 510.
- Varronian (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor Jovian; fate of, **6**, 516.
- Vartan (seventh century A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Mohammedans, **7**, 180.
- Varuna, Hindu deity, **2**, 530.
- Varus, Publius Atius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier, adherent of Pompey; as governor of Africa, **5**, 536, 555; escape after battle of Thapsus, **5**, 566; death at battle of Munda, **5**, 568.
- Varus, Publius Quintilius (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, **6**, 139; as governor of Germany, **6**, 64–65; campaign against Arminius, **6**, 66–68; defeat and death, **6**, 68.
- Vasa, place in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
- Vasa, Eric Johansson (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I; as senator, **16**, 223.
- Vasa, Gustavus Ericsson, see Gustavus I.
- Vasconcellos, Miguel de (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, **10**, 512.
- Vasconcellos, Zacarias de, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), **23**, 660; ministry of 1864, **23**, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), **23**, 660.
- Vascones, see Gascons.
- Vasili I (II), grand-duke of Moscow 1389–1425; reign, **17**, 156–158; acquires Suzdal, **17**, 156; removes ikon from Vladimir to Moscow, **17**, 157; marriage, **17**, 158; death, **17**, 158.
- Vasili II (III), grand-duke of Moscow 1425–1462; reign, **17**, 158–165; contest with Iuri for throne, **17**, 158; becomes "Vasili the Blind," **17**, 159; death, **17**, 160.
- Vasili III (IV), grand-duke of Moscow 1505–1533; reign, **17**, 184–192; at war with Lithuania, **17**, 184–186; establishes intercourse with France, **17**, 187; at war with Tatars, **17**, 188–189; death, **17**, 192; character, **17**, 184, 192.
- Vasili IV (V) (Shuiski) (1552–1612), czar of Russia 1606–1610; reign, **17**, 229–235; organises plot against False Dmitri, **17**, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, **17**, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, **17**, 231; at siege of Tula, **17**, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, **17**, 233; supported by monks, **17**, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, **17**, 235.
- Vasilje Lupul (seventeenth century), prince of Moldavia; reign, **24**, 142–143.
- Vasilitchikov, Count J. V. (d. 1847), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, **17**, 506; made president of senate, **17**, 557.
- Vassilko (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invasion of Poland, **17**, 125.
- Vassy, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), **11**, 357.



Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502-1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, **14**, 274.

Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.

Vasvár, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.

Vatatzes, see Joannes III.

Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates, **5**, 465.

Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.

Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.

Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.

Vatinus, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, **5**, 502-503; chosen prætor, **5**, 508; made consul, **5**, 648.

Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633-1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539-540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxembourg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599-600.

Vaubernier, Jeanne, see Barry.

Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748-1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.

Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), **11**, 346.

Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 73.

Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475-1476), **16**, 597-603; conquered by Bern (1536), **16**, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), **16**, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), **17**, 20; French control over, **17**, 21.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698-1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.

Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.

Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.

Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491-492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508-519; religion of, **2**, 529-533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also Manu.

Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.

Vedas, see Veda.

Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.

Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.

Vehngericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.

Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483-425 B.C.), **5**, 142-143, 152-153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143-144.

Veientes, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*

Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830-), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876-1883), **23**, 615.

Velasco, José Miguel de (1795-1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.

Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539-1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.

Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465-1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.

Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.

Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.

Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780-1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.

Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.

Vendée, La, War of (1793-), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403-404.

Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654-1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616-617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.

Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616-1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.

Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*

Venegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.

Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520-521.

Venetia, see Venice.

Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597-601; origin of name,

**23**, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583-584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolívar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598-600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600-601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.

**Venice**, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24-27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25-26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081-1084), **7**, 260-262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27-28; city built (809), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30-31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274-275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713-1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexander III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58-59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293-1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350-1355), **9**, 266-267; (1372-1380), **9**, 267-268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289-1457), **9**, 269-302; government, **9**, 269-272, 297-300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275-293; at war with Turks (1463-1479), **9**, 294-296; **24**, 331; (1499-1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645-1699), **9**, 518-523; **24**, 390-391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), **9**, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), **9**, 432-433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473-476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511-518; in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553-554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 569; **14**, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614-615; slave trade, **9**, 319-323; commerce, **9**, 29-30, 303-325.

**Venlo**, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.

**Venner**, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.

**Venstre**, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.

**Ventidius Bassus**, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68.

**Venusia**, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.

**Venus** or **Aphrodite**, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of **Æneas**, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.

**Vera Cruz**, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

**Veranius**, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.

**Vercellæ**, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397-399.

**Vercingetorix** (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Cæsar, **5**, 526-527; captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.

**Verdun**, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.

**Verdun**, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571-576; **11**, 843.

**Vere**, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.

**Vere**, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540-1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 395.

**Vere**, Sir Francis (1554-1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535-536.

**Vere**, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565-1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535-536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.

**Vere**, John de (1313-1364), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

**Vere**, John de (1443-1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624.

**Vere**, Robert de, see **De Vere**.

**Vérendrye**, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685-1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.

**Vereschagin**, Vasili (1842-1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623.

**Verevkin**, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.

**Vergara** (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), **10**, 397.

- Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de** (1717–1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.
- Vergil**, see *Virgil*.
- Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?)**, Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.
- Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien** (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.
- Verina, Ælia** (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.
- Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II**, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.
- Verme, Jacopo del** (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.
- Vermont**, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.
- Verneuil, town in France**; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **13**, 547.
- Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues** (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.
- Vernier, Théodore** (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.
- Vernon, Edward** (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.
- Vernon, Sir Richard** (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **13**, 524.
- Veromandui**, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.
- Verona, town in Italy**; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.
- Verona, Congress of** (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.
- Veroneje, town in Russia**; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.
- Veronese Easter**, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.
- Veronese Marches**, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.
- Verrazano, Giovanni da** (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464.
- Verres, Caius** (ca. 112–43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quaestor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 451–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.
- Versailles, city in France**; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.
- Versailles, Alliance of** (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.
- Versailles, Preliminaries of** (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.
- Versailles, Treaty of**, see *Versailles, Alliance of*.
- Verteuil, Château of**, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.
- Verulamium**, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.
- Verus, Lucius Aurelius** (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130–169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), **6**, 294–296; triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.
- Verus, Marcus Annius**, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*
- Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius** (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.
- Vervins, town near Laon, France**; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.
- Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas** (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.
- Vesontio**, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*
- Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus)** (9–79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70–79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **13**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180–191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180–189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231–246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233–234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243–244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244–246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.
- Vespers, Sicilian**, see *Sicilian Vespers*.
- Vespucci, Amerigo** (Americus Vesputius)

- Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de** (1717–1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.
- Vergil**, see *Virgil*.
- Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?)**, Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.
- Vergniaud, Pierre Victorien** (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.
- Verina, Ælia** (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basiliscus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.
- Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II**, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.
- Verme, Jacopo del** (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.
- Vermont**, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.
- Verneuil**, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **13**, 547.
- Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues** (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.
- Vernier, Théodore** (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.
- Vernon, Edward** (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.
- Vernon, Sir Richard** (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.
- Veromandui**, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.
- Verona**, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.
- Verona, Congress of** (1872), **10**, 380; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.
- Veroneje**, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.
- Veronese Easter**, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.
- Veronese Marches**, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.
- Verrazano, Giovanni da** (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464.
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- Versailles**, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.
- Versailles, Alliance of** (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.
- Versailles, Preliminaries of** (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.
- Versailles, Treaty of**, see *Versailles, Alliance of*.
- Verteuil, Château of**, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.
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- Vervins**, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.
- Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas** (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.
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- Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus)** (9–79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70–79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **18**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180–191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180–189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231–246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233–234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243–244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244–246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.
- Vespers**, Sicilian, see *Sicilian Vespers*.
- Vespucchi, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)**

- (1451-1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), **22**, 466; disputed "first voyage" (1497), **22**, 465, 466; authenticated expeditions, **22**, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, **10**, 486; plants first European colony in South America, **22**, 466.
- Vesta**, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, **1**, 280; **2**, 406; **3**, 37; **4**, 484; **5**, 61, 76, 383; **6**, 71.
- Vesterås**, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), **16**, 277-281, 284.
- Vesterås**, "Recess of" (1527), Swedish statute, **16**, 281, 282; "Ordinance of" (1528), supplement to "Recess of Vesterås", **16**, 282.
- Vestergötlanders** or **Westergötlanders**, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), **16**, 284, 285.
- Vestinians**, tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 186, 412.
- Vestinus Atticus**, Marcus (d. 65 A.D.), Roman consul; Nero forces to commit suicide, **6**, 204.
- Vestinus**, Lucius, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69-79 A.D.), **6**, 240.
- Vesuvius**, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), **6**, 253-254.
- Veterani**, Count (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
- Vettius**, Lucius, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), **5**, 503.
- Veturia**, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, **5**, 145 note.
- Veturius**, Titus, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, **5**, 188.
- Veurne**, battle of; see **Furnes**.
- Vexin**, French, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert "the Devil," **11**, 26.
- Vézelay**, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 368.
- Viasemski**, Prince Alexander A. (1727-1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-general, **17**, 373 seq.
- Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch**, Prince, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083-1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, **17**, 129.
- Viazemski**, Prince Peter A. (1792-1878), Russian author, **17**, 516.
- Viazma**, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
- Vibidia**, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, **6**, 173, 174.
- Vibius Virrius**, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), **5**, 268.
- Viborg** or **Wiborg** Sound, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Vibulanus**, Cæso Fabius, see **Fabius Vibulanus**, Cæso.
- Vicentia** or **Vicenza**, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
- Vicenza**, Duke of, see **Caulaincourt**.
- Vicksburg**, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), **23**, 440-441.
- Vico**, Giovanni da (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, **9**, 215; Cola di Rienzi liberates, **9**, 222; besieged by Rienzi in Viterbo (1353), **9**, 226.
- Victor I**, bishop of Rome ca. 187-200 A.D., **8**, 503.
- Victor II** (Gebhard), pope 1055-1057?, **8**, 508.
- Victor III** (Desiderius), pope 1086-1087, abbot of Monte Cassius; wars against Moslems, **8**, 329 seq.
- Victor IV** (Gregorio Conti), antipope chosen in opposition to Innocent II (1138), **8**, 509.
- Victor IV** (Octavian), rival pope chosen in opposition to Alexander III (1159), **8**, 510, 606; **9**, 53; **14**, 100.
- Victor**, Roman general; in command at siege of Maogamalcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; wounded in battle on the Tigris, **6**, 504; favours election of Constantius as Roman emperor, **6**, 510; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 523.
- Victor**, Claude Perrin, duke of Belluno (1766-1841), marshal of Napoleon; victorious at Espinosa, **10**, 342; at Marengo, **12**, 502; in invasion of Russia (1810), **12**, 584; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594-596; dissatisfaction of Napoleon with, **12**, 610; secretary of war in Villèle ministry 1821-1823, **13**, 28.
- Victor Amadeus I** (1617-1636), duke of Savoy 1630-1636; claims Montferrat, **11**, 460-461; marries Christina of France, **9**, 505; ascendancy of France in territories of, **9**, 505, 506.
- Victor Amadeus II** (1666-1732), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus I, king of Sardinia; assumes direction of his states, **9**, 507; in war with France, **9**, 507, 508, 528; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528; receives Sicily by Treaty of Utrecht, **9**, 530; **11**, 627; assumes title of "King of Sardinia" (1720), **9**, 532; domestic administration in Savoy, **9**, 540; abdication (1730), **9**, 540.
- Victor Amadeus III** (1726-1796), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus II, king of Sardinia; joins Italian League, **9**, 548; gives up Savoy and Nice to France, **9**, 550.
- Victor Emmanuel** or **Emanuel I** (1759-1824), king of Sardinia 1802-1821; accession, **9**, 574; receives Piedmont and Savoy, **9**, 579.
- Victor Emmanuel II** (1820-1878), king of Sardinia and, as Victor Emmanuel I, king of Italy; accession to throne of Sardinia, **9**, 600; **14**, 660; enters Milan with Napoleon III, **9**, 604; adopts title "king of Italy," **9**, 610; Pius IX and, **9**, 626, 627; joins Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; death, **9**, 629.
- Victor Emmanuel III** (1869-), king of Italy 1900-; accession, **9**, 633.
- Victoria**, state of Australia; first settlements in, **22**, 247; gold discovered at Ballarat (1851), **22**, 239, 247; established as independent colony of Great Britain (1851), **22**, 239; made self-governing (1853), **22**, 247; political and social conditions in, **22**, 247-248.
- Victoria** (1819-1901), queen of England, empress of India; reign 1837-1901, **21**,

- 584-658; childhood, **21**, 585-587; coronation, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594-596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654-655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.
- Victoria, Guadalupe (1789-1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825-1828, **23**, 624.
- Victoria, Maria Anna, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.
- Victoria, Mary Louisa, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.
- Victorinus, C. Aufidius, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.
- Victorinus, M. Piavvoni (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.
- Victualling Brothers, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203-204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.
- Vidfadine, Ivar (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.
- Vienna (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.
- Vienna, Congress of (1814-1815), reconstructing Europe after Napoleonic wars, **9**, 578; **10**, 541; **14**, 577, 580; **15**, 323; **17**, 490; **21**, 480.
- Vienna, Diet of (1848), **14**, 645 seq.
- Vienna, Supplementary Act of (1820), **15**, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), **15**, 46.
- Vienna, Treaties and Peaces of (1606), **14**, 326; (1731), **14**, 1; (1735), **10**, 297, 303; **12**, 29; (1738), **9**, 533; (1809), see Schönbrunn, Treaty of (1815), **24**, 108; text, **15**, 594; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.
- Vienne (Vienna), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.
- Vienne, John de (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **18**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **18**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.
- Vieux Cordelier, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.
- Vigevano, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.
- Vigilius, Pope 540-555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.
- Vigilius (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57-59.
- Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta (1507-1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presidency, **13**, 440.
- Vignoles, Etienne, see La Hire.
- Vikings, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33-101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204-205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also Northmen.
- Vikramaditya, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note; era of, **25**, 670.
- Világos, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Villach, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.
- Villafranca, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), **9**, 606; **15**, 17; **21**, 627.
- Villa-Hermosa, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.
- Villani, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.
- Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, Count (1750-1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381-382.
- Villa Rica, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.
- Villars, Louis Hector, Duke of (1653-1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621-622, 624, 625, 626-627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28-29.
- Villaviciosa or Viçosa, town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.
- Villa Viciosa, village in Spain; battle (1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.
- Villebon, Chevalier, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (ca. 1150-ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (d. 1223), prince of Achaia and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.
- Villehardouin, William (1246-1277), prince of Achaia; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.
- Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773-1854), French statesman; min-

istry, **13**, 28-31; under Charles X, **13**, 38, 39, 40.

**Villemain**, Abel François (1790-1870), French writer; defends liberty of people, **13**, 65; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.

**Villeneuve**, town of France; siege (1420), **18**, 540.

**Villeneuve**, Nicholas, Marquis of, French diplomat; negotiates Treaty of Belgrade (1740), **24**, 410.

**Villeneuve**, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de (1763-1806), French admiral; commands fleet in battle of Nile, **12**, 466; prepares for invasion of England, **21**, 465; at combat off Cape Finisterre, **21**, 466.

**Villeroi**, François de Neuville, Duke of (1644-1730), marshal of France; favourite of Louis XIV, **11**, 561; bombards Brussels, **13**, 643; at Namur, **20**, 451; succeeds Luxembourg as commander, **11**, 606; replaces Catinat in Italy during War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 615-616; commands in Flanders, **11**, 619; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; recalled from command in Flanders, **11**, 621; appointed to carry out directions of will of Louis XIV, **12**, 10; guardian to Louis XV, **12**, 25.

**Villeroi**, Nicholas de Neuville, Seigneur de (1542-1617), French statesman; councillor of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 434.

**Villiers or Palmer**, Barbara, Lady Castlemain and duchess of Cleveland (1640-1709), mistress of Charles II; relations to Charles, **20**, 232, 243; quarrels with duke of Buckingham, **20**, 263.

**Villiers**, George, see Buckingham, Duke of.

**Villiers de l'Isle Adam**, Philippe de, see L'Isle Adam.

**Villmergen**, Switzerland; battle (1656), **16**, 656, 657; war of, **16**, 658 seq.; Ackermann at (1712), **16**, 661.

**Vilmanstrand**, town in Finland; battle (1741), **17**, 343.

**Vilna**, city in Russia; insurrection (1794), **17**, 418; **24**, 95; war council, **17**, 472; taken by French (1812), **17**, 472; recovered by Russia (1812), **17**, 483; founding of university by Báthori, **24**, 50; battle (1831), **24**, 116.

**Vimeiro or Vimiero**, town in Portugal; battle (1808), **10**, 540; **12**, 569, **21**, 474.

**Vimeure**, Jean Baptiste Donatien de, count de Rochambeau, see Rochambeau.

**Vincennes**, town and fort, Indiana; occupied by George Rogers Clark (1778), **23**, 269; taken by British and recaptured by Clark (1779), **23**, 269.

**Vincent**, Sir Edgar (1857-), English statesman; financial adviser in Egypt, **24**, 463.

**Vinci**, Leonardo da (1452-1519), Italian artist, **9**, 395-398.

**Vindelicia**, in ancient geography, district in Germany; conquest of, by Rome (15 B.C.), **6**, 25.

**Vindex**, Caius Julius (d. 68 A.D.), prefect of

Farther Gaul; conspires with Galba (63 A.D.), **6**, 219-220.

**Vindex**, Macrinus (d. 169 A.D.), Roman prefect; defeated by Marcomanni (169 A.D.), **6**, 297.

**Vindobona**, see Vienna.

**Vinea**, Petrus de (ca. 1190-1249), Italian jurist and statesman; charged with plotting against life of Frederick II, **14**, 117-118.

**Vinegar Hill**, Ireland; battle (1798), **21**, 442, 459.

**Vines**, Richard (ca. 1585-1651), American colonist; plants Kennebec colony, **22**, 636; becomes governor of Massachusetts, **22**, 637; removes to Barbadoes, **22**, 637.

**Vinicius**, Marcus, Roman consul 19 B.C.; intimacy with Augustus, **6**, 122.

**Vicinii**, Marcus, Roman consul 30 A.D.; marriage to Livilla, **6**, 153.

**Vinius**, Titus, Roman consul 69 A.D.; friend and favourite of Galba, **6**, 225-226.

**Vinoy**, Joseph (1803-1879), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 163, 178, 179; in command of Paris after siege, **13**, 181.

**Viomésnil**, Antoine Charles du Houx, Baron de (1728-1792), French general; assists organisation of Polish confederates, **17**, 379.

**Viomésnil**, Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx, Marquis de (1734-1827), French general; enters English service, **17**, 437 seq.

**Vionville**, battle of, see Mars-la-Tour.

**Virchow**, Rudolf (1821-1902), German anatomist and politician; challenged by Bismarck, **15**, 482; advocates disarmament, **15**, 500.

**Virgil or Vergil** (Lucius Publius Virgilius or Vergilius Maro) (70-19 B.C.), Roman poet; character and works, **5**, 649-650; **6**, 102-104.

**Virgilius**, Caius, Roman prætor of Sicily (58 B.C.); refuses to receive Cicero, **5**, 505.

**Virginia** (d. 449 B.C.), daughter of Lucius Virginius; story of, told by Dionysius, **5**, 132-138.

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Wars of the Roses, in English history the conflict between the houses of Lancaster and York; battle of St. Albans (1455), **18**, 572; battle of Blore Heath (1459), **18**, 574; condition of society during, **18**, 558-560; battle of Northampton (1460), **18**, 575; battle of Wakefield and death of duke of York (1460), **18**, 577; battle of Mortimer's Cross (1461), **18**, 577; second battle of St. Albans (1461), **18**, 578; accession of Edward IV (1461), **18**, 579; battle of Towton (1461), **18**, 580; Yorkist victories at Hedgeley Moor and Hexham (1464), **18**, 583; revolt of earl of Warwick (1469), **18**, 586; restoration of Henry VI (1470), **18**, 591; return of Edward IV (1471), **18**, 593; battle of Barnet (1471), **18**, 594; battle of Tewkesbury (1471), **18**, 596; accession of Edward V (1483), **18**, 607; accession of Richard III (1483), **18**, 613-614; defeat and death of Richard III at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 623-625.

Wart, Rudolf von der (d. 1308), Thuringian patriot; conspires against Austria, **14**, 163; execution, **14**, 163.

Wartburg, castle at Eisenach, Germany; Luther at (1521-1522), **14**, 257-258.

Wartburg, Festival of, festival organised by German university students to commemorate three hundredth anniversary of Reformation, **15**, 369-371.

Wartenberg, Johann Casimir von Kolb, Count of (1643-1712), Prussian minister of finance, **19**, 146.

Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of (1475-1499), claimant of English throne; Henry VII imprisons in Tower, **19**, 14; execution, **19**, 35-36; in Ireland, **21**, 393.

Warwick, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1315); hostility to Gaveston, **18**, 431; the captor of Gaveston, **18**, 432.

Warwick, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of (1382-1439), English statesman and soldier; prowess, **18**, 549; tutor of Henry VI, **18**, 549; struggles to retain regency of France, **18**, 557; daughter marries Warwick "the King Maker," **18**, 595.

Warwick, Richard Nevil (Neville), Earl of (1428-1471), "the King Maker," English baron; family and ancestry, **18**, 574, 595; power and prestige, **18**, 574, 575, 596; joins duke of York, **18**, 572; defeats fleet of Hanseatic League, **18**, 574; attainted, **18**, 574; royal seamen desert to fleet of, **18**, 575; lands in England, **18**, 575; in battle of St. Albans, **18**, 572; wins battle of Northampton, **18**, 575; defeated at (second) battle of St. Albans, **18**, 578; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; places Henry VI in Tower, **18**, 583; Edward IV rewards services, **18**, 584; embassy of, to Louis XI, **18**, 585; rupture with Edward, **18**, 584-586; expelled from court, **18**, 586; marries daughter Isabella to duke of Clarence, **18**, 586; imprisons Edward IV, **18**, 587; reconciliation with Edward, **18**, 588; retires to France, **18**, 588; joins Lan-

castrians, **18**, 589; marries daughter Anne to Prince Edward, **18**, 589; restores Henry VI, **18**, 590, 591; supreme in England, **18**, 592; defeated and slain at Barnet, **18**, 595.

Warwick, Robert Rich, Earl of (1587-1658), English admiral; intimacy with Cromwell, **20**, 92; deprived of office, **20**, 92.

Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1369), English baron; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1401), English baron; arrested by Richard II, **18**, 502; charged with treason, **18**, 502; exiled (1397), **18**, 503.

Warwyk, Wybrand van, Dutch admiral; discovers Mauritius (1606), **13**, 550.

Washington, state of the United States; admitted to the Union, **23**, 483.

Washington, capital of the United States; Federal capital located at, **23**, 320-321; burned by the British, **23**, 336; headquarters in Civil War, **23**, 420; threatened by General Early, **23**, 448.

Washington, Fort, see Fort Washington.

Washington, George (1732-1799), American soldier and statesman, first president of the United States; charged with assassinating Jumonville, **23**, 201; builds Fort Necessity, **23**, 201; at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 207; at taking of Fort Duquesne, **23**, 216; in Virginia assembly, **23**, 235; opposes slave-trade, **23**, 237; appointed commander-in-chief, **23**, 248; takes Boston, **23**, 250; crosses the Delaware, **23**, 259; gains victory at Princeton, **23**, 260; made dictator, **23**, 260; defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, **23**, 266; intrigues against, **23**, 266; at Valley Forge, **23**, 267; compels Cornwallis to surrender, **23**, 279; proclaims cessation of hostilities, **23**, 280; refuses offer of crown, **23**, 282; takes leave of his officers, **23**, 282; refuses compensation for services, **23**, 282; elected president of the Constitutional Convention, **23**, 290; first administration, **23**, 299-302; second administration, **23**, 302-307; issues proclamation against Whiskey insurrection, **23**, 303; attacks upon, by politicians, **23**, 306; farewell address to the people, **23**, 306; compared with Gracchus, **5**, 363; death, **23**, 307; estimate of, **23**, 256-257, 307.

Washington, John, English colonist in America, the first of the family to settle (1657) in Virginia; commands colonial forces in warfare with the Susquehanna Indians (1676), **23**, 127.

Washington, Lawrence, colonial planter in Virginia, grandfather of George Washington; one of grantees of Ohio Company (1750), **23**, 200.

Washington, Treaty of, treaty between Great Britain and the United States (1871); provisions of, **23**, 471; English view of, **21**, 637.

Waterboer, chief of the Griquas in South

- Africa; claims diamond fields north of Vaal River (1871), **22**, 286-287.
- Waterford, city in Ireland; besieged by Warbeck, **19**, 30; rewarded, **21**, 393.
- Waterloo, village in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 628-637; **14**, 30, 580.
- Wathik (ninth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 211.
- Watling Street, Roman highway in Britain, **6**, 191.
- Watson, Charles (1714-1757), English admiral; destroys nest of pirates near Bombay, **22**, 54; with Clive at taking of Calcutta, **22**, 57; opposes alliance with Siraj-ud-Daula, **22**, 57.
- Wattignies, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 366; **14**, 507.
- Watt, James (1736-1819), British inventor and mechanical engineer; invents steam-engine, **23**, 286; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.
- Wauchope, Andrew G. (d. 1899), British soldier; killed at Magersfontein, **22**, 308.
- Wayne, Anthony (1745-1796), American soldier, called "Mad Anthony Wayne"; destroys British works at Stony Point (1779), **23**, 271; suppresses Indian War (1794), **23**, 303.
- Weaver, James B. (1833-), American soldier and politician; "Greenback" candidate for president (1880), **23**, 478.
- Webster, Daniel (1782-1852), American statesman and orator; in Webster-Hayne debate (1830), **23**, 356; attitude towards President Jackson, **23**, 360; in Harrison's and Tyler's cabinet, **23**, 367-368; results of seventh of March speech, **23**, 380; becomes Fillmore's secretary of state, **23**, 383; diplomacy of, **23**, 386; candidate for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 389; death, **23**, 389.
- Wedderburn, Alexander, earl of Rosslyn (1738-1805), English lawyer and politician; prophesies independence of American colonies, **20**, 617; solicitor-general in North ministry, **20**, 618; attacks Benjamin Franklin, **20**, 620.
- Wedel-Jarlsberg, Johann Kaspar Hermann (1779-1840), Danish statesman; conspires against king, **16**, 430; at head of Norwegian government, **16**, 472; impeachment of (1821), **16**, 474; viceroy of Norway, **16**, 477.
- Wedel, Karl Heinrich (1712-1782), Prussian general; campaign of (1759), **15**, 213.
- Wehlau, town in Prussia; treaty of (1657), **15**, 138; **16**, 336.
- Weights, origin of, **25**, 673-678.
- Wei-hai-wei, port in China; Japanese destroy Chinese fleet at (1895), **24**, 558; captured by Japan, **24**, 559, 577, 655; England occupies (1898), **24**, 562.
- Weimar, town in Germany; Golden Age of, **15**, 340 seq.
- Weissenburg, town in Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (1793), **12**, 358; **14**, 507; (1870), **13**, 150.
- Wekerle, Alexander (1844-), Hungarian statesman; fall of ministry (1894), **15**, 56.
- Welatabi or Wilzi, Slavic tribe of Germany; subdued by Charlemagne, **7**, 527, 529.
- Weld, Sir Frederick Aloysius (1823-1891), British colonial official; governor of Western Australia (1870), **22**, 249.
- Welden, Franz Ludwig, Baron von (1782-1853), Austrian soldier; takes Treviso (1848), **14**, 644.
- Welfesholze, town in Germany, defeat of Henry V at (1151), **7**, 657.
- Welfs, see Guelfs.
- Welles, Gideon (1802-1878), American politician, Lincoln's secretary of the navy; famous blockade of South, **23**, 422.
- Wellesley, Sir Arthur, see Wellington, Duke of.
- Wellesley, Sir Henry, Lord Cowley (1773-1847), younger brother of duke of Wellington and marquis of Wellesley, English statesman and diplomat; British ambassador at Madrid (1814), **10**, 378.
- Wellesley, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of, 2nd earl of Mornington (1760-1842), elder brother of duke of Wellington; appointed governor-general of India (1798), **22**, 114; subsidises native states, **22**, 117; conquers Mahrattas (1803-1805), **22**, 117-121.
- Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of (1769-1853), arrives in India, **22**, 114; advanced in command in India, **22**, 118; battle of Assaye (1803), **22**, 120-121; commander-in-chief of English and Portuguese (1809), **10**, 350, 540; battle of Talavera, **10**, 540; builds Torres Vedras, **10**, 350; invades Spain, **10**, 338, 341; **21**, 474-478; captures Ciudad Rodrigo, **10**, 358; storms Badajoz (1812), **10**, 358-365; retreat from Madrid (1810), **10**, 367; **12**, 582; **21**, 476; Vittoria (1813), **10**, 368; invades France, **10**, 370; **12**, 608; Quatre Bras, **12**, 625, 626; Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627-640; at Paris, **12**, 642; **13**, 12; premier of Great Britain (1828), **21**, 537; Catholic question, **21**, 541; duel, **21**, 544; opposes reform, **21**, 548-549; resignation (1830), **21**, 549; command in crisis (1847-1848), **21**, 609; character, **10**, 373-374.
- Wells, David Ames (1828-1898), supports Liberal Republican movement, **23**, 469.
- Wenceslas (Vitzlas), Wend prince; invades Esthonia (1219), **16**, 161.
- Wenceslaus (Wenzel), Saint (907-935), duke of Bohemia; becomes vassal of Henry I (929), **7**, 604.
- Wenceslaus II (d. 1305), king of Bohemia 1278-1305; affianced to Judith of Habsburg, **14**, 156; feud with Albert I, and death, **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus III, king of Bohemia 1305-1306; murdered (1306), **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus (1361-1419), king of Bohemia; emperor of Germany; coronation opposed, **14**, 188; reign as emperor (1378-1400), **14**, 191-194; civil wars, **14**, 193; deposition, **14**, 194; rule at Prague, **14**, 208-209.
- Wends (called by the Romans Venedi or Veneti), in early usage equivalent to

- Slavs; later a branch of Slavs; subdued by Charlemagne (789 A.D.), **7**, 544; wars with Saxons, **7**, 602-603, 604-605, 613-614, 645; revolt from Henry IV, **7**, 646-647; peace with Henry the Lion, **14**, 94; see also Abodriti.
- Wenger, Nicholas von, Swiss magistrate; averts bloodshed (1531), **16**, 635.
- Wenkheim, Baron Béla, Hungarian politician; forms cabinet (1875), **15**, 45.
- Wenlock, John, Baron Wenlock (d. 1471), English nobleman; killed at battle of Tewkesbury, **13**, 596.
- Wentworth, Charles Watson, see Rockingham.
- Wentworth, Henrietta Maria, Baroness (1657-1686), mistress of Monmouth, **20**, 366.
- Wentworth, Sir Peter (1592-1675), English politician; assails Cromwell at dissolution of long parliament, **20**, 131; opposes Cromwell's tax assessments, **20**, 162, 163.
- Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford (1593-1641), English statesman; ancestry and character, **19**, 562, 563; sketch of, **19**, 565; protests against illegal taxation, **19**, 549; on "Petition of Right," **19**, 550, 551; deserts parliamentary party, **19**, 562; created an earl and made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **19**, 577; rule in Ireland (1632), **19**, 606, 607; **21**, 420; impeachment, **19**, 583, 584; trial, **19**, 584-587; bill of attainder against, **19**, 587-588; execution, **19**, 590-592; discussion of conduct and character, **19**, 591-596.
- Wenzel of Luxemburg (d. 1383), prince of Brabant; enters Brussels, **13**, 310.
- Wenzel, see Wenceslaus.
- Werdenberg, Count Rudolf of (fifteenth century), share in emancipation of Appenzell, **16**, 533.
- Werder, Count August von (1808-1887), Prussian general; defeats Bourbaki (1871), **13**, 169, 170.
- Werdt, see Werth.
- Were (in Anglo-Saxon England), compensation paid by murderer to family of murdered, **18**, 45.
- Werner, Count (d. 955 A.D.), Bavarian noble, treason, **7**, 613; killed by Hungarians, **7**, 614.
- Werner von Urslinger, German adventurer; forms "the Great Company" (1344), **9**, 242; aids conquest of Naples (1347), **9**, 223.
- Werstan, bishop of Sherborne, killed at battle of Brunanburh (937 A.D.), **13**, 98, 98 note.
- Werth or Werdt, Johann von (1600-1652), general in Thirty Years' War; campaigns, **14**, 366, 368, 369, 375, 381, 382.
- Wesel, fortress in Germany; taken by French (1806), **15**, 293.
- Wesen, town in Switzerland; destroyed (1393), **16**, 578.
- Wesley, Charles (1708-1788), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in America, **23**, 62.
- Wesley, John (1703-1791), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in Georgia, **23**, 62.
- Wesseléryi, Nicholas, Baron (1794-1852), Hungarian revolutionist; trial, **14**, 614.
- Wessenberg, Johann Philipp, Baron (1773-1858), Austrian statesman; makes draft for confederation, **15**, 365.
- Wessex, Saxon kingdom in England; foundation (519 A.D.), **18**, 37; boundaries, **18**, 39; relations with Northumbria, **18**, 48; rise, **18**, 62-64; government, **18**, 63; under Ine and his successors, **18**, 64-66; under Egbert, **18**, 66-68; invasion of Northmen, **18**, 68; under Æthelwulf and his sons, **18**, 68-73; struggle with Northmen, **18**, 69; under Alfred and his successors, **18**, 74-118; results of Treaty of Chippenham, **18**, 80-81; effects of Danish settlement, **18**, 81; internal reforms under Alfred the Great, **18**, 81-85; renewal of struggle with Danes, **18**, 85-90; reign of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 93-95; union with Mercia, **18**, 93; subjugation of Northumbrians and East Anglians, **18**, 94; reign of Æthelstan, **18**, 95-100; effects of victory at Brunanburh, **18**, 98-99; reign of Eadmund, **18**, 101-102; conversion of Northumbrians, **18**, 102; conquest of Cumbria, **18**, 102; reign of Eadred, **18**, 103-104; reigns of Eadwig the Fair, Eadgar and Eadward the Martyr, **18**, 104-111; reign of Æthelred the Unready, **18**, 111-117; renewal of Danish invasion, **18**, 112-114; massacre of St. Brice's Day, **18**, 114-115; Sweyn's conquest, **18**, 115-117; reign of Eadmund Ironside, **18**, 118; literature, **18**, 164-165.
- West, Joseph, governor of South Carolina 1674-1684; administration, **23**, 54.
- West, Thomas, Lord Delawarr or Delaware (1577-1618), governor of Virginia; appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival in Jamestown (1610), **19**, 490; **22**, 578; return to England, **22**, 579; death, **22**, 581.
- West African Protectorate, German possession in West Africa, **15**, 558-560.
- Westergötlanders, see Västergötlanders.
- Westermann, Joseph (1751-1794), French general; coerces Santerre to become leader of Commune forces, **12**, 260; arrested, **12**, 336.
- Western Australia, state of Australian Commonwealth; main treatment, **22**, 248-249; becomes a state of the Australian Commonwealth (1900), **22**, 257; temporarily allowed to impose import duties by the Commonwealth Act, **22**, 259.
- Western Empire, western part of the Roman empire after the partition in 395 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 377-659; territory as compared with Eastern Empire, **7**, 25-28; chronology, **7**, 361-376.
- West Franks, Kingdom of, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577-578; change of boundary, **7**, 585; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.
- West India Company, Dutch, see Dutch West India Company.
- West Indies, group of islands between North

- and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431-446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446-447; first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527-528.
- West Kappel**, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.
- Westminster**, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
- Westminster Abbey**, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **13**, 172.
- Westminster Assembly** or Assembly of Divines at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643-1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
- Weston**, Thomas (1575-ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
- Westphalia**, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
- Westphalia**, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583-589; **11**, 496-497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382-383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
- West Virginia**, state of United States; formation and admission to Union (1863), **23**, 420, 461.
- Wetherell**, Sir Charles (1770-1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.
- Wettin**, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.
- Wexford**, city in Ireland; battle of (1416), **21**, 390.
- Weyler**, Valeriano (1836-), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.
- Weymouth**, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.
- Whalley**, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
- Wharcliffe**, Lord, see Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.
- Wharton**, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640-1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.
- Wheeler**, Joseph (1836-), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
- Wheeler**, William Almon (1819-1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
- Wheelwright**, John (1592-1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
- Whiggamore Raid**, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
- Whigs**: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300-303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482-483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550-553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562-563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828-1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377-378; defeated in election of 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
- Whiskey Insurrection**, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
- Whiskey Ring**, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
- Whitaker**, Sir Frederick (1812-1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Whitby**, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **13**, 54.
- White**, John (fl. 1585-1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
- White**, John (1575-1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
- White**, Sir George Stuart (1835-), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
- White**, Sir Thomas (1492-1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
- White**, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
- White**, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

- Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, **21**, 437.
- White-Caps, see Chaperons blancs.
- White City, see Belgrade.
- Whitefield, George (1714-1770), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 552; ministry in Georgia, **23**, 62; urges Louisburg expedition, **23**, 197.
- White Huns (Ephthalites, Chazars or Khazars), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (629 A.D.), **8**, 95.
- White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.
- White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan.
- Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605-1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.
- White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.
- White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12-14.
- Whitgift, John (1530-1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.
- Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.
- Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754-1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529-530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.
- Wibbandun, see Wimbledon.
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- Widdin or Widin, town in Bulgaria; besieged by Basil II (1002), **7**, 246; capitulates to Michael the Brave (1595), **24**, 373; taken by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; taken by Russians (1810), **17**, 468.
- Widemir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca. 470 A.D.; at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380; invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.
- Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733-1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.
- Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.
- Wigfall, Louis T. (1816-1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.
- Wight, Isle of, see Isle of Wight.
- Wilberforce, William (1759-1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569.
- Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.
- Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35; death, **19**, 36.
- Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634-709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egrith, **13**, 55.
- Wilhelm, see William.
- Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880-), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.
- Wilkes, Charles (1801-1877), American naval officer and explorer; expedition of, **23**, 368; seizes Mason and Slidell on steamship *Trent* (1861), **23**, 424.
- Wilkes, John (1727-1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.
- Wilkinson, James (1757-1825), American soldier; operations (in War of 1812) during winter of 1813-1814, **23**, 333.
- William (I) "the Conqueror," "the Norman," "the Bastard" (1027-1087), duke of Normandy 1035-1087, and king of England 1066-1087; main treatment, **18**, 147-212; parentage, **18**, 135; visits Edward the Confessor, **18**, 136, 137; early prowess of, **18**, 136; succeeds to duchy of Normandy, **11**, 26; **18**, 136; fights battles of Val-des-Dunes, and Mortemer, **11**, 26; forces Harold to promise to aid him in obtaining English crown, **18**, 141-143; claims English crown, **18**, 144; prepares to invade England, **18**, 147, 148; lands in England, **18**, 150, 151; wins battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 152-156; marches to London, **18**, 169; coronation, **18**, 172; early conciliatory measures, **18**, 173, 174; leaves Odo regent in England, **18**, 174; completes conquest of England, **18**, 175-186; marries Matilda of Flanders, **18**, 289, 311; introduces feudalism into England, **8**, 499; **11**, 28; refuses to swear fealty to Gregory VI, **8**, 598; ravages Wales, **18**, 183; captures Ely and forces Hereward to submit, **18**, 185; invades Scotland, **18**, 186; **21**, 24; and sovereignty of Scotland, **21**, 28-32; revolt of son Robert, **18**, 191; lays waste Hampshire for New Forest, **18**, 195; establishes Domesday Book, **18**, 196; war with Philip I, king of France, **11**, 29; **18**, 198; dying requests, **18**, 199; death, **11**, 29; **18**, 199; burial, **18**, 199-201; results of conquest of England, **18**, 202-212; character, **18**, 136, 201-202.
- William (II) "Rufus" (1056-1100), king of England 1087-1100; main treatment, **18**, 212-228; unfilial conduct at father's death, **18**, 199; accession, **11**, 29; **18**, 212; coronation, **18**, 212; revolt of Odo, **18**, 213; expedition into Normandy against rebellious brothers, **11**, 30; **18**, 214-216; besieges Mont St. Michel, **18**, 215; purchases sovereignty of Normandy from Robert, **18**, 217, 218; defeats Hélie de la Flèche, **18**, 219; subdues rebellion of Mowbray, **18**, 221; wages war on Scot-

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**William III** (1650-1702), prince of Orange, stadholder of the United Netherlands, and king of England 1689-1702; main treatment, **20**, 405-469; birth of, **13**, 612; Charles II of England demands title of stadholder for, **20**, 276; appointed stadholder, captain-general and admiral of the United Netherlands, **13**, 633; **14**, 434; saves Amsterdam by cutting dikes, **11**, 577; **13**, 633; heads coalition against France, **11**, 577; **13**, 636; opposes Condé, **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34; defeated at Maestricht, **13**, 639; and peace of Nimuegen, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; plans second coalition against Louis XIV, **11**, 596; principality of, seized by Louis XIV, **11**, 597; promotes League of Augsburg, **11**, 599; visits England, **11**, 588; **20**, 284; marries Princess Mary of England, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; **20**, 285; invades England, **13**, 642; **20**, 405, 407; at Exeter, **20**, 408; proclaimed joint-sovereign with Mary, **13**, 643; **20**, 413-415; coronation, **20**, 423; Scotland and, **21**, 310-316; in Ireland, **20**, 424-429, 431; at battle of the Boyne, **20**, 426; **21**, 428; Irish policy of, **20**, 457, 458; **21**, 434-436; at the Hague, **20**, 430; ecclesiastical appointments, **20**, 431; share of, in massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432; **21**, 315; Jacobite plots against, **20**, 439, 453; attitude toward Marlborough, **20**, 442, 470; origin of cabinet under, **20**, 444-446; forms grand alliance, **13**, 645; **14**, 406; at battle of Mons, **11**, 605; **13**, 640; defeated at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; **13**, 643; **14**, 402; **20**, 439; retakes Namur, **11**, 607; **20**, 450, 451; death of Queen Mary prostrates, **20**, 448; and Treaty of Ryswick, **11**, 608; parliament insults, **20**, 456; remodels ministry, **20**, 458; secret treaty with Louis XIV, **20**, 460; wins popularity in England, **20**, 461; American colonies and, **22**, 625, 639; **23**, 135, 137, 159, 161, 169, 184; death, **11**, 614; **13**, 645; **20**, 461; estimates of, **13**, 645-648, **20**, 462-469; friendship for Bentinck, **20**, 465-469; attachment of, to Mary, **20**, 465, 466, 469; as a general, **20**, 463; character, **20**, 405, 449, 453, 464; characteristics of reign, **20**, 420.

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**William II** (1792-1849), king of the Netherlands 1840-1849; serves (as Prince of Orange), in the Peninsula, **14**, 59; at Quatre Bras, **14**, 29; valorous conduct at Waterloo, **14**, 30, 31; sent on mission to

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- William III (1817-1890), king of the Netherlands 1849-1890; court life under, **14**, 63; domestic affairs of, **14**, 64; constitutional reform under, **14**, 65; illness and death, **14**, 65.
- William (I) "the Lion" (d. 1214), king of Scotland 1165-1214; main treatment, **21**, 47-50; invades England and imprisoned by Henry II, **21**, 47; treaty with Richard Cœur de Lion (1189), **21**, 48-49; conflict with pope, **21**, 49-50; failure of his line, **18**, 401.
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- William (II) "the Good," king of Sicily 1166-1189; reign, **9**, 81-83; death, **14**, 111.
- William III, king of Sicily 1193-1195; reign and subsequent captivity, **14**, 111.
- William I (1781-1864), king of Wurtemberg 1816-1864; accession, **15**, 367; negotiates to make Wurtemberg a constitutional state, **15**, 368; liberal ideas, **15**, 382; takes part of Greeks in insurrection of 1821, **15**, 384.
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- William (I) "the Silent" (1533-1584), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; main treatment, **13**, 384-505; ancestry and education, **13**, 384; Emperor Charles V honours, **13**, 381, 384, 385; heads embassy effecting Charles V's abdication of Germany, **14**, 315; in council of the regent Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; aids in the overthrow of Granvella, **10**, 241; **13**, 388-391; the League of the Gueux and **13**, 397-400; declines to head Calvinists, **13**, 409 and note; retires to Germany, **13**, 411; refuses to appear before "Council of Blood," **13**, 420; openly heads rebellion, **13**, 424; balked by Alva, **13**, 425; furnishes letters of marque to "Sea Gueux," **13**, 428; summons states general to meet at Dort, **13**, 431; effect of Massacre of St. Bartholomew on second campaign, **13**, 434, 435; attempts to relieve Haarlem, **13**, 438; siege of Leyden and, **13**, 447-452; given sovereign power by states general (1574), **10**, 242; **13**, 452, 453; Don John of Austria and, **13**, 465; the pacification of Ghent and, **13**, 462-467; appointed ruward of Brabant (1577), **13**, 467; the Union of Utrecht and (1579), **10**, 243; **13**, 472-475; stadholder of Flanders (1579), **13**, 479; Philip II sets price on head of (1580), **13**, 483; "apology" of, **13**, 483-485; sovereignty of the United Provinces (1581), **13**, 487; attempts on life of, **13**, 491-493; 498, 499; assassinated, **10**, 243; **13**, 409-501; religious opinions of, **13**, 386; person and character, **13**, 385, 408 note, 484, 497; marriages and family of, **13**, 434 note, 454, 498, 501; Motley's estimate of, **13**, 501-505.
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- William (IV) Charles Henry Friso (1711-1751), prince of Orange-Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; made stadholder of Gelderland, **13**, 653, 654; marries Princess Anne of England, **14**, 2; settlement of claim to principality of Orange, **14**, 2; proclaimed stadholder of all seven provinces (1747), **14**, 3; stadholderate under, **14**, 5; death, **14**, 6; character, **14**, 6 note.
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- William (d. 1879), prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland, son of William III; quarrels of, with his father, **14**, 63.
- William IX (d. 1137), earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; father of Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of Henry II, **18**, 258; renowned as a troubadour, **18**, 258 note; gives his daughter Eleanor in marriage to Louis VII of France, **11**, 33.
- William V (1602-1637), duke of Hesse; flight from dukedom and death, **14**, 374.
- William I (d. 1224), count of Holland 1203-1224; in the Holy Land, **13**, 200; restores Countess Ada, **13**, 291; at battle of Damne, **18**, 342; in Portugal, **13**, 291; grants charter to city of Middleburg, **13**, 292; death, **13**, 291.
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- William (III) "the Good," count of Holland and Hainault 1304-1337; reign, **13**, 332, 334.
- William IV (d. 1345), count of Holland and Hainault 1337-1345; in war between Edward of England and Philip of France, **13**, 334, 335; killed, **13**, 335; body of, regained from Frisians (1396), **13**, 340.
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- William, Count of Nassau (d. 1559), father of William the Silent, **13**, 384.
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- William, Bishop of Tyre 1127-1195, historian of kingdom of Jerusalem; at Council of Lateran, **8**, 371; aids cause of crusaders, **14**, 107.
- William I (d. 1075), bishop of Utrecht; invades Holland, **13**, 288; death, **13**, 289.
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- William Clito (d. 1128), count of Flanders, nephew of Henry I of England; childhood, **18**, 236; made count, **13**, 311; **18**, 239; affianced to daughter of Fulk of Anjou, **18**, 239; claimant to English crown, **18**, 239; at battle of Brenneville (1119), **11**, 32; **18**, 236; death, **11**, 33; **13**, 311; **18**, 240.
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- William Frederick, count of Nassau, stadholder of Friesland; becomes stadholder of Friesland (1640), **14**, 581; foiled in attack on Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 612.
- William Longsword or Longespée, duke of Normandy ca. 930-943, son of Rolf; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 67; part in crusades, **8**, 432-433, 435; death, **8**, 442.
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- William of Wykeham (1324-1404), English statesman and prelate; dismissed from the court, **18**, 483.
- William and Mary College, college in Virginia, U. S. A.; founded (1693), **23**, 135.
- Williams, Eunice (d. 1704), wife of John Williams, preacher in Deerfield; captured by Indians in Deerfield raid, **23**, 191-192.
- Williams, Eunice (1696-1786), daughter of Eunice and John Williams; captured in Deerfield raid (1704), **23**, 191; refuses to return permanently to English, **23**, 192.
- Williams, Ephraim (1715-1755), American officer; in the French and Indian Wars, **23**, 211-212; founds Williams' College, **23**, 212.
- Williams, Roger (ca. 1600-1684), English colonist in New England, founder of Rhode Island; emigrates to Massachusetts (1630), **23**, 91; religious and political theories of, **23**, 91-92; contentions with the Massachusetts authorities, **23**, 92-95; exiled from Massachusetts (1635), **23**, 95; founds Providence (1636), **23**, 96; detaches Narragansett Indians from Pequot league, **23**, 106; secures a charter for Rhode Island (1644), **23**, 115; characterisation, **23**, 90, 91-99; at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 11.
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- Willibrod (ca. 657-ca. 738 A.D.), English missionary, later bishop of Utrecht; destroys images of Woden and founds churches, **13**, 277.
- Willigis (975-1011), archbishop of Mainz; defeats Henry the Wrangler, **7**, 623; aids Henry of Bavaria, **7**, 626.
- Willoughby, Sir Hugh (d. 1554), English navigator; in expedition to arctic regions, **22**, 492.
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- Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas (1777-1849), English soldier and author; defends Ciudad Rodrigo (1809), **10**, 349; deprived of commission for leniency to mob at Queen Caroline's funeral (1821), **21**, 523.
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- Wimpffen, Emmanuel Félix de (1811-1884), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 156, 157, 160, 161.
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- Winchester, town of Virginia, United States; battles of (1862), **23**, 430; (1864), **23**, 449.
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- Windischgrätz, Alfred Candidus Ferdinand, Prince of (1787-1862), Austrian field-marshal; in March Revolution in Austria, **14**, 625; refuses to give arms to Czech students, **14**, 640; addresses Bohemian nation, **14**, 641; reduces Vienna, **14**, 646-647; Hungarian officials placed under authority of, **14**, 651; at battle of Kálpona, **14**, 653.
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- Wingfield, Edwin Maria (ca. 1570-ca. 1608), English colonist in America; one of the founders of London Company, **22**, 568; causes arrest of John Smith, **22**, 569; becomes president of council, **22**, 571; describes privations endured in Jamestown, **22**, 572; expelled from council, **22**, 573.
- Winkelried, Arnold von (d. 1386), Swiss patriot; at battle of Sempach; his name tardily made famous in popular song, **16**, 577.
- Winnington, Thomas (1696-1746), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
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- Winslow, John Ancrum (1811-1873), American naval officer; commands *Kearsarge* in fight with *Alabama*, **23**, 448.
- Winslow, John (1702-1774), American colonial officer; leads expedition against Nova Scotia (1755), **23**, 204.
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- Winterfeld, Hans Karl von (1709-1757), Prussian general; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 194, 202.
- Winterthur, town of Switzerland; mortgaged to citizens of Zurich (1467), **16**, 593.
- Winthrop, John (1587-1649), American colonial-governor; given authority to govern province of Maine, **22**, 636; promotes Massachusetts Bay Settlement, **22**, 640; chosen governor, **22**, 644; leads emigrants to New England, **22**, 644-645; arrival at Salem, **22**, 645; governorship, **22**, 646-648; advises Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
- Winthrop, John (1606-1676), American colonial statesman, son of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts; at capture of New Amsterdam, **23**, 25; administration as governor of Connecticut, **23**, 142.
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- Wippdesfleet, place in England; battle of (465 A.D.), **13**, 36.
- Wirt, William (1772-1834), American lawyer, author and orator, **23**, 363.
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- Wisant, Jacques de, French burgess; at surrender of Calais (1347), **13**, 466.
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- York, Edward, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grandson of Edward III; killed at Agincourt, **18**, 536.
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- York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763-1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), **12**, 362-363; **21**, 455; attacks Dunkirk, **12**, 364; takes Landrecies, **12**, 377; defeated in Holland, **12**, 474; **21**, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 316.
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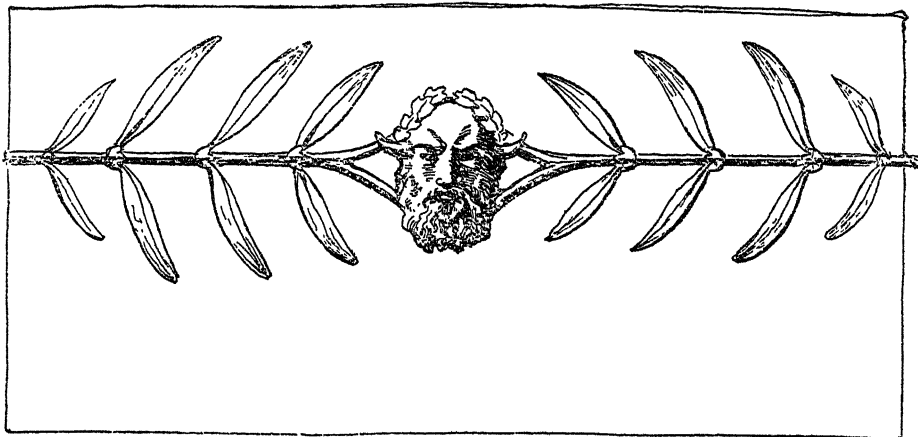
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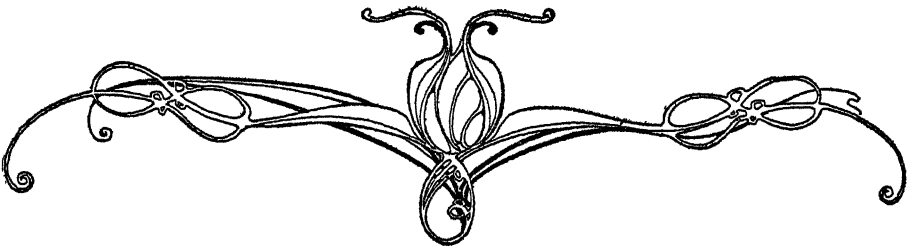
## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of *THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY* went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible — permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to remind the reader of this work of the advantages that have been attained by the use of superior-letter references. But it remains to say a word as to one obvious disadvantage. The reader who has become familiar with our method finds it a perfectly simple matter, with the aid of the Brief Reference Lists, to keep himself informed as to the author quoted. The one defect is the lack of specific reference to the volume and page. That defect was inherent in the method. It is a defect that concerns comparatively few readers — since few indeed have access to a library where more than a fraction of the works quoted could be examined; yet to these few, biased by scholarly predilections, it might seem important. Important or otherwise, this defect is remedied by the present bibliographical index. Here the reader will find specific reference, in the case of all important quotations, to the precise edition of each work that we have used, and to the volume and page where the original citation may be found. The alphabetical arrangement here employed makes such reference as easy as could be desired, and the reader who keeps the index volume at hand will be able to trace any given quotation to its source with all the accuracy that the most exacting scholarship could demand.



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# A WORD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE foregoing list includes the names of all the historical works from which direct quotations are made in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY. The editors take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to each of these works, and to a large number of others that were at one time or another consulted, though not specifically quoted. For the former it is hoped that the Bibliographical Index will in itself be taken as a specific acknowledgment of our sense of obligation. Editorial indebtedness to each work there named is implied in the reference itself. But in addition we desire to make further acknowledgment of the courtesy of various authors and publishers who have granted us permission to make sundry extracts from their copyright works, as named below. Our appreciation is none the less marked because in many cases we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus courteously extended.

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## APPENDIX A

### CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

IN order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Cōrcebus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramāditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

#### THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in:

use from the very time of its origin; for the observations of eclipses which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. It is the basis of the famous Canon of Kings, also called the Mathematical Canon, preserved to us in the works of Ptolemy, which before the days of modern excavations in Babylonia was the sole authentic monument of Assyrian and Babylonian history. The epoch from which it is reckoned is determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday at midday, February 26th, 747 B.C. The Babylonian year was of the same length as the Egyptian year, consisting of 365 days without any intercalation; and on account of this difference in length from the Julian year, the conversion of dates from the era of Nabonassar to the Christian era is attended with considerable trouble, and frequently cannot be accurately accomplished unless the month and the day are also known. In the table printed on p. 673, the dates given are only approximate.

#### THE OLYMPIADS

The Olympic Games, so famous in Greek history, were celebrated once in four years, the victor giving his name to the Olympiad. The first who received this honour was Corcebus, and the starting-point of the Olympic periods was July 1st, 776 B.C. It is material to observe that as the Olympic years begin in the middle of the Julian year, the first six months of our year correspond to one Olympic year, and the last six months to another. This circumstance naturally gives rise to some confusion in Greek history, unless the month as well as the year is known. In transferring a date from the Olympic era to the Christian era the computation varies according to whether the year is before or after Christ, and whether the event took place in the first or second half of the year. Before Christ, if the event took place between January and July, the year of the Christian era will be found by subtracting the number of the Olympic year from 776; if between July and January, from 777. If the year is after Christ, either 776 or 777 must be subtracted from the Olympic year to find the corresponding year of the Christian era.

#### THE ROMAN ERAS

No fewer than five separate dates are assigned by various Roman historians for the foundation of their city, and a knowledge of these variations is necessary to reconcile the different historians with each other; but for practical purposes it is sufficient to know that the generally accepted date was that given by Varro of 753 B.C., and this was the date from which the early Republican era was reckoned. But the Romans employed two kinds of year, the civil year and the consular year, and it is according to the latter that their history was written. As the initial date of the consulate was never fixed, and varied according to the political exigencies of the moment, a consular year, generally speaking, comprehended a part not only of two Julian years, but also of two civil years, thus introducing a fresh element of doubt into the transference of a date from the Roman to the Christian era. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by making the civil year correspond with the solar year, by commencing the year on January 1st instead of March 1st, and by introducing a leap year every four years, and this method of computing time was in general use until Pope Gregory XIII again reformed the calendar. In the later history of Rome many

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

#### THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365.24219 days, which for convenience is made 365.2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

#### ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

Hebrew text of the Scriptures, the Samaritan text, and the Greek version known as the Septuagint. In respect of chronology the three accounts are totally irreconcilable with each other; and no conclusive reason can be given for preferring any one of them to another. We have no concurrent testimony with which to compare them; nor is it even known which of them was regarded as the most probable by the Jews themselves, when the books of the Old Testament were revised and transcribed by Ezra. Many different computations as to the supposed historical age of the world have been made, the best known up to recent times being:

7388 B.C.	according to the modern Greeks
7382 "	" Josephus, the Jewish historian.
5829 "	" Scaliger, the inventor of the Julian Period.
5508 "	" The ancient Greeks.
5499 "	" Sextus Africanus.
5411 "	" William Hales, <i>New Analysis of Chronology</i> .
4968 "	" <i>L'art de verifier les dates</i> .
4905 "	" Nennius, <i>Historia</i> .
4004 "	" The Bible margins derived from Archbishop Ussher.
3760 "	" The modern Jews.

But the latest excavations in Egypt and Assyria have revealed historical remains dating back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., and even then the Egyptians and Babylonians were at an advanced stage of civilisation; so it is shown that the longest of these periods is far too short, and that the era of the Creation is a purely conventional epoch.

#### THE JEWISH ERA

Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts, which dates from the time of the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C. Since that time they have generally dated their era from the creation of the world, which according to their computation took place 3760 years and 3 months before the Christian era. The year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or embolismic, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. It is occasionally made a day more or less than the mean value in order that certain festivals may fall on proper days of the week for their due observance. Owing to these irregularities and complications in the Jewish Calendar it is exceedingly difficult to transfer with exactness a date from the Jewish to the Christian era.

#### THE MOHAMMEDAN ERA

The era in use among the Turks, Arabs, and other Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, dating from the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. Its commencement precedes the day of the flight by sixty-eight days. The era begins from the first day of the month of Moharram preceding the flight or first day of that Arabian year, which coincides with Friday, July 16th, 622 A.D. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about thirty-two and a half years. In order to convert a Moslem date into the terms of the Christian era, it is necessary to deduct three per cent from the Moslem year and add 622. Thus  $1325 - 40 = 1285$ , and  $1285 + 622 = 1907$ , the date of the corresponding year in the Christian era.

## THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramâditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varâha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varâha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the lunar-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

## THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

## JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

period of great activity in various arts; the Tempo period (1830-1844), the last brilliant period of feudalism before its fall; and the Meiji period, a period of modern progress, which has lasted from the revolution in 1868 down to the present time. The fortieth year of the Meiji era corresponds with the year 1907 A.D.; but before the beginning of that era, it is impossible to say without much study the number of years in any particular period. Hitherto the year-names have not coincided even with the reigns of the different emperors, but it has been decided that they shall do so in future.

#### JULIAN PERIOD

The Julian period is not, properly speaking, a chronological era, but it is very generally used by astronomers on account of its affording considerable facilities in the comparison of different eras with one another, and in marking without ambiguity the years before Christ. It was first proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and is formed by taking the continued product of the three cycles of the sun, of the moon, and of the indiction, and is consequently  $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$  years. It is reckoned from the year 4713 B.C., when the first of these several cycles would coincide. In the course of this long period no two years can be expressed by the same numbers in all the three cycles. Hence when the number of any proposed year in each of the cycles is known, the number in the Julian period can be simply determined. Moreover, the period is of sufficient duration to comprehend the beginning of all other eras. The "indiction" which enters into the computation of the Julian period is not an astronomical cycle, but has reference to the fifteen-year periods at which certain judicial acts of the Greek emperors had to be performed. In connection with the nineteen-year cycle of the moon, the "Golden Number" is used to indicate the position of any given year in the lunar cycle.

#### CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

At the time of the French Revolution the republicans introduced a new era, initiating from September 22nd, 1792, though the new calendar was not actually introduced until November 22nd, 1793. The years contained twelve newly named months of thirty days each. The remaining five days of the 365 were public festivals, representing September 17th-21st in the Gregorian Calendar, and were dedicated to Virtue, Genius, etc. On the fourth years there was a sixth extra day: *Jour de la Revolution*. This revolutionists' calendar never saw its sixteenth anniversary, for Napoleon ordered the readoption of the Gregorian style from January 1st, 1806.

For additional information on calendars the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles on "Calendar" and "Chronology"; W. S. D. Woolhouse, *Measures, Weights, and Moneys of all Nations*; James C. Macdonald, *Chronologies and Calendars*; General Alexander Cunningham, *Book of Indian Eras*; Vincent Smith, *The Early History of India*; and William Bramsen, *Japanese Chronological Tables*.

In the table on the following page equivalent dates of the centuries of the Christian era (both before and after Christ), and of the beginnings of eleven other eras, are given in terms of the Julian period, and of the Greek, Roman, Babylonian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Indian eras respectively so far as they are mutually applicable.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 "	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 "	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 "	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 "	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 "	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 "	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 "	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 "	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 "	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 "	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 "	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 "	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 "	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 "	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 "	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 "	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 "	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 "	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 "	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 "	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 "	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 "	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 "	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 "	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 "	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 "	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 "	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 "	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 "	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 "	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 "	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 "	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 "	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 "	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 "	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 "	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 "	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 "	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008



## APPENDIX B

### MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS

#### LINEAR UNITS

OF all common things that affect our daily life, weights and measures are amongst the most prominent. They enter into every transaction of sale or exchange, and affect the amount of food we eat, of liquid we drink, and of raiment that we put on. This must also have been the case throughout all the ages since the dawn of civilisation, and it necessarily becomes a question of the greatest fascination how far back in history we can find the use of weights and measures at all, how clearly we can trace the descent of our own measures from those of the earliest known races, and how much they have developed with the growing complexity of civilised life.

The latest excavations and researches in Egypt reveal a surprising uniformity between the early Egyptian measures and those of modern England. Sir Charles Warren, in his book on the ancient cubit in its relation to our weights and measures, seems to prove conclusively that the English measures are derived directly from the Egyptian, and not from the Roman and Grecian systems, which came from Babylonia. The modern metric system, of course, which is in general use upon the Continent, has severed all connection there with the ancient world. By these researches it seems also to be shown that the original unit of linear measurement used by the Egyptians, as was only natural, was taken from the human body, the easiest standard of measurement, which a man always carries about with him. Different men, of course, have different proportions within certain limits; but the Egyptians accepted a conventional standard of four fingers or digits to a palm, three palms to a span, six palms to a cubit, and four cubits to the stature of a man. The common cubit is known to have been 17·6 to 17·7 inches, and this gives the stature of a well-grown man at 5 feet 10 inches, corresponding closely with the average masculine height of the present day. But as the cubit came to be used in building measurements, the science of numbers, as then understood, required that it should have seven spans instead of six, and so the building cubit or royal cubit of Egypt, with an additional span, came to measure about 20·6 inches. There are in existence several cubit rods which date back to 1000 B.C., averaging 20·65 inches. It is also shown by Prof. Flinders Petrie's measurement of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh that its base-line yields 40 cubits of  $20\frac{1}{4}$  British inches, thus proving that the British inch exactly corresponds with the primitive inch. In addition to this, the British mile contains 8 furlongs of 220 yards or double cubits each; ten acres measure 220 yards or double cubits a side; and the mean between our Imperial and Winchester bushels gives 2,184 cubic inches, as compared with an Egyptian measure of 2,187 cubic inches. Thus all these measurements show

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

#### WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

for testing larger measures; and then was introduced the measurement by rain-water, the weight still remaining in grains. Thus a cubic inch of rain-water varied from about 220 grains of barley in Egyptian measure to  $222\frac{2}{3}$  grains of barley in Babylonian measure. The cubic palm (25.51 cubic inches) of water weighs about 5,600 ancient grains; but as this number was not convenient for the arithmetical processes of antiquity a conventional palm cube of 5,700 grains was adopted as the standard measure of the ancients. From this measure both the Babylonian *log* and the Egyptian *hon* can be derived. Sir Charles Warren claims that it is the common measure of the ancients, the first weight on which everything else is founded. The *log* is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  palm cube, or 7,200 grains; the shekel is  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{6}$  palm cube, or 192 grains; the *hon* is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  palm cube, or 6,000 grains; and the *kat* is  $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$  palm cube, or 120 grains. The Egyptian *kat* is the earliest weight of which we have record. It weighs 120 ancient or 136 imperial grains. From this standard came the trade *mina* of Greece of 9,650 grains, and from it again the Roman *libra* of 4,950 grains, or probably half of the Greek *mina*. Thence again our modern weights are derived, with the exception of the metric system.

#### MONEY

As money is in its essence simply a medium of exchange, among the early moneys of many nations there figure cattle, slaves, knives, fish-hooks, hoes, tripods, and caldrons. A step farther is taken when for metallic articles are substituted the metals out of which they can be manufactured, such as iron and bronze. At this stage the love of ornament steps in, and to the useful metals are added the ornamental ones such as silver and gold. "It is not known," says Mr. Griffith, "how far back in antiquity true money, that is, pieces of metal of definite weight and value for use in exchange, can be traced; but we know that at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt the precious metals were kept in dust, in ingots, and in ornamental forms, but more especially in rings. At that time these metals were bought and sold by weight, and goods of all kinds might be valued at a certain weight of metal in order to be exchanged against each other. The Rhind Mathematical papyrus, dating from the Hyksos period, offers the earliest example of the metals as a medium of exchange;" but as yet they were not stamped, and so were not true money. At first the stamp acted only as a hall-mark of value, not of weight, and in this form the Chinese cubes of gold may have been the earliest money. The second step was to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal, thus completing the invention. Herodotus attributes the first use of coined gold and silver in this complete form to the Lydians, while in another passage he mentions that the first Greek coinage was made at Ægina, by Pheidon of Argos.

The standard Babylonian talent for silver and merchandise was represented by the weight of a Babylonian cubic foot of rain-water, the foot being two-thirds of the cubit, and this talent was divided into 80 units or pounds for commercial purposes. For monetary purposes it was also divided into 60 minæ, 3,000 shekels, or 6,000 drachmæ. The weight of the Babylonian and Æginetan talents was 654,520 imperial grains, while the Euboic and Solonian talents were of less weight. In the ancient world coins were always struck on the basis of the weight-standards in use for commercial purposes, and in Greece the *stater* of gold or silver always bore a simple and definite relation to the talent and mina in use in the place where they were struck. In Rome the *as* was originally merely a standard pound of copper. The equivalents of the Greek coins in purchasing power cannot be determined. It can only be roughly said that in

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman *libra* or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 *milliarenses* to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

#### THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

subdivisions are commonly omitted, the terms metre, centimetre, and millimetre alone being popularly employed. This system is an entire departure from historical continuity, and merely follows the dictates of pure mathematics in the arrangement of weights and measures.

#### JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNITS

With a few notable exceptions the Japanese weights and measures are decimal. Ten *bu* (lines) make a *sun* (inch), 10 *sun* a *shaku* (foot), and 10 *shaku* a *jo*; but the *ken* or double-yard is more frequently used than the *jo*, and for maritime use, when it is called *hiro*, exactly corresponds to the English fathom. The English mile and chain are also used on all railways, and the "knot" obtains for maritime distances. In weight 10 *mo* make 1 *rin*, 10 *rin* 1 *fun*, and 10 *fun* 1 *momme*, while 160 *momme* make 1 *kin* (1.3 lb.). Some foreign commodities have a smaller pound of 120 *momme*, which almost exactly corresponds to the English pound. The Chinese *tsun* = 1.41 in., 10 *tsun* make 1 *chik* = 14.1 in., and their *li* = 1800 *chiks*; in weight the *tael* = 580 grains, and 16 *taels* make 1 *catty* (1½ lb.).

#### MODERN STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

The only standards at present used in scientific work are those belonging to the British (Imperial) and Metric systems. The Imperial standard yard is a bronze bar 38 inches long, one inch square; the defining lines, 36 inches apart, are cut on gold studs, sunk in holes, so that their surface passes through the axis of the bar. This standard is in actual use for all important comparisons at the Standards Office. Four copies which are all equal to it, within  $\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$  of temperature, are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standard. The standard pound is a thick disc of platinum about 1½ inches across, and one inch high, with a shallow groove round it near the top. Four copies are deposited with the copies of the standard yard. For public use there is a series of end-standards exposed on the outer wall of Greenwich Observatory; and a public balance at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the accuracy of any pound weight placed upon it. The most delicate weighings are all performed in a vacuum case with glass sides, which is so constructed that the weights can be exchanged from one arm to the other without opening the case, so as to obtain double weighings. The first French standard metre (of 1799) is a platinum bar end-standard of about 1 inch wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick; the standard of the International Metric Commission is a line-standard of platino-iridium, 40 inches long and 8 inches square, grooved out on all four sides. The standard kilogramme is a cylinder of platinum of equal diameter and height. These metric standards are preserved in the International Metric Bureau at Paris, to which seventeen nations contribute in support and direction.

For additional information on weights, measures, and moneys the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles on "Weights and Measures" and "Money"; Sir Charles Warren, *The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures*; Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Inductive Metrology and Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*; F. L. Griffith, "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures" in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vol. xiv. (1891); Sir William Smith, *Dictionary of Antiquities*; W. W. Carlsile, *The Evolution of Modern Money*; and F. A. Crichton, *Metric System*.

On the following page will be found a table of corresponding measures, weights, and moneys of the chief ancient and modern countries.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONIES

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.				WEIGHTS.			MONEYS.		
	DIGIT.	PALM.	CUBIT.	DISTANCE.	GRAIN.	OUNCE.	POUND.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
BRITISH	inch	foot = 3 cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
EGYPTIAN	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 150 grs.	uten = 10 kats	...	...	talent (Alexandrian)
BABYLONIAN.	inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	...	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	...	silver shekel	gold shekel
HEBREW	...	...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	...	shekel	talent
GREEK	daktylos = ·7281 in.	pous = ·9708 ft.	orguia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 465,000 grs.	obol = 1½d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
ROMAN	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = ·9708 ft.	culitus = 1·45 ft.	mille passuum = ·9193 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	uncia = 420 grs.	As or libra = 5650 grs.	sestertius = 2½d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
MEDIEVAL	ponce = 1·0658 in.	pied = 12·75 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	ounce	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
METRIC	centimetre = ½ in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. 3½ ins.	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekagramme = 25½ drs.	hectagramme = 23 oz. 83 dr.	kilogramme = 2·2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 fr. (Latin Union)
INDIAN	...	...	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2½ miles	tola = 180 grs.	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2½ miles	rin = 1 gr.	monme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2

*Printed by*  
**MORRISON & GIBB LIMITED**  
*Edinburgh*





